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THE TIMES

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THE TIMES

Tomorrow

Benn's blast
Tony Benn on the dangers of society accepting the status quo



Ballet master
Profile of Sir Frederick Ashton who is 80 this month

Fleeting fame
Bernard Levin contrasts the lasting qualities of classical music with ephemeral pop

Teeing off
Mitchell Platts sets the scene for the start of the World Matchplay Golf Championship at Wentworth

Last line
James Fenton reviews Peter Ackroyd's biography of T. S. Eliot

Portfolio

The Times Portfolio competition was won yesterday by Mr Geoffrey Waddilove who lives in Reigate, Surrey. Portfolio list, page 18; how to play, information service, back page.

Mother and child hurt in shooting

Mrs Cheryl Woodward and her daughter, Jody, aged two, were shot and seriously injured at their home. Armed police last night were surrounding a neighbouring building with an armed man inside at Walderslade, near Chatham, Kent.

Temple pull-out

Mrs Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, said her troops would leave the Golden Temple in Amritsar, where repair work had been complete, but she did not give a date Sikh plea, page 4

Reporters ban

Israeli troops refused entry to Beirut-based foreign journalists trying to enter Israeli-occupied southern Lebanon and threatened to confiscate their identity papers

Protecting embassies, page 5

Six-day Lloyds

Lloyds Bank is to open on Saturdays when it will concentrate on selling financial services through some branches and its estate agency network

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Nine end strike

Nine of the 10 "loyalist" *prisoners on hunger* strike at Magilligan Prison in co Londonderry, Northern Ireland, were reported to be taking food again yesterday.

The Times

We apologize to readers who did not receive their copies of *The Times* yesterday. This was due *to mechanical problems on* the presses.

The feature on the continuing police hunt for the murderer of a child aged five will now appear on Friday.

Chancellor predicts lower loan rates but little jobs relief

From Sarah Hogg and Bailey Morris, Washington

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr Nigel Lawson, yesterday forecast continued economic recovery in Britain and some fall in interest rates, but held out little hope for an early decline in unemployment.

Mr Lawson was speaking at the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund and *World Bank,* when *President* Reagan also promised continued growth and lower interest rates in a vigorous defence of American economic policy.

Mr Lawson gave a warning about jobs, saying that there is little prospect of reversing the trend of unemployment unless growth in real wages is decisively moderated.

The Chancellor's speech to the IMF, which he traditionally uses to review Britain's economic prospects, was more pessimistic about unemployment than in the past. He called it Britain's one outstanding worry, even though the number of jobs in Britain is, he says, now rising twice as fast as the level of unemployment.

Mr Lawson said there was a need to place more emphasis on policies to improve the supply side of the economy. Questioned as to what policies he meant, the Chancellor mentioned *removing obstacles to* employers taking on more workers and increasing competition.

He said he now expected economic growth in Britain to be closer to 2 per cent than the 3 per cent previously expected, because of the coal strike, but that recovery from this would automatically add an extra 1 per cent to growth next year.

He said that recorded growth would be higher in 1985 than *1984, but the distortion caused* by the coal strike may mean that his claim indicates an underlying growth rate of as little as 1½ per cent.

Questioned about the dollar, Mr Lawson said that it had been quite extraordinarily high, but that he was sceptical about intervening in the currency market. *He added that Britain* was sticking by the agreement reached at the Williamsburg summit last year to join in concerted action with other governments to intervene when markets become "disorderly". He said that the markets had been disorderly before the weekend, but refused to say whether the Bank of England had intervened.

American interest rates, the Chancellor said, had been easing but he foresaw limited *scope for a further decline while* the US budget deficit was so high. However, he did think British interest rates could decline further.

He said that Britain had achieved all its main objectives at the IMF and World Bank meetings, including resisting a further allocation of special drawing rights and some cutbacks in the annual limit on IMF loans.

President Reagan said that *the dramatic US economic* recovery had spawned an "American renaissance" which would lead the world on a new course toward lasting prosperity.

Brushing aside criticism of his economic policies, he told delegates that as a result of his programme, the United States *had reasserted its leadership by* returning to the basic entrepreneuial values.

Mr Reagan predicted that interst rates, a source of deep concern to debtor nations, would continue to decline in the weeks ahead. He chided nations which have criticized the United States for its high interest rates saying: "Not enough mention is made of trade and of the far greater benefits developing nations receive from renewed US growth".

The President's speech, described by White House aides as a major economic address, *dwelt heavily on the themes of* "economic freedom" unfettered markets, programmes rewarding "hard work and legitimate risk.

Mr Reagan said, his policies of cutting government spending and reducing taxes were working. The proof, he said "was 21, straight months of economic growth, the strongest growth since 1950."

Even as Mr Reagan spoke, Dr Henry Kaufman, the influential chief economist of Salomon Brothers, the New York investment company, testified before Congress that unless there was strong action to cut US budget *deficits over the next year, there* would be an explosion in interest rates.

Dollar outlook, page 20

Disapointing British trade figures and a renewed rally by the dollar pushed the pound 1.25 cents lower to close at $1.2335 in London. The trade figures showed a visible deficit of £568m for August, after a surpls of £113m in July, but were heavily distorted by the coal and dock strikes

Details, page 19



Mr Denis Worrall, South Africa's Ambassador, arriving at the Foreign Office yesterday

UK links with Pretoria sink to a new low

By Henry Stanhope, Diplomatic Correspondent

Relations between Britain and South Africa plunged to their lowest level for eight years yesterday after Pretoria's *dramtic retaliation over what* has become known as the Durban Six affair.

Mr Denis Worrall, the South African Ambassador, was summoned to the Foreign Office last night amid Opposition calls for action, after President P. W. Botha announced that four South Afri*cans, on bail from a British* court, would not after all be returned to face arms smuggling charges next month.

Pretoria has seen it as a tit-for-tat reaction to Britain's refusal to evict six political dissidents who have sought refuge from South African police inside the British Consulate at Durban.

But Lady Young, the Deputy Foreign Secretary, told Mr Worrall in a sharp 20-minute meeting that Britain "deplored" his Government's decision to link the two cases.

Pretoria had given a clear undertaking that the four businessmen who have been accused before Coventry magistrates of breaking a UN embargo on arms to South Africa, would return to this country to stand trial on October 22. "We expect the South African Government to honour their undertaking", she said.

***The situation in Durban* was not of Britain's choosing and the best way to resolve it remained by negotiations between the six fugitives and the Pretoria Government. Conditions could then be created in which they left the *consulate voluntarily, she said.* Britain's position meanwhile remained unchanged – the six should not be turned out against their will.**

But the Government's firmness may not be enough to please critics like Mr Denis Healy, the shadow Foreign Secretary, who called yesterday for EEC economic sanctions against Pretoria. His colleague Mr Donald Anderson MP demanded that the Government should instruct Mr Patrick Moberly not to take up his position as the new British Ambassador in Pretoria early next month.

***Mrs Margaret Thatcher* has been under fire since her decision three months ago to invite President P. W. Botha for a working lunch at Chequers. Critics have also rounded on her for refusing to intervene on the side of the Durban Six.**

Now Britain finds itself under attack from both sides in a crisis which, observers say, is the worst in Anglo-South African relations since the riots in Soweto in 1976.

Archbishop Trevor Huddleston, president of the Anti-Apartheid Movement, said last night that he hoped the British Government had learnt its lesson – that the South African regime was not to be trusted.

Critical press, page [illegible]

Pit strike peace move to be made at Labour conference

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

A renewed attempt to find a formula to end the miners' strike could be launched during next week's Labour Party conference, according to senior union officials.

Pressure for a reopening of negotiations between the National Coal Board and the miners' union was increased yesterday as the TUC undertook for the first time a central role in coordinating action by transport unions in support of striking miners.

There were strong indications that a fresh initiative will come from the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service and could follow Monday's debate on the coal dispute during which Mr Arthur Scargill, National Union of Minworkers' president, is to speak.

negotiations are likely to depend on events over the next few days, including the heading off of the threatened all-out strike by pit deputies whose leaders are due to meet the board today.

Mr Scargill emerged from meetings at TUC headquarters in London last night to say that *three of the biggest unions in* the electricity supply industry, the General and Municipal; Transport and General and engineering workers' had indicated their willingness to take supportive action.

Mr Gavin Laird, general secretary of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, said "Inevitably there will be power cuts and I would say power cuts within six or eight weeks at the outside". Help would take some time to work through though, he said.

That optimism is unlikely, however, to receive full backing when the power unions meet on Friday to plan their response to the call to support striking miners. The electricians and managers' unions are hostile to the suggestion and the least that could be expected would be that they will mount consultation exercises with their members to test support.

Yesterday's meeting between the NUM and the electricity unions followed talks with the transport unions which pledged total support to make the dispute more effective by trying to cut supply of coal and oil into *power stations.*

● Mr Neil Kinnock, and Mr Arthur Scargill yesterday defused the threat of conflict at the conference at Blackpool. (Anthony Bevins writes).

It was agreed at a one-hour Commons meeting that the conference debate on the pits dispute should be restricted to discussion of the case for coal, and that police handling of picket line violence should be omitted.

But sources in the Labour *leader's office discounted* suggestions that there had been a deal or a trade-off under which Mr Kinnock had promised silence on his well-known views on picket line violence in exchange for a commitment from Mr Scargill to refrain from attacking the police.

By confining discussion of the police role to the civil liberties debate, Labour leaders will be able to criticize national policing policies as Mr Gerald Kaufman, shadow Home Secretary, has been doing without condoning the violence by some pickets.

Ballot demand, page 2
Leading article, page 11

Russia may have been given details of Tornado

Bonn (Reuter) – The Federal Prosecutor's Office said yesterday a senior West German aerospace engineer arrested on spying charges may have betrayed secrets of Nato's Tornado aircraft and other joint military projects to Moscow.

Diplomatic sources said the implications were causing concern in the alliance.

The suspect was aircraft engineering department chief at Messerschmitt-Boelkow-Blohm, a key contributor to Tornado. The plane is Western Europe's most advanced multi-role combat aircraft and is built jointly by West Germany, Britain and Italy.

The prosecutor's office said the man was suspected of having worked for the KGB since 1967. "We cannot rule out that the man had access to many planning aspects of major military projects."

The man was arrested in Munich last Thursday and is accused of "passing documents and information concerning his various professional activities" to the KGB.

Press and television reports, which officials did not deny, have named the man as Herr Manfred Rotsch, aged 60.

The Prosecutor's Office said the man moved to West Germany from East Germany in 1954.

Industry sources said the ability to pass secrets to Moscow about various Nato military systems would be limited by the extent of a person's authorized access to information.

"When several enterprises are involved in a project, each cog in the wheel generally has access only to the information which is of direct interest to him."

However, diplomatic sources said Nato countries were worried by the case.

The Prosecutor's Office spokesman said the suspect had already made certain alleged confessions under interrogation.

MBB builds the central fuselage for the Tornado

'UN speech an empty vessel'

Moscow dismisses Reagan overtures

From Richard Owen, Moscow

Moscow yesterday dismissed President Reagan's conciliatory speech at the United Nations as a vessel with nothing inside it, and President Chernenko accused the United States of not wanting normal relations with the Soviet Union.

Diplomats emphasized that the definitive Soviet response to Mr Reagan's olive branch would come tomorrow when Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Foreign Minister, addresses the General Assembly, and meets the President at the White House on Friday.

As the authoritative interpreter of Soviet policy, Mr Gromyko could still take up the offer of dialogue, observers said, but yesterday's Kremlin comments augured badly for the Reagan-Gromyko encounter and gave no indication Moscow was in a mood for compromise.

President Chernenko, who turned 73 on Monday and is visibly in poor health, condemned US policy in an address to the Soviet writers' union at the *Kremlin* yesterday. *He* made no reference to Mr Reagan's UN speech. Soviet sources said this was not a snub since Mr Chernenko's remarks had been prepared in advance. Diplomats, however, said it was striking that no attempt had been made to alter the tenor of his attack on Washington.

In an extended news bulletin, Moscow television showed lengthy extracts from Mr Chernenko's speech. He appeared frail but fitter than in previous appearances. There were few close-ups and his speech was heavily edited for television.

Mr Chernenko said, the US "either does not want, or is not yet ready, to understand that there is no sensible alternative to the normalization of Soviet-American relations."

It was wrong to see the present ideological conflict as a choice between the Soviet and American systems. "It is a choice between the life and death of our civilization."

In his speech, Mr Reagan called for high-level exchanges to break down barriers between the superpowers, perhaps leading to a summit. He also pleaded for arms control talks and said the space weapons negotiations which failed to *open this month in Vienna* could begin by the end of year.

Western diplomats here said he had conceded none of the Soviet demands. Moscow's view – which Mr Gromyko is expected reiterate – is that the missile talks failed because of American sabotage, and that a moratorium on space weapons must come first.

● WASHINGTON: A State Department spokesman refused to comment on President Chernenko's speech until Mr Gromyko had addressed the General Assembly (Our Correspondent writes).

President Reagan said he hoped he had made an offer Kremlin leaders "can't refuse".

● NEW YORK: Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, met Mr George Shultz, his US counterpart her yesterday and concentrated on the Middle East, East-West relations and Central America. (Our Correspondent writes).

Mondale doubts and Geoffrey Smith, page 6

WHAT ABOUT PEACE?
This means WAR!
It's called DIPLOMACY.
Calman

Pickets hurl stones at motorway convoy

Miners' pickets in South Wales yesterday ambushed a 140-strong convoy of heavy lorries ferrying coal and iron ore 50 miles along the M4 from Port Talbot to the Llanwern steel works.

Ten vehicles were damaged by missiles as they passed under a series of 35 motorway bridges manned by 300 striking miners. But the battered convoy got through.

The police later produced a 4ft wooden pit prop which they said was among missiles hurled. Windscreens were smashed and a large stone crshed through one lorry's glass fibre cab roof.

The driver, Mr Clive Hanbury, aged 38, of Newport, Gwent, was treated for an arm injury. "A few inches the other way, the driver would have been killed", the police said.

Mr Viv Brook, Assistant Chief Constable for South Wales, said that stone throwers would be arrested for murder if they caused a fatal motorway crash.

After studying reports of the incidents, he appealed to National Union of Mineworkers' officials not to risk a pile-up, which could be caused by a swerving lorry.

"Let us not beat about the bush. This was malicious and irresponsible, and could easily have caused a horrifying motorway accident."

Mr Brook added that not all the pickets had been throwing stones, only an "unruly element" which had deliberately tried to halt the convoy. "Most miners are good people. In no way can this sort of *behaviour be acceptable to any* decent miner or their families."

Extra police were moved along the M4 when pickets took up positions on all the motorway bridges. Senuior officers described it as a well-organized attempt to try to stretch police resources along the whole route.

***The incidents were the first* involving the lorries for several weeks. Regular daily convoys have ferried thousands of tons of coal and iron ore. A haulage contractor, Mr Martyn Hazell, of Newport, who has masterminded the convoy operation, said that he was considering suing the miners union.**

Photograph, page 2

Esso puts another 3p on petrol

By Jonathan Davis
Business Correspondent

Petrol prices are going up again – just eight days after the last round of increases. Esso, the joint market leader with Shell, said yesterday that prices at its 3,000 stations would be going up by 3.2p a gallon from *midnight last night. This will* bring the average price of four-star petrol to 189.6p.

The other big oil companies are expected to follow shortly. Shell, which like Esso, has 20 per cent of the petrol market, said last night it was under the same cost pressures as Esso. "Nobody has made any secret of the fact that *195p* a gallon is the kind of price we need to make a decent rate of return on petrol", a spokesman said.

Esso blamed the need for another increase on the continued weakness of the pound against the dollar which has pushed up the cost of crude oil. Diesel is also going up to a new average price of 177.8p.

Ringing the changes in the bride market

Bahrain (Reuter) – Arab states in the Gulf are worried over the increasing number of marriages their men are undertaking with foreign girls seeking a prosperous life with oil-rich husbands. They believe such marriages may threaten local traditions and dilute indigenous populations.

King Fahd of Saudi Arabia has urged Saudis studying abroad *to marry girls of their* own nationality. He said: "Saudi girls have no problems with their morals or virtues. They are no less beautiful than women in any other part of the world."

In the United Arab Emirates a recent study by the Labour and Social Affairs Ministry said marriages to foreign girls were a threat to society and urged the Government to find men who *marry foreign girls.*

Some Gulf states are moving to curb mixed marriages, blamed partly on the high cost of living and on the dowry. In the Arab world, a groom usually pays the dowry to guarantee financial security to the wife in case of divorce.

In the United Arab Emirates, which has one of the world's highest per capita lincomes, dowries can cost 250,000 dirhams (£54,000).

Non-Gulf wives come much cheaper, as foreign girls are eager for a prosperous life, the study said.

In Saudi Arabia, a special fund was set up last year by Shaikh Abdulaziz bin Baz, the kingdom's most influential *religious figure, to help Saudis* marrying local girls. To qualify for a grant, the man must be marrying for the first time, prove financial need and have a certificate from an Imam (religious leader) confirming that he is a good Muslim.

Qatar has introduced a similar system, providing loans and grants to young Qataris marrying local girls, while Oman has limited dowries.

In the United Arab Emirates, where expatriates account for 80 per cent of the total population of 1.1 million, 50 per cent of the total registered marriages are to non-local girls.

The Labour Ministry study *said Egyptian and Indian* women accounted for 70 per cent of mixed marriages. More then half the men married to foreign women were older than 60 and had wives less than 20 years old.

"There are dangerous consequences to new generations from mixed marriages . . . They will be divided between local and foreign customs," the study said.

In Kuwait, a Government committee was set up recently to look at ways of restricting the number of marriages of elderly Kuwaiti men to young foreign girls.

Conveyancing costs could fall by 30%

Ending the solicitor's monopoly on conveyancing could reduce fees by 25 to 30 per cent, Professor Julian Farrand, chairman of the Government appointed conveyancing committee, said when its report was published yesterday.

The report recommends that a council should be set up to superintend non-solicitor conveyancers, drewing up and administering a code of conduct.

The Law Society has welcomed the proposals which would require legislation if they are to be implemented.

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Immigration law helps jobless, court of human rights told

The Government's immigration laws are helping Britain's unemployment problems by keeping out nearly 5,700 foreign job-hunters every year, the European Court of Human Rights was told yesterday.

Lord Rawlinson, QC, for the Government, told the court in Strasbourg that that was justification for any differences between the treatment of men and women immigrants entering Britain.

He rejected claims in a test case that those differences amounted to sexual discrimination in breach of the European Convention on Human Rights.

The accusation comes from three women, who challenged the Government when their husbands were refused permission to settle with them in Britain.

Mrs Arcely Cabales, Mrs Sohair Balkandali, and Mrs Narjis Abdulaziz say that immigration rules flout the convention not only by discriminating between men and women, but by not protecting the right to respect for family life.

The central issue is that the rules ban a foreign man from joining his wife in Britain unless she or one of her parents was born there. The rule does not apply to a foreign wife joining her husband.

Amendments to the 1980 immigration laws last year now allow foreign men into Britain if they are joining women who are registered British citizens – but that has been little comfort to the three who have taken on the Government.

Mrs Balkandali, originally from Egypt, is now living with her husband, and Mrs Cabnales, from the Philippines, has just been accepted for British citizenship, but they resent the four years of worry they say they have experienced because of the rules.

They were both in court yesterday, backed by the Joint Council fot the Welfare of Immigrants. A dozen other women whose future family life depends on the outcome of the court case were also present.

Mrs Abdulaziz, from Malawi, has been joined by her husband in Britain temporarily, but she has no British citizenship and he faces deportation.

Lord Rawlinson told the judges that Britain's immigration controls were outside the scope of the articles of the convention relating to discrimination and the respect for family life.

He said that differences between the treatment of men and women were justified because of Britain's economic situation, and there was no denial of the right to respect for family life because, even if the men could not join their wives, the wives and families were free to reside elsewhere with their husbands.

Lord Rawlinson said that pressure for jobs jeopardized community relations, adversely affecting the prospects of the many already lawfully settled immigrants in Britain, quite apart from British citizens.

But he admitted that the rules for wives were more generous than for their husbands.

A spokesman for the European Commission for Human Rights, which has already delivered its opinion backing the three women, said that there was no reasonable justification for picking out foreign husbands on employment grounds.

Mr J. Carrillo told the court that, even taking the Government's estimate of 5,700 exclusions each year, there could be no significant impact on the domestic labour market.

He told the court that the key issue was one of discrimination, a matter which was "fundamentally unjust and incompatible with human dignity" and safeguarded by the convention.

Judgment in the case will be given next year.

Union anger at hospital struck by poison

Four patients from a psychiatric hospital are being treated for suspected salmonella poisoning, it was disclosed yesterday.

A union official said that the outbreak comes after health leaders ignored calls to improve standards at the hospital.

Now embarrassed officials at Rainhill Psychiatric Hospital on Merseyside have ordered an inquiry into how the patients became infected.

The sickness comes a few days after 19 patients at a Wakefield hospital died when they contracted a similar illness after being served infected beef.

Staff at Rainhill transferred the four patients to an isolation ward when they began to show symptoms of food poisoning and banned new admissions to the 1,300-bed hospital.

Union leaders representing 2,000 staff called for a meeting with management to discuss the outbreak.

The Nupe shop steward at the hospital, Mr Geoff Finney, said yesterday that the St Helen and Walton Health Authority ignored their calls to improve standards in the hospital kitchens.

"The staff are working under conditions which can only be described as basic, because they are nursing psychiatric patients nobody seems to care.

A spokesman from Rainhill Hospital said the patients, two elderly men, a woman, and one young man were in an isolation unit at Liverpool's Fazakerley Hospital while tests were carried out to find the source of the illness.

Mr Hayden Oakes, district administrator said: "We accept some standards in the hospital are not acceptable and are doing everything in our power to improve these facilities, but the building is 150 years old".

● Three more cases of Samonella poisoning were confirmed yesterday at Dykerbar Psychiatric Hospital, Paisley. There are now twelve cases there, eight woman and four men, (the Press Association reports).

Starting point: The Rev Charles Hedley, curate in charge, guiding down the weathervane at St Martin-in-the-Fields, London, marking the start of renovation work costing £400,000 of which £80,000 is yet to be raised (Photograph: Murray Job).

Judge says court mediator should deter litigants

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

Courts should take a more active role to reduce delays and encourage earlier settlement between parties, senior judges and lawyers said at a seminar in London yesterday.

Lord Justice Kerr, a Lord Justice of Appeal, said any reform of civil court proceedings should make a top priority the involvement of a professional mediator to explain to litigants what was involved in a trial.

Such a mediator should try to deter litigants from going ahead, he said. Parties needed to know how proceedings worked, their cost, and how "chancy the outcome was". That was totally lacking in our system.

The judge also put forward the idea that legal aid should not be granted until the litigants had seen such a professional mediator.

Judge Michael Birks, who supported the idea said: "Once you could get the parties talking there is a chance they will settle".

The proposals were made on the first material for a full review of the civil court system to be undertaken by the Lord Chancellor's Department because of concern about costs and delays in civil litigation.

Details of how courts could take a more active role were given in a discussion paper by Sir Jack Jacob, formerly Queen's Remembrancer and Senior Master of the Supreme Court (Queen's Bench Division).

Sir Jack said it was essential that measures were brought in to enable courts to take a more active part in controlling civil litigation.

Challenging the traditional idea of the inactive and neutral court, he said that courts were dominated by the parties involved. That principle should no longer dominate in the interests of speed and reducing costs.

Courts should make more use of their powers to intervene in proceedings and be given fuller powers to require explanations for delays.

They should also monitor progress of cases; require parties to report progress; set down time scales; and ensure full disclosure of evidence between parties to avoid "trial by ambush" and help ensure a fair trial – "free from lurking surprises".

Judges should also encourage settlements by mediation, although that would not be done by the judge, and be able to call witnesses not called by either party, and appoint court experts.

Sir Jack also urged more use of written procedures, arguing that the oral process of reaching the truth probably prolonged hearings by as much as half.

The seminar, chaired by Lord Justice Templeman, also heard the Lord Chancellor's Department criticized as inappropriate to conduct the review of the civil courts.

Sir Max Williams, past president of the Law Society, said that the department did not have sufficient personnel with the necessary calibre and experience to conduct a review of the size that the Government intended. "If the review body is to have the confidence of the public, it should have a measure of independence and be capable of taking a detached and objective view."

Suicide risk for young unemployed

By Adriana Caudrey

One in four young unemployed people has considered suicide, according to a survey of more than 1,000, aged between 16 and 25, by a YMCA research team.

Twenty-six per cent of the young long-term jobless and 24 per cent of the short-term unemployed admitted that they had contemplated killing themselves, compared with 17 per cent of their counterparts with work.

Available statistics show that one in ten deaths among young people in their twenties are suicides, but according to the Samaritans, who receive more than a million calls a year from the suicidally depressed, suicide is the second highest cause of death among young people.

Dr Richard Farmer, a specialist in the study of suicide, told a conference held yesterday to launch the survey, organized by the Rev Dr Leslie Francis, that 0.1 per cent of young people attempt suicide each year.

The survey, which shows that unemployed youngsters are less likely to consider suicide sinful, concentrated on those who had joined the YMCA.

Dr Francis speculated that if the survey had not focused on "comfortable Britain", but on areas of the North with higher unemployment, the number would have been higher.

The Rev Dr Chad Varah, founder of the Samaritans, said: "When you have got an immature young person who is unemployed and powerless, his aggression may turn inwards and lead to suicidal depression".

Advertising on BBC 'could peg licence'

By David Hewson, Arts Correspondent

The BBC could peg the television licence fee at its present £46 level until 1990 if it agreed to take a minute amount of advertising, according to a study published yesterday.

Britain's third largest advertising agency, D'Arcy-McManus & Masius, said that the corporation would need only 15 second of advertising an hour in 1985, rising to one and a half minutes an hour in 1990, to maintain the present licence fee. ITV carries six minutes of advertising an hour.

The corporation, which next month begins negotiations with the Government for a new licence fee, expected to be more than £60, refused to comment on the study, published in the trade magazine *Marketing Week*. The agency's report directly contradicts BBC Claims that advertising would radically alter the nature of the corporation's television service.

Mr Rodney Harris, the agency's media director, who compiled the study, said that the proposals would strengthen public service broadcasting.

They would mean financial stability for the corporation. For viewers, they would mean a steady reduction in the licence fee in real terms; the maintenance of public service broadcasting, offering quality and variety which satellite and cable could not match; and a consistent standard of good programmes not subject to deterioration due to delay in licence fee increases.

Shortfall between BBC forecast income and expenditure if licence fee stays at £46. (£m).

	Expend	Inc	Shortfall
1985	759.5	729.8	29.7
1986	784.4	709.7	74.7
1987	809.2	691.1	118.1
1988	834.1	673.4	160.7
1989	859.0	653.2	205.8
1990	883.9	637.1	246.8

Source: D'Arcy-MacManus & Masius. Figures assume that licences will increase to 19.3 million by 1990, colour licences will saturate at 90 per cent by 1990, and that retail price inflation will continue at 4.5 per cent a year.

The survey is also critical of the lack of efficiency of ITV and the BBC.

The BBC operates two television and four radio networks and a limited radio effort on a total staff of 25,468, the agency said. Commercial broadcasting operates two television and one radio network, broken up into regional companies, and employs 18,750

"The BBC's highly unsuccessful venture into local radio and costly breakfast television launch, both designed to keep up with the IBA, must be diverting money and talent from its essential role which it continues to do surprisingly well", Mr Harris said.

Lloyds joins banks open on Saturday

By Peter Wilson-Smith, Banking Correspondent

Lloyds Bank is planning to introduce Saturday banking for customers by opening some branches at weekends and developing financial services through estate agents.

The bank's Black Horse estate agency network has about 160 outlets and there are proposals to add more.

Lloyds, however, is not expected to provide the traditional counter service on Saturdays. Customers wanting cash will almost certainly have to use cash dispenser machines and there are plans to introduce them into the estate agents.

The move is sure to intensify competition between banks. Barclays already opens about 440 branches on Saturday mornings and National Westminster recently announced plans for Saturday opening at some branches from next spring.

National Westminster and Lloyds plan to concentrate on selling financial services such as loans and mortgages on Saturdays.

Barclays took the lead by reopening its banks at weekends two years ago after the banks closed them in 1969.

Warning of floods as tides rise

Flood alerts were issued last night for stretches of the east coast in the face of threatening tides.

Areas around the Tyne and Immingham were warned to remain on stand-by by the storm tide warning service at Bracknell, Berkshire, part of the Meteorological Office.

Many towns and villages along the east and south coasts were also on the alert as weather conditions indicated a risk to low-lying areas.

North or north-westerly winds, force six to seven but locally touching gale force eight, were forecast as the autumn equinox tides gathered. But there were no plans to use the Thames flood barrier.

Many householders along the coast from the Border to The Wash and in Dorset, however, were standing by with sand-bags and local authorities held siren tests.

Boy's kidney gift

Two young men have had transplants at Addenbrookes' Hospital, Cambridge, with the kidneys of Lloyd Auker, aged 10, of King's Lynn, Norfolk, who died when his bicycle was in collision with a car.

Jenkin attacks Labour on leak

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for the Environment, last night attacked Labour's "confused" interpretation of a leaked departmental paper on government cash for housing.

Labour used the leaked document to claim that the Government had wrongly deprived four Labour-controlled councils of more than £50m in housing grants.

But Mr Jenkin yesterday told Mr Jack Cunningham, his Opposition shadow: "The work referred to is concerned with future years; we have not 'taken money' from anyone."

Because of that, he minister said, the paper could not influence rate capping decisions which had already been reached.

Local authorities had for years past criticized the "methodology" of grant-related expenditure, Mr Jenkin said.

"This year, it was decided to grasp the nettle and open up for consideration with the local authority associations the possibility of changes in the methodology.

"George Young was quite right to draw attention to the fact that, since any change would involve gains and losses among authorities, development work was bound to be sensitive", Mr Jenkin said.

But he added that subsequent changes had been made to the proposals and the leaked memorandum had therefore been "overtaken".

Papers' tabloid look

By Craig Seton

The people of Birmingham are to get two new tabloid newspapers within a week. From today, *The Birmingham Post*, 127 years old, with a circulation of 36,000, reduces from broadsheet to compact size and next Tuesday a paper which, it is claimed, is Europe's first free daily newspaper is to be published.

The Daily News, will be "a bright breezy product"

Mr John Holland, editor of *The Birmingham Post* and the city's *Evening Mail*, said the plans to "go tabloid" were formulated before it was known a free newspaper was to be published.

Doubts on painting dismissed

Christie's shrugged off claims that a painting by Thomas Gainsborough sold earlier this year was really the work of an obscure eighteenth century amateur.

Reaction to a statement by Sir Ellis Waterhouse, former fine arts professor at Birmingham University, that the painting "has nothing to do with Gainsborough", a spokesman for the London sale room said: "It's just a different opinion. There are lots of experts."

The painting was sold by Christie's for £59,000 and was resold by another London art dealer last month for £68,000. The buyer was the Gainsborough's House Socity, which sponsors a museum and gallery at the artisit's birthplace in Sudbury, Suffolk.

Mr Hugh Belsey, the curator, said yesterday that he was convinced tht 52 in by 28 in portrait of William MacKinnon as a child is genuine.

Sailors are found after 138 years

By Richard Dowden.

The remains of two British seamen who died 138 years ago in the search for the north-west passage have been recovered from Arctic ice "perfectly preserved".

Professor Owen Beattie, of Alberta University, said that the sailors' remains looked more alive dead. "Its is a time machine, seeing someone who looks as they did 138 years ago, wearing their clothing."

Petty Officer John Torrinston, aged 20, and Able Seaman John Hartnell, aged 25 who were members of the crew of 128 in Sir John Franklin's 1846 expetition from the Atlantic to the Pacific. His ships were abandoned after being crushed in ice and the entire expedition perished.

Professor Beattie said tissue and bone samples had been removed and would be studied to determine the cause of death.

Spanish police criticized

Mrs Sheila Mathieson, whose husband was stabbed to death on the Costa Brava, has accused Spanish police and medical authorities of neglect. She said yesterday that if the police and clinic staff had responded earlier, her husband, David, might still be alive.

After the attack, early on Saturday, Mr Mathieson, aged 44, was taken to a local clinic with few facilities and by a police car rather than an ambulance. "They just threw him in," she said.

At the clinic Mrs Mathieson was at one stage denied the use of the lavatory and also told by an "impudent devil" of a nurse to shut up.

It was left to an English woman holidaymaker, a patient at the clinic, to tell her her husband had died.

Architecture cuts urged

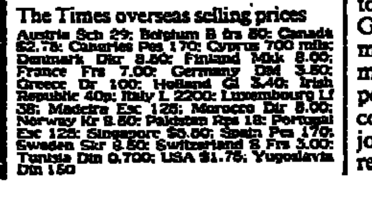
Four of the 36 architecture schools should be closed and the annual intake of sudents cut by 30 per cent to 700 to prevent jobless architects by the end of the decade, the Transbinary group, a joint polytechnics and universities body, reported yesterday. Schools in London, the North-west and Scotland, where there are too many places, should also be merged.

The members of registered architects will have grown from 20,000 in the early 1960s to 31,000 by 1990.

Ford workers want 14% rise

Union leaders of 40,000 Ford car workers started the pay round in earnest yesterday when they submitted a claim for a 14 per cent rise. Unions also called for increased holidays and a shorter working week in line with the TUC campaign for reduced working hours.

Union leaders at BL are thought to be seeking an increase of up to 20 per cent.



The Times overseas selling prices

Austria Sch 29; Belgium B frs 50; Canada $2.75; Canaries Pes 170; Cyprus 700 mils; Denmark Dkr 8.50; Finland Mkk 8.00; France Frs 7.00; Germany DM 3.50; Greece Dr 100; Holland Gl 3.40; Irish Republic 40p; Italy L 2200; Luxembourg Lf 38; Madeira Esc 125; Morocco Dir 8.00; Norway Kr 8.50; Pakistan Rps 18; Portugal Esc 125; Singapore $5.50; Spain Pes 170; Sweden Skr 8.50; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Tunisia Din 0.700; USA $1.75; Yugoslavia Din 150

Government is likely to ignore Hollis claim

By Peter Hennessy

There are clear signs that the Prime Minister and her security advisers will try to douse the renewed controversy about high-level Soviet penetration of MI5 since the Second World War by pursuing a policy of silence.

The issue was reopened in July when Mr Peter Wright, a retired MI5 "mole hunter" living in Australia, claimed in a Granada Television interview that from the intelligence point of view it was 99 per cent certain that the late Sir Roger Hollis, director-general of MI5 between 1956 and 1965, had spied for the Soviet Union.

A 160-page dossier prepared by Mr Wright was given to the Cabinet Office in August by Sir Anthony Kershaw, Conservative MP for Stroud and chairman of the all-party Commons Select Committee on Foreign Affairs.

At a meeting on Monday with Sir Robert Armstrong, of the Cabinet Secretary Sir Anthony was told that it was not yet decided if the Government would make a statement on Mr Wright's claims.

It was questionable whether his memorandum contained new material and he had been out of MI5 for some time (Mr Wright retired in 1976).

Miners ask judge to order ballot

Two Yorkshire miners followed Derbyshire colleagues to the High Court yesterday to seek a ballot of the National Union of Mineworkers' 180,000 members on whether to strike.

Mr Michael Burton, QC, for the two men, who are seeking to have the 28-week-old strike declared unlawful, told Mr Justice Nicholls, who last week heard a similar claim by three Derbyshire miners, that because of the union's failure to hold a proper ballot in Yorkshire, the strike call was in breach of its own rules.

At branch meetings of the Yorkshire area there had either been no ballot on the strike or, where there had been ballots, they had not sanctioned a strike. "Never the less, both ballots have been disregarded", Mr Burton said.

He said that the two men, Mr Robert Taylor, aged 33, and Mr Kenneth Foulstone, aged 45, both face workers at Manton colliery, were seeking to have the union fulfil its contractual obligations to its members.

The union was not represented in court and Mr Burton told the judge that tomorrow he may seek judgment for the two men in default of a defence to the action. The hearing continues.

More miners were at work in the Scottish and north Derbyshire coalfields than at any time since the start of the strike, according to the National Coal Board.

It said that 960 men were at work in north Derbyshire, 25 more than the previous record of 935 established last Thursday.

Threat withdrawn

The Nottingham Building Society's threat to repossess the home of a striking miner who had fallen behind with his mortgage payments was called off yesterday.

It had instructed solicitors to begin an action against Mr Steven Colledge, aged 29, a miner at Markham colliery, near Chesterfield.

Police horse sale

The decision on the proposed sale of South Yorkshire's police horses and dogs has been postponed after a meeting between the Home Secretary, Mr Leon Brittan, and a delegation from South Yorkshire County Council.

Gilmour attack

Sir Ian Gilmour, the former Conservative Cabinet minister, last night blamed the Government for allowing Mr Arthur Scargill to feed on the public's fear of unemployment.

He said in a scathing speech to the London Tory Reform Group, in Paddington: "For many years now the Government has been claiming that its policies were the only ones that could and would create 'real' jobs. And what has been the result? Real unemployment."

Law threat to miners' supporters

By Our Labour Reporter

Two of Britain's biggest unions face the prospect of legal action for considerable damages because of legislation which becomes law today over their support for the miners.

The Transport and General Workers' Union and the General, Municipal Boilermakers and Allied Trades Union have declared their intention to take industrial action to starve power stations of coal, but neither intends to conduct a ballot of its members.

Their action could lead to the first test of the law. Sections 10 and 11 of the Trade Unmion Act, 1984, state that any union endorsing action which causes members to break their contract of employment must allow a vote on the issue.

The two unions in this case could be sued by the Central Electricity Generating Board, or others who suffer loss, for up to £250,000. The board may feel that proceedings under the new law, with its imposition of democratic principles, would be preferable to taking action under previous legislation outlawing secondary industrial action.

The TGWU is refusing to acknowledge the existence of the Act and has made clear that rule changes could be made only by a special union conference in 1986. The executive of the GMBATU is to discuss the issue this week, but is not expected to change its policy.

By contrast, the Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunication and Plumbing Union, which has also been urged to take action, has said it will hold a ballot and is in the process of changing its rules.

Police officers displaying missiles thrown yesterday at lorries driving to Llanwern steel works.

Bishop's warning on disestablishment

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

Disestablishment of the Church of England could follow from the deteriorating relationship between churchmen and politicians, the Bishop of Birmingham, Dr Hugh Montefiore, states in his diocesan magazine.

Some MPs want to establish Parliament's authority over the church, he says in an article written before the latest church-state controversy, the Bishop of Durham's attack on the Government's handling of the miners' strike.

Dr Montefiore writes: "I hope there will be no collision course, but I fear it. Disestablishment seems nearer today than at any time in my lifetime."

Refering to the House of Commons's rejection of a General Synod measure to reform the procedure for appointing bishops, Dr Montefiore stated: "I suspect we have not heard the end of the affair".

The Bishop of Winchester, Dr John Taylor, has accused both the Government and Opposition of "tunnel vision". The nub of the matter, he says in his newsletter, "is pit closure and the spectre of derelict communities". All political parties made false promises that they could cure unemployment.

The Bishop of Sheffield, the right Rev David Lunn, commenting on the Bishop of Durham's suggestion that the chairman of the coal board, Mr Ian MacGregor, should go, said yesterday: "I don't feel qualified to express any opinion on the appropriateness of his resignation".

Letters, page 11

Power given to lower Ullswater

The North West Water Authority has been given power to lower the level of Ullswater by three feet if needed to ensure continuity of supplies to Lancashire and Greater Manchester. But from 8am today it is lifting restrictions on non-essential water use in the Allerdale, Copeland, Carlisle, and Eden districts of Cumbria.

Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for the Environment, gave permission yesterday for more water to be pumped from Ullswater info Haweswater Reservoir after a public hearing.

Conveyancing fees 'could be cut by 30%' after solicitors' monopoly ends

By Christopher Warman, Property Correspondent

Conveyancing fees could be reduced by 25 to 30 per cent for house buyers because of the Government's decision to end solicitors' monopoly, Professor Julian Farrand, chairman of the Government-appointed conveyancing committee, said yesterday.

Speaking on the publication of its report on non-solicitor conveyancers, he said that ending the monopoly would result in a "substantial undercutting, a reduction of costs charged by solicitors and licensed conveyancers".

The report recommends that a new council for licensed conveyancers should superintend non-solicitor conveyancers, draw up and administer tests of competence and a code of conduct, and ensure adequate insurance and compensation in the event of fraud.

The proposals, which would require legislation to be implemented, were welcomed by the Law Society, representing the 38,000 practising solicitors in England and Wales, which said that they should provide the vital protection for the public.

Professor Farrand hoped that the Government would legislate in the next session of Parliament to increase competition in conveyancing. The committee had wanted to give consumers confidence in that competition, and while it had proposed certain restrictions on competition, "these are intended to go no wider than is necessary to ensure adequate consumer protection".

Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, Lord Chancellor, said the Government would consider the report and announce its decision as soon as possible.

The committee, which assumed that licensed conveyancers would be restricted to undertaking domestic conveyancing, has formulated tests of competence so that the licensed conveyancer should be able to offer a standard of service similar to that of a solicitor.

Professor Farrand, a Law Commissioner, said that the test meant that a licensed conveyancer would be one quarter as well qualified as a solicitor, but as qualified in conveyancing.

The committee recommends written tests on law and practice. Its syllabus amounts to a one-year A level in land law, and a one-year course in conveyancing at Law Society examination level. It also involves two years of practice in a conveyancing office before a licence is granted, and another three years before any conveyancer can practice.

Solicitors and legal executives with equivalent or superior qualifications would be exempted, while experienced but insufficiently qualified conveyancers could take an oral test to determine whether they could be exempted.

The report's central recommendation is for a new statutory body, the Council for Licensed Conveyancers, with responsibility for all regulation of licensed conveyancers. It would include representatives of the Law Society, the Building Societies and consumers.

In a note of dissent, Mr Ivor Hussey, of the National Institute of Conveyancing Agents, complained that the work of licensed conveyancers should not be restricted to domestic conveyancing and argued that a single body should be set up to control everyone including solicitoirs, who did the conveyancing.

The National Association of Conveyancers, representing about 50 non-solicitor conveyancers, welcomed the safeguards and restrictions recommended, but criticized the tests as too harsh. "They have gone overboard on qualifications and it means that the solicitors' monopoly will not be broken", Mr David Ashford, its chairman said.

Non-Solicitior Conveyancers – Competance and Consumer Protection (Stationery Office; £6.30).

Leading article, page 11

Sotheby's stands by to sell a lot of sofa



Sitting room: A 14ft pale pink leather Chesterfield, believed to be the world's longest sofa, to be auctioned at Sotheby's on Friday to raise money for the Abbeystead waterworks disaster fund. The sofa, made by the Leather Suite Centre, of Preston, is expected to raise up to £4,000 to close the fund, which stands at £69,832 (Photograph: Suresh Karadia).

Contraceptives 'used by 60,000 under-16s'

Sixty thousand children legally too young to have sexual intercourse are using contraceptives supplied by clinics and doctors, it was claimed yesterday.

Mrs Valerie Riches, secretary of the Responsible Society, argues that parents have the right to be told when their under-age children are getting birth control aids.

The number of children going to National Health Service clinics doubled to more than 16,000 between 1976 and 1983. In addition, Mrs Riches claims, the Brook clinics see 15,000 children a year.

"Add to this a conservative estimate of one child a GP a year, and a total of over 60,000 under-16s are in receipt of contraceptives."

In a booklet, *No Entry for Parents*, Mrs Riches adds: "So much for the 'exceptional cases' and the 'small problem' to which the child-sex lobby allude".

Although so many contraceptives are being distributed, abortions among the under-16s have more than doubled since 1969, the first year of legal abortion. They are now running at a rate of four in every 1,000 under-16s a year.

At the same time cancer of the cervix, often linked to early sexual intercourse, has greatly increased.

A spokeswoman for the Brook clinics said that the report "shows a total disregard for the truth". She said that the clinics saw about 2,000 children a year, not 15,000 as Mrs Riches claimed.

Wife's death referred to DPP

A coroner said yesterday that the Director of Public Prosecutions should decide whether a man who allowed his wife to starve to death should face charges.

Mr Ronald Butler, said as he adjourned an inquest at Penzance Cornwall, that he could not rule out the possibility of crime in connexion with the death of Mrs Monica Badcock, aged 59, of Steeple Lane, St Ives, Cornwall.

Her husband, Mr Ronald Badcock, aged 63, a retired gardener, failed to call a doctor and watched her die slowly.

In a written statement, Mr Badcock said his wife had begged him not to leave her for a moment, not even to call a doctor.

Theatres hope to sell 10 million seats

By David Hewson, Arts Correspondent

London's West End theatres expect to attract a total audience of 10 million this year. The boom has largely been caused by the upsurge in overseas tourism, notably form the United States, according to the Society of West End Theatre.

Tickets sales at the main London theatres have been running at more than 10 per cent above 1983's figures, Mr Bob Swash, the society's president, said yesterday.

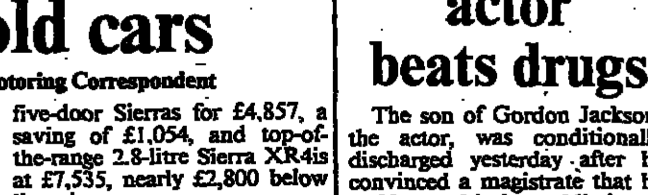
The West End box office returns show a steady growth in audience over the past three years. Last year, nine million people visited London theatres.

"Last year we were optimistic in our forecasts for 1984 and we are delighted that this has been vindicated in the year so far", Mr Swash said.

"Although we cannot rely in the long term on overseas tourists to fill our theatres, all the signs are that 1985 will be as successful for us as this year."

Cheap tickets are thought to have proved an important factor in attracting foreign tourists.

The society is to concentrate its future marketing strategy on attracting the British theatregoer, particularly people living in London. A recent survey showed that a third of British adults go to the theatre at least once a year, accounting for sales of nearly 40 million tickets. Mr Swash denied that the present glut of American musical revivals in the West End was unhealthy, but expressed the wish that more new British writers were represented.



Dealers cut prices of unsold cars

By Clifford Webb, Motoring Correspondent

Ford dealers are selling new Sierra cars at up to £2,800 below list prices because they overeacted to win factory sales bonuses last month and are left with many unsold cars.

Ford offered bonuses of up to £350 on every car sold last month. But to qualify, dealers had to reach factory sales targets based on new car registrations and as the end of August approached many of them registered unsold cars in their own name to achieve these targets.

Dealer registering has become common practice in the motor trade. It results from the pressure exerted on them by the manufacturers' bitter discount war.

The manufacturers also register cars, to boost a new model's apparent performance in a particular month. They are later sold to dealers and fleet operators at heavily discounted prices.

There is an additional worry for Ford dealers this month because unsold 1984 models will be overtaken by 1985 models within the next three weeks.

One Coventry dealer is advertising B-registered 1.6-litre five-door Sierras for £4,857, a saving of £1,054, and top-of-the-range 2.8-litre Sierra XR4is at £7,535, nearly £2,800 below list price.

● The new 125mph Ford Escort RS Turbo announced today is the fastest version of the world's best-selling car. It is also the first turbo-charged car to be made by Ford in Europe.

A minimum of 5,000, expected to cost about £9,000, will be manufactured in its first year to enable it to qualify for Group A racing. The engine is a much-modified version of the 1.6-litre injection unit used in the 115mph Escort XR3i, but now equipped with an inter-cooled Garrett turbo-charger.

● A Japanese-designed medium-size delivery van, the Midi, is launched today by Bedford Commercial Vehicles, the truck and bus division of General Motors in Britain (Our Industrial Correspondent writes).

The one-tonne Midi is to be built at the company's Luton factory and is the result of a £70m investment. Production is to begin at the end of the year. The range comprises a panel van, a window van, and bus and wagon variant.

A window version of the Bedford Midi van.



Son of TV actor beats drugs

The son of Gordon Jackson, the actor, was conditionally discharged yesterday after he convinced a magistrate that he had beaten his drug addiction.

Roderick Jackson, aged 24, a dispatch rider, of Holly Mount, Hampstead, north London, was arrested in Kentish Town last November after police officers kept observation on a known heroin dealer's house, Highbury Magistates' Court was told.

Jackson, who in March admitted possessing 49 milligrams of heroin and 23 microdots of LSD worth £46, said the drugs were entirely for his own use.

Sentence had been deferred to give him a chance to keep off drugs.

The magistrate, commended Jackson for keeping his side of the bargain and conditionally discharged him for two years, saying: "I sincerely hope that the criminal courts do not see you again".

Widow's death sparks inquiry

Lancashire detectives yesterday were investigating the death of Mrs Elizabeth Harwood, a widow aged 96, whose blood-stained body was found behind the front door of her home in Lulworth Avenue, Preston.

Mrs Harwood was part deaf and virtually housebound. She relied on relatives and neighbours to do her shopping. She was found when friends noticed a broken glass panel in her door.

Baby abandoned

A baby girl, less than four hours old, was found abandoned in the women's lavatory at Fenchurch Street Station, London, yesterday. She was taken to St Bartholomew's Hospital. British Rail said that a woman claiming to be the mother had come forward.

Forensic Sciences conference

New turn in Clift controversy

From Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent, Oxford

The aftermath of the controversy over Dr Alan Clift, the discredited forensic scientist, which has caused so much heart-searching among his former colleagues, took a new turn yesterday.

Support came from an Edinburgh criminologist for the view held by many forensic scientists that good expert witnesses give only what is demanded of them. Control of the evidence then lies with the lawyer, Dr Carol Goodwin Jones, of the Centre of Criminology, Edinburgh University, told the International Association of Forensic Sciences meeting in Oxford yesterday.

That was quite legitimate since it was the advocate's job to present the information which made up his case and the lawyer had a duty to the client to present the best possible case. Any expert who tried to introduce into his evidence information not sought by his own or opposing counsel might stand the risk of being classed by lawyers as a "bad expert witness".

An expert who did not follow the legal rules of the game might thus not be used again as an expert, even though he might still be a good forensic scientist.

If being a good expert witness meant leaving the lawyer in charge, it also meant acquiescing when lawyers chose to highlight some things and omit others, since the assumption that one is dependent on the lawyer for interpretation of the rules meant that one did not see it as part of the expert's job to butt in.

"However if at some future date it is discovered that through no fault of his own the expert gave incomplete evidence it is he and not the lawyer who pays the high price in terms of professional downfall."

Laud's ghost returns to haunts of academe

Charles I, The Rev William Spooner (of Spoonerism fame), and Archbishop Laud, Chancellor of Oxford in the seventeeth century, have one thing in common – they have revisited their old haunts, according to witnesses, it was reported yesterday.

Charles I was seen by a colonel's wife during the war at St John's College, near which she saw a regiment in the uniform of the Civil War drawn up. A slight figure, which she took to be the king, came out to inspect them.

Mrs Pat Townson, Domestic Bursar of Queen College, said yesterday that when she gave a talk on an earlier occasion a man came up and said he had seen a similar figure in velvet, also in St John's in about 1940.

The organist at New College thought he saw The Rev William Spooner in his old stall in 1962.

St John's was also the scene of sightings of Laud.

In 1974 when thefts led to a tightening of security at the library at Queen's, an old man in a long coat was seen following an undergraduate. When the doors of the library were shut and everyone left the old man, who had not left, was not there. A librarian recognized him from a portrait. He had died in 1900.

Lightning victims can often be resuscitated

People can be resuscitated after lightning has apparently killed them, according to Dr T. C. Chao, a senior forensic pathologist from Singapore, where thunderstorms are common.

"There are many cases on record which are brought back from death and survive without residual damage, though vital functions have been absent for some time after lightning injury", he told the conference.

Dr Chao, who with colleagues studied details of 80 deaths in 24 years, said that young people were more prone to be hit by lightning as they were more often outdoors

Scrap common entrance, headmasters told

From Colin Hughes, Brighton

Independent and public schools should scrap the common entrance examination taken by pupils applying from preparatory schools, the new chairman of the Headmaster's Conference said yesterday.

Mr David Emms, Master of Dulwich College, *told headmasters* of fee-paying schools at their annual conference that he thought it quite extraordinary that pupils aged 13 should be subjected to three or four days of examinations for entry into a school which would probably accept them anyway.

"It is also in my view educationally indefensible to start children of eight years of age on common entrance papers and give them an encouraging pat if they score 6 or 7 per cent."

He told the traditionalists *that* he believed common entrance limited creativity and prevented more exciting exploratory and project work, particularly among pupils aged 11 to 13.

He preferred a one-day examination at 11-plus for pupils at independent schools, leaving the next two years for children to learn a wider range of subjects.

Most of the 225 independent school head teachers are likely to view Mr Emms's proposal with grave scepticism. If they would not accept that, he suggested at least agreeing to abandon scholarships, using the money to help less-well-off children to attend public schools instead.

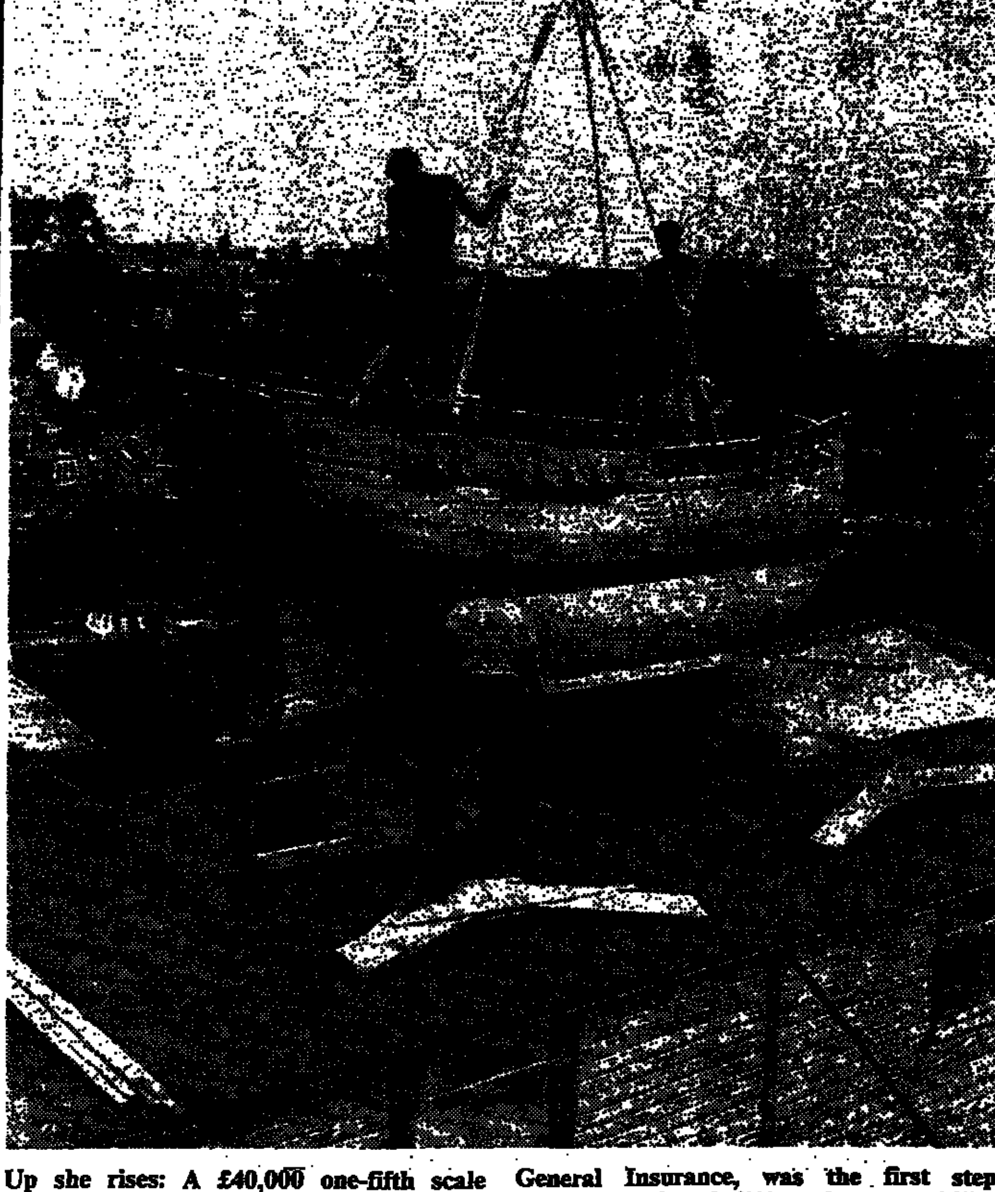
Mr Emms also criticized public schools' "abysmal" record on providing industry with staff and managers. Though independent schools have "produced marvellous merchant bankers, solicitors, accountants, and lawyers", their pupils had largely been denied access to "the main artery of our national life".

He urged headmasters to break the "vicious circle of misunderstanding" between schools and industry, and mentioned staff at Hurstpierpoint becoming industrial tutors, industry links at Wellington and Bolton, and works attachments from Eton as leading examples. Other schools, such as Malvern, had introduced courses in leadership skills.

State schools were overtaking public schools in their drive to train better teachers and assess their quality, despite initiatives at Cheltenham, Harrow, and Tonbridge, he said. There was a "palpable danger" that independent schools "might become complacent or relax our vigorous administration of our schools" because the political threat to the survival of independent schools has faded in recent years.

Mr Emms, however, warned delegates at the conference at the University of Sussex, Brighton, against the "erratic" ideas about authority of teachers which had been pushed over the past 25 years.

The teacher should be respected, however popular or democratic he or she may be, he said, adding: "Perhaps there has been too much sociology and psychology of education and too little of classroom craft".



Up she rises: A £40,000 one-fifth scale model of Captain Cook's ship The Endeavour is lifted from a shed at Whitby, North Yorkshire, where it was secretly built by a shipwright, Mr Hugh Gollogly, from the original 220-year-old plans. Mr John Tindale, *director of the Endeavour project*, said the model, paid for by Legal and General Insurance, was the first step towards the £2m building of a copy of The Endeavour due to start next year in Whitby Harbour. The miniature is to hang in the Cleveland Centre, Middlesbrough, and the proposed copy, due to be funded by the EEC *and international sponsorship, is seen as an* important tourist attraction for Whitby.

Man jailed for attacking prostitute

A judge at the Central Criminal Court said yesterday that prostitutes must be protected from men who use them for sadistic and perverted sexual acts.

Simon Weatherley, aged 25, a driver, of Coburgh Close, Streatham, south London, was jailed for two and a half years after pleading guilty to causing bodily harm to a prostitute, aged 23. He had whipped her, committed an act of buggery, and stolen £16.

Judge Hazan, QC, said that such activities constituted degradation of the prostitute. He added: "This girl had the guts to go to the police and complain".

Schoolboy given new heart

A boy aged 16 was said to be *in a satisfactory condition* yesterday after a five-hour heart transplant operation at Papworth Hospital, Cambridgeshire.

Vincent Hill, a pupil at Whitgift School, Croydon, who lives in Carshalton Beeches, south London, became ill in Canada last month. He has just passed 12 O levels.

Harrods bomb inquests date

The inquests on the three police officers and three other people who died in the Harrods bombing on December 17 last year will resume at Westminster coroner's court on November 14.

The victims were a journalist, Mr Philip Geddes, aged 24, of Lambeth, South London; housewife, Mrs Caroline Kennedy-Cochrane, aged 25, of St John's Wood, North London; a management consultant, Mr Kenneth Salvesden, aged 31, of Westminster; WPC Jane Arbuthnot, of Kingston; Sergeant Noel Lane, of Croydon; and Insp Stephen Dodd, of Carshalton.

Director's death was an accident

An accidental death verdict was recorded at St Pancras coroner's court, north London, yesterday on Alan Schneider, aged 66, the American theatre director, who died from head injuries four days after being knocked down by a motor cycle at Swiss Cottage, London, on April 30.

£100m urged for science education

By Bill Johnstone
Technology Correspondent

About £100m a year more must be spent on engineering and science education, and the University Grants Comittee should be forced by the Government to reserve money for such courses, the Engineering Council says.

The council was responding yesterday to a report on higher education published two weeks ago by the committee. The council recommends a 10 per cent swing from arts to sciences over five years which would provide another £000 engineering places.

Dr Kenneth Miller, Director General of the Engineering Council said: "The UGC does not go far enough. The UGC has not addressed the question of earmarking let alone put a recommendation on it to the Secretary of State."

The National Economic Development Office has repeated that the trade deficit in high technology products, which is now more than £800m a year, must be curbed and more engineers will be required

Calke Abbey repair appeal is launched

The Duchess of Devonshire yesterday launched a £250,000 appeal for the National Trust's lastest acquisition, Calke Abbey in Derbyshire, whose crumbling stonework and dry rot required repairs costing £3.5m.

The house has been decribed as a time capsule because its contents have lain undisturbed for almost a century. People who decide to help rescue it will for the first time be given the chance by the National Trust to choose which of the five *schemes they would like to help.* Those are repairs to the abbey; the stables and visitors' facilities; the church; tree planting in the park; and the conservation of the contents and carriages.

Conservation work has to be carried out on pictures, books, furniture, textiles, and metalwork before they are returned to the house in settings restored exactly as they were.

The National Trust is contributing £1m of which the £250,000 in the appeal has still to be raised.

Lord Gibson, chairman of the National Trust, described Calke as the biggest challenge it had ever had to face. It had a special atmosphere and the restoration was being approached with great fear and trembling although with some confidence.

Lord Charteris, chairman of the Trustees of the National Heritage Memorial Fund, said Calke was one of England's great country houses and he believed that the way it had been saved should become a model for how such matters should be handled. The Government had shown real good will.

Tributes were paid to Mr Henry Harpur Crewe, the owner, who, faced with £8m to pay in capital transfer taxes, offered the house to the trust. He will continue to live there. It is hoped that the great park will be opened next year and visitors will be able to watch how "this magical house" will be saved for posterity.

Accountant distressed by discord

A carillon has struck a discordant note with chartered accountants at Spalding, Lincolnshire over its renderings of "Danny Boy" and "The Lincolnshire Poacher".

The carillon plays such tunes on mechanical bells every lunchtime and on market days from the top of a community centre in the market place.

Mr Anthony Moore, the firm's senior partner, with offices across the ro[illegible]

"I believe that a musician would tell you that it lacks the required raised sevenths in A minor and some of the tunes are therefore objectionable to the ear. A simple mouth organ has the same problem."

Mr Moore has asked its owner, South Holland District Council, to restrict the carillon's playing to market days.

Mr Chris Whitney, the Council's technical officer, said that the roll containing the folk tunes was incompatible with the machine.

Chill of closure hangs over village school



Class of 84: Pupils at Boughton County Primary School in Norfolk with Mr Terry Froud, the headmaster (Photograph: John Voos)

By Michael Horsnell

The marigolds are still blooming in the early autumn chill beside the schoolhouse at *Boughton*. Inside, by the coal fire lit by Mrs Savage, the school cleaner, at 6.30am, the 28 infants and juniors are busy working at a variety of tasks involving the three Rs.

Through the Victorian windows a colony of coots may be seen splashing around the *edges of the village pond beside* the brightly painted sign which proclaims Boughton the best kept village in Norfolk.

With the exception of the classroom computer, which rests on a table by the fireplace, there is scarcely anything about the school which the class of 1888 – Boughton County Primary's inaugural year – would fail to recognize.

Unhappily though, neither the ghosts of that generation nor the children of today are likely to be able to celebrate this industrious little school's impending centenary.

Last week, to the dismay of parents, Mr Terry Froud, the devoted headmaster, received the telephone call which confirmed his worst fears.

After a so-called consultative meeting with parents 10 days earlier, a minor local education subcommittee had decided to recommend to an education subcommittee of Norfolk County Council at Norwich that it should recommend to the education committee that consideration be given to closing the school.

The date of proposed execution: *1986. Thereafter it* is proposed that the village children will go by bus to the small town of Stoke Ferry near by where a new community centre will have been completed.

The 188 inhabitants of Boughton are apprehensive not only about their children's future but also about the effect closure will have on the village.

Like the Council for the Protection of Rural England, the inhabitants believe that closure of the village school represents one of the longest nails in the coffin of rural life.

Between 1981 and last year, 420 *rural* primary schools closed in England; another 66 were approved for closure in *the first six months of this* year.

A spokesman for Norfolk County Council, which follows the national trend, said: "Our policy has been to look at schools with fewer than 30 children as liable to closure. A school of that size is not a good *school because there* are at most two teachers and this limits the potential of what could be offered."

Parents who attended the consultative meeting when they were first informed of the threat to the school were not greatly impressed by the *statistical evidence brought by* the education officer who drove down from Norwich.

He thought there were only 22 on the register – six fewer than there are – and apparently know nothing about the two more who will start lessons after Christmas and the further *two who will enroll at Easter*, bringing the number up to 32.

The population bulge has brought the number, which was down last year to 19, to only about a dozen short of the roll count in the school's heyday.

"The news has come as a bombshell but we shall fight this all the way to the Secretary of State for Education", said Mr John McBride, aged 35, chairman of the Campaign for Boughton School

Mr Froud, 56, who has been headmaster since 1971, added: "Small schools are often criticized for lacking a competitive spirit among the pupils. But I'll tell you when a ten-year-old finds a seven-year-old catching up with him he really gets a move on. And there is nothing like a small school for developing a sense of community in the children."

The parents are now seeking legal advice over what they are already calling the Battle of Boughton, and they are promising not to surrender. If they were to give in the marigolds would surely wither and the Best Kept Village sign serve *more as a memorial to Boughton* than as a symbol of its vitality.

Honduran democracy in danger

US Central American policy at stake as coup fears grow

From Alan Tomlinson
Tegucigalpa

The fledgling democracy in Honduras, on which the integrity of United States policy in Central America largely depends, is lurching into a deep constitutional crisis to which there appears to be no ready solution.

All political parties agree that next year's general elections are heading for a fiasco and may not take place at all, opening the way for President Roberto Suazo Córdova, seen as the principal architect of the crisis, to extend his term for another year.

There are widespread *rumours of an impending coup.* To torpedo American policy with a military takeover would almost certainly cost the country the multi-million dollar US aid that sustains its economy.

Yet there is growing speculation that the Army may soon find itself with no choice but to support "a technical coup, Panama-style" which would replace Dr Suazo with some kind of provisional government.

The crisis arises from Dr Suazo's meddling in the internal affairs of the main opposition National Party and his blatant manipulation of a new national voter registration programme to favour his own Liberal Party.

A Western diplomat said: "Suazo has spent the last two-and-a-half years consolidating his power. He hasn't been governing the country."

A a result, the economy has gone from bad to worse, forcing the President to dismiss his economic cabinet twice this year, the last time at the insistence of the military.

A source close to the military said: "People would accept a coup. But the traditional solution doesn't suit the geopolitical situation.

"If it wasn't for the need of the United States to have a continuing democracy here Suazo wouldn't have lasted 18 months."

Mr John Negroponte, the US Ambassador, told local businessmen recently that Honduras was "an important model for democracy and tranquillity" in the region. "We in the United States have a great interest in the success of its constitutional system."

***Talk of a coup was described* by one US diplomat as "alarmist nonsense". But he added: "I think that to continue into a second term would be the biggest single mistake this Government could make."**

President Suazo's main rival within the Liberal Party, Señor José Azcona del Hoyo, resigned as Transport Minister last year in protest at the "immoral" way internal elections were carried out. Dr Suazo is accused by the National Party of suborning a large section of its own congressmen with political favours and "by a series of manoeuvres . . . imposing a spurious party leadership which obeys his orders".

The tactic has converted the National Congress into a rubber stamp assembly, in which even the combined votes of dissident Liberals, loyal Nationalists and two much smaller parties could not hope to defeat the anticipated consti*tutional amendment* extending the President's term to six years.

The opposition also accuses the Government of slowing up voter registration in areas where the National Party is supported, while facilitating the process in Liberal strongholds.

Señor Azcona, who can expect considerable support when he seeks the Liberal presidential nomination in April, and who visits the United States this month at the invitation of the State Department, said that what looked like becoming an election fiasco would have repercussions in the entire area.

"The United States had pinned high hopes on the democratization of Honduras so that from here it might radiate to the other countries: to Nicaragua in the hope that *the revolution* might return to the democratic path; to Guatemala that there might be a return to civilian government, and to El Salvador where the situation in Honduras might have a positive effect. If we fail here, all fails."

Most observers feel a *straightforward military takeover* is unlikely. More likely would be Dr Suazo's early removal in favour of a transitional government including the Army, charged with rescuing the economy and the elections.

"Either he puts things right or, after Reagan's reelection, he goes," said a respected analyst. "If he does go there will be dancing in the streets."

Dr Suazo: Held responsible for political crisis

Falklands issue at UN

Alfonsin insists on sovereignty talks

From Zoriana Pysariwsky, New York

President Raul Alfonsin of Argentina has categorically ruled out an Anglo-Argentine reconciliation and normalization of relations as long as the British Government continues to refuse to negotiate about the [illegible] Falkland Islands.

In an address to the United Nations General Assembly on the first day of the general debate, he emphasized Argentina's intention to recover the Falklands through peaceful means only. He said that the nature of Argentine democracy demanded a respect of international law.

But later at a press conference the President declined to take that pledge a step farther, and he ruled out the possibility of Argentina declaring a formal cessation of hostilities as long as Britain kept up the exclusion zone around and a military presence in the Falklands.

Señor Alfonsin said that his Government's peaceful approach should not diminish the sense of mission that lay behind efforts by the Argentines to recover the islands, a mandate that had been handed down through generations.

He described the British Government as instransigent and said its failure to understand that right was on the side of Argentina and its inability to comprehend the depth of national feeling about the Falklands was at the root of the problem between the two countries.

The British Government has repeatedly stated that it is ready to discuss anything with Argentina but the sovereignty of the Falklands. It is expected to continue in its unbending approach, despite the unpopularity of its position in the General Assembly, lest Argentina misconstrues any ambiguous pronouncements as a change in London's attitude.

President Alfonsin said that *British diplomats hope that* eventually the international community, while not agreeing with this stand, will accept it.

Argentina seeks the restoration of friendly relations with Britain [illegible] "That [illegible] from the beginning of the attempts towards normalization, we lack the certainty that a mechanism will be established to allow negotiation on the sovereignty dispute."

He made only scant reference to the abortive Berne talks in July, merely stating that Argen*tina had shown maximum* flexibility. When asked whether anything could be salvaged from the Berne fiasco, he insisted that at all mulilateral forums and bilateral talks sovereignty must be on the agenda.

Argentina has begun circulating a draft resolution on the Falklands in preparation for the General Assembly debate later this year. Although the restoration of democracy in Argentina should enhance its position, the present draft was caused concern among the non*aligned and West Europeans for* its strong language and failure to spell out clearly President Alfonsin's pledge not to resort to force to regain the island.

Señor Alfonsin: A respect for international law.

Duarte sees threat to Contadora

From John Carlin
San Salvador

President José Napoleón *Duarte of El Salvador has said* he believes there is a danger that the latest Contadora Group initiative for peace in Central America will dissolve into thin air.

[illegible] the commitment of all five Central American nations, especially Nicargua, to act in good faith and show a genuine political will for negotiating solutions to the region's conflicts.

At a news conference in the presidential palace Señor Duarte said that whatever the *intentions of the Central Americans*, neither the Soviet Union, nor Cuba, nor Libya, would be signing the recently drafted Contadora document. El Salvador's American-backed Government is fully convinced, apparently, that the Russians, Cubans and Libyans are channelling aid to the Salvadorean guerrilas via Nicaragua.

The president also said that an army investigation into two alleged Army massacres, reported by the Roman Catholic Church to have happened in July and August, had shown that any civilian casualties had been caught in crossfire between soldiers and guerrillas.

Mothers killed in ambush

Eight people were killed and 19 were wounded, mainly mothers of young men doing military service, when Nicaraguan "contras" ambushed a lorry taking them to visit their sons at an Army training camp near the northern provincial capital of Jinotega (Our Correspondent writes from Managua).

Conscription is a sensitive subject in Nicaragua. There has been resistance to it among parents, and political parties in opposition to the Sandinista Government have seized on it as an election issue.

Ex-army chiefs plead for Sikh deserters

From Kuldip Nayar
Delhi

Six former Indian Army commanders have written to President Zail Singh to request that the Sikh's who deserted after the Punjab troubles are treated "sympathetically and leniently."

The retired generals say they are disturbed by reports that the Sikhs may be court-martialled as mutineers and deserters. The letter is signed by Lieutenan-General M. S. Wadalia, Harbaksh Singh, J. S. Dhillon, J. S. Aurora and Sartaj Singh. It is addressed to the president in his constitutional role as supreme commander of the defence forces.

According to the general, news of the army action on the Harmandir Sahib complex and rumours of the destruction of the Akal Takht sparked off a spontaneous reaction among some Sikhs.

Manila investigation into napalm bombing claim

From Keith Dalton, Manila

A parliamentary inquiry is to be held into allegations that *napalm and chemical bombs* have been used against Muslim rebels in the southern Philippines province of Lanao del Sur.

A international fact-finding mission of nine members said last week it had confirmed that chemical bombs had been dropped near two towns on August 5.

The Ecumenical Movement for Justice and Peace claimed that Air Force aircraft dropped red canisters which released a thick black smoke.

People became dizzy and fainted. *They* had difficulty breathing, complained of sore eyes and suffered stinging pain similar to pinpricks on their exposed skin. Monkeys and birds fell from trees and died, mission members reported.

The bombs were intended to land among Muslim rebels of the Moro National Liberation Front but affected civilians and wildlife instead, a mission spokesman said.

Juan Ponce Enrile, the Defence Minister, said yesterday the Parliamentary Committee on Justice would investigate the allegations "to settle this matter once and for all".

Mr Enrile last week denied that the Government possessed napalm bombs, but admitted yesterday that an "inventory" of these bombs existed as well as the elements which could be used to make them. "But I have no knowledge of any instance when we have used these [bombs] in the past," Mr Enrile said.

A spokesman for General Fabian Ver, the armed forces Chief of Staff, also denied the use of chemical bombs. "We do not even have chemical weapons of that nature in our armoury," he said.

The mission said its members *were unable to obtain soil and* water samples from the area which had been cordoned off

President's 'lame excuses' attacked

Reagan seeks $371m to protect embassies after Beirut bombing

From Mohsin Ali, Washington

The State Department is asking Congress urgently to approve $371m (£300m) to improve security at US embassies throughout the world after last week's terrorist bombing in Beirut.

A spokesman said the Administration wanted the money for improved barriers; for new embassies being built in high-risk areas and for amoured vehicles and control of public access.

Mr Thomas "Tip" O'Neill, Speaker of the House of Representatives, told reporters he had asked three house committees to investigate last week's bombing and get to the bottom of how this tragedy could happen in the same manner, in the same city, three times in 18 months."

President Reagan, referring on Sunday to incomplete security measures, said in New York that anyone that's ever had their kitchen done over knows that it never gets done as soon as you wish it would."

Mr O'Neill said that the President has given a "stupid alibi for the desctruction of our embassy in Beirut". He accused the Administration of providing phoney alibis and lame excuses for why adequate security was not in place.

The Senate foreign relations committee is also expected to investigate the bombing.

Mr Walter Mondale, the Democratic presidential candidate, told an election meeting in Texas on Monday that "being President and countering terrorists is a much more difficult task than fixing up your kitchen.

Mrs Geraldine Ferraro, the Democratic vice-presidential candidate, found the President's remark "unbelievable, particularly when one considers the tragic loss of lives ..."

"Mr Reagan statement is a totally inappropriate comparison and reflects the fact that the President does not truly understand the situation in the Middle East."

Plans to upgrade security at US embassies were first drawn up in 1979 in the wake of mob attacks on American missions in Pakistan, Iran and Libya. The programme called for improving security at 125 sites at a cost of $192m. But some buildings were dropped from the programme.

● TEL AVIV: Mr Richard Murphy, United States Assistant Secretary of State, had talks with Israeli leaders yesterday about the situation in Lebanon and both sides cautioned the public against exaggerated expectations of an early withdrawal of Israeli troops from south Lebanon (Moshe Brilliant writes).

The Israeli media had been optimistic after reports that the US was mediating and that Syria was prepared to cooperate in the diplomatic effort.

Mr Murphy, who arrived in Jerusalem after meetings in Beirut and Damascus, met Mr Shimon Peres, the Prime Minister, and Mr Yitzhak Rabin, the Defence Minster. He told reporters after the meeting that his mission was "exploratory, not more than that". He added the US was ready to be helpful where possible if requested by all parties involved.

Mr Peres, in a radio interview, said he did not expect negotiations with the Syrians but a tacit understanding limited in scope and area was possible.

Comparing Damascus with Beirut, Mr Peres said: "You can reach an agreement with the Syrians without negotiations and as for the Lebanese, you can negotiate without getting an agreement."

He said experience on the Israeli-occupied Golan Heights and in Lebanon itself showed an understanding can be reached with the Syrians "almost without negotiations". There was no conflict between what they perceived to be their own interest and Israel's.

After his Israel talks, Mr Murphy flew to Cairo for exploratory exchanges with Egyptian leaders.

Suicide bomber had 3,000lb of explosives

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

The suicide bomber who attacked the US Embassy in Beirut last week – killing at least 14 people according to the latest and most accurate figures – was carrying more than 3000lbs of explosives, far more than was used in the destruction of the American Embassy in west Beirut last year. But according to diplomats in west Beirut yesterday, the new US Embassy complex in the west of the city, so far untouched by the fanatics of the Islamic Jihad movement, is painfully vulnerable to both rocket and mortar attack.

One diplmat is simply refusing to visit the building, while several foreigners livinhg in neighbouring flats are moving out of their homes on the assumption that the embassy complex will inevitably be bombed.

***Indeed*, the west Beirut American annexe, on the Mediteranean coast only a few hundrd yards from the British Embassy, is overlooked by a 50ft cliff from which assailants could easily fire rocket-propelled grenades or machine-guns.**

Although there is a metal grid across part of the roof, apparently to prevent mortar explosions, there are no anti-rocket screens and the approaches to the building are still guarded by local Druze militiamen rather than by American troops.

American soldiers who are still in Beirut to train the Lebanese Army, have taken up position around the ruins of the east Beirut Embassy.

Lebanese newspapers have been suggesting somewhat cynically that Mr Reagan's desire to have his combat troops out of Beirut as soon as possible before the US elections may have contributed to the success of last week's suicide bombing since new security precautions in the east had still to be completed.

***The Americans are still* investigating last week's bombing and it was the head of the team that arrived from Washington who gave the new estimate for the amount of explosives used in the assault.**

Fury over ETA extradition



Banners and barricades: Demonstrators expressing solidarity with ETA near the French Embassy in Madrid yesterday and (below) blocking a rain-soaked Bilbao street with a car in an earlier protest.



Spain braced for reprisals

From a Correspondent, Madrid

Security has been tightened throughout Spain because of the violent reaction to the French decision to extradite three EJA members and two anniversaries in the next week which are cherished by Basque separatists.

Tomorrow marks the day in 1975 when General Franco ordered the the public executions of extremeists – two ETA members and three members of FRAP, a guerrilla organization which relinquished its campaign of violence with the advent of democracy.

The second anniversary on Monday recalls October 1, 1975, when the First of October *Anti-Fascist Resistance Groups* (Grapo) first made its appearance, killing four policemen.

Meanwhile, the Herri Batasuna party, considered ETA's political arm, has called for a general strike in the Basque region from today in protest at the French decision.

There have been dozens of clashes between ETA sympathizers and police. In Bilbao, barricades were erected yesterday and on Monday. Petrol bombs and stones were hurled at riot police who answered with tear gas and rubber bullets.

There have been 26 arrests in Bilbao and at least seven people have been taken to hospital with serious injuries. Farther north on the Basque coast, demonstrators tore up railings surrounding the Government's local party headquarters in Mondragon. Protesters also broke bank windows and burnt a bus in San Sebastian.

A car with French number plates was overturned and destroyed in Pamplona, the capital of Navarre, and, in a surprising show of solidarity in the neighbouring region of Galicia, 40 members of a left-wing nationalist group occupied the French consulate in Vigo for more than an hour yesterday morning, leaving a note of protest against the ETA extraditions.

More police were sent to the Basque country yesterday and security for government members and leading politicians was doubled.

● **PARIS:** The extradition decision has provoked little violence in France, with demonstrations limited to a core of Basque nationalists (Our Correspondent writes).

The Toulouse-Irun train was stopped yesterday after a bomb threat from a group called the Basque Support Committee. Passengers were removed while the train was searched.

Optimism in Lisbon over EEC

From Martha de la Cal
Lisbon

Optimism was the keynote of talks between Dr Garret FitzGerald, the Irish Prime Minister, who was in Lisbon in his capacity as *President of the* European Community, and Dr Mario Soares, the Portuguese Prime Minister, concerning problems related to Portugal's entry into the EEC.

At the end of two days of talks, Dr FitzGerald said yesterday that discussion of the terms of enlargement was now in its final, decisive stage. He believed that many of the problems would be resolved at the meeting of Community heads on October 2.

He said he hopes an agreement of intent can be signed with Portugal by the end of October.

Dr Soares was also optimistic. "We now know we will enter. *It is an irreversible fact.* After all of the points are worked out, we will become members by the beginning of 1986," he said.

The date set at the Fontainebleau meeting for the conclusion of talks that would lead to the signing of a final agreement was September 30, but that deadline became unrealistic. Dr FitzGerald said it was known at the time that the deadline could not be strictly adhered to, but it was 'useful to bring pressure on the ministers to make progress and they have made progress'.

Dr FitzGerald said fishing rights were a general question "for which a solution must be found which will be satisfactory to everyone, including the Spaniards." He had just received a long, detailed proposal from the Community which would be studied.

"It is a matter of some complexity," he said, "but we have constantly met this kind of problem and have always overcome them."

Disneyland staff go on strike

Los Angeles – Nearly 2,000 employees at California's Disneyland went on strike yesterday although the management vowed to keep the amusement park open.

The employees rejected Disneyland's contract offer, which would freeze wages for two years. Union officials said they were still negotiating, but a Disneyland spokesman said the park might hire new staff.

Rapist jailed

Bankok (AFP) – A Thai court has sentenced a fisherman to three years' imprisonment for raping a Vietnamese woman refugee in the Gulf of Thailand more than a year ago, the United Nations High Commission for Refugees announced here. He was only the ninth person convicted of preying on the "boat people" since June, 1982.

Gandhi priority

Delhi (Reuter) – Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, called yesterday for more reliable methods of birth control when she addressed a World Health Organization meeting here.

Drug sentence

Los Angeles (Reuter). William Hetrick, the aircraft engineer and pilot accused with John DeLorean of drug offences has been sentenced to 10 years in jail. Mr DeLorean was acquitted last month on all counts.

Gang busters

Taipei (Reuter) – More than 1,500 gangsters have surrendered to police during a four-month amnesty which ended yesterday. Taiwan's Interior Minister, Mr Wu Po-hsiung, said.

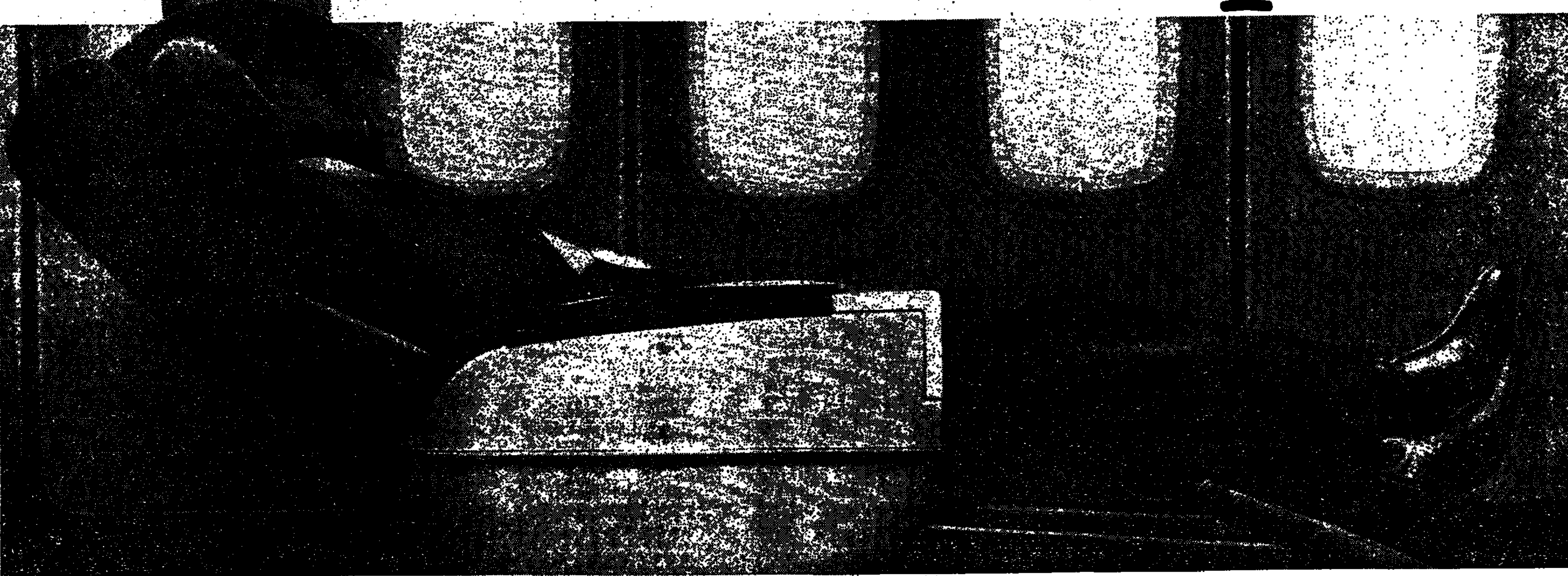
Chad pull-out begins

Nbjamena (AFP) – French troops in Chad have evacuated their northernmost garrisons, at Salal and Arada, the local commander, General Yves Bechut, said yesterday.

The two garrisons each made up of 80 men and about 15 vehicles, returned to their regional bases at Moussouro and Biltine, 125 miles and 50 miles farther south.

Sources confired that about 15 Senegalese observers are on their way to Ndjamena and 15 others are en route to Bardai, in the far north of Chad, to oversee the withdrawal.

France has sent 3,000 soldiers to Chad to support the regime of Mr Hissene Habré in the country, while Libya sent an estimated 5,000 to support guerrillas of the ousted president, Mr Goukouni Oueddei, in the north.



Durban consulate deadlock

Liberal media condemn Pretoria's retaliatory action as self-defeating

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

The first response here to South Africa's retaliatory action against Britain, for its refusal to hand over the six fugitives from the security police hiding in the British Consulate in Durban, has been sharply critical.

Pretoria is seen to have seriously damaged relations with Britain, and with the rest of the EEC, to no good purpose indeed. Its action is generally regarded as making the resolution of the consulate imbroglio harder rather than easier.

The announcement by Mr R. F. Botha, the Foreign Minister, late on Monday night that it would not return to Britain four South Africans charged with arms smuggling came too late for editorial comment in yesterday morning's Africaans papers.

Most reaction so far, therefore, has come from liberal English-Language newspapers. They concentrated on the diplomatic consequences of South Africa's deliberate breach of a solemn undertaking before a British court to return the four for trial.

The *Pretoria News* said the Government had "thrown out of the window its good record in honouring its undertakings and the letter of the law, without resolving the consulate crisis."

Cape Town's afternoon newspaper *The Argus*, said South Africa had given a legally and morally binding undertaking that they would be sent back to stand trial. By contrast, the six men in the consulate had not been charged with any offence and faced detention without trial.

Pretoria's action, *The Argus* declared, would merely heighten "international condemnation" of the plight of the consulate refugees, and undo whatever good that had been achieved by the tour of Europe last June by Mr P. W. Botha, the South African President.

The Johannesburg evening newspaper, *The Star*, commented: "South Africa is now in the dock. It is difficult for those defending our country's action to argue that the case of the four and the incident involving the six can be linked."

An editorial in *Die Vaderland*, a Pretoria afternoon newspaper indicated the more supportive position likely to be adopted by the Afrikaans press. Britain's "passive" attitude towards the consulate fugitives had left Pretoria no choice but to take counter action, it said.

Mr Alex Boraine, a foreign affairs spokesman for the Progressive Federal Party (PFP), the main opposition in the white chamber of Parliament, condemned Pretoria's behaviour as "irresponsible and unwarranted" interference in Britain's internal affairs.

"There is no relationship whatsoever between the six seeking refuge in Durban and forfeiting bail, which will be taxpayers' money, for the four who are charged with arms dealing in Britain", he said.

South Africa's defence of its action, as set out on Monday night by the Foreign Minister, is that Britain has violated the Vienna Convention on consular relations by allowing its consulate to be used to obstruct the enforcement of South African law against its own citizens.

It is irrelevant, in Pretoria's view, whether Britain or any other country, considers the law in question to be just or unjust. It is South African law passed by the South African Parliament, and South Africa has the right to enforce it.

What seems certain is that Britain will be under even stronger pressure at home now not to hand over the Durban six over to the South Africans. That means that South Africa may have to consider forcible entry of the consulate, or its closure, if it is to get the men out, although it still officially denies that such action is being contemplated.

The Natal Indian Congress, five of whose leaders are in the consulate, yesterday declared: "It is invidious and absurd to compare the four ... with the Durban six who have made a brave stand for the rule of law."

They faced detention under the "harsh and cruel provisions of the Internal Security Act imposed by an arbitrary and unjust ministerial decree," the statement added.

Three convicted in spy trial

Pretoria (AFP) – Three people, including a former conscript who worked in the South African Army intelligence headquarters, were found guilty respectively under the Defence Act and the Internal Security and Publications Acts in the Supreme Court here yesterday.

Roland Mark Hunter, aged 25, Derek Andre Hanekom, 31, and his wife Patricia, 27, were found guilty during trial held in camera. A handwritten statement by the Deputy Attorney-General gave no further explanation of the convictions.

Charges against them included being members of, conspiring with and furthering the aims of the banned African National Congress and having passed on information and documents to ANC members in Botswana.

How the accused left England

By Craig Seton

The four South Africans were due to appear before Coventry magistrates again on October 22, together with four Englishmen, charged with evading United Nations prohibitions on the export of strategic goods to South Africa. Components for anti-missile systems were allegedly involved.

Customs and Excise, which brought the case after inquiries by its investigation branch, said yesterday that the case would go ahead regardless of the South African Government's decision. It would wait to see if the four men reappeared.

The four South Africans first appeared in court in Coventry in April and were described then as a company director, a financier, a managing director and an engineer.

They were remanded in custody then and on further occasions until their release on bail of £25,000 each, on condition that their passports were surrendered, the South African Government did not issue alternative travel documents and they lived at a London address.

However, their case was then taken before Mr Justice Leonard in High Court chambers in London, and the bail conditions were changed. The men were permitted to leave Britain on condition that they returned for a further court hearing in Coventry in June. Bail of £200,000, £50,000 each, was to be lodged with the court.

In addition, surities of £50,000 each were to be raised and those were stood by Mr Andre Pelser, the first secretary at the South African Embassy in London, who had waived diplomatic immunity.

The four men left Britain but returned for the June hearing, when Coventry magistrates reimposed the judge's conditions. They were bailed to appear again on October 22, but have not returned since. Their passports are still being held in Britain, and it has not been decided whether the full case would be dealt with by magistrates or by trial.

The four Britons have been remanded on bail. The South Africans are: Mr Hendrix Botha, aged 49, a company director; Mr Stephanus de Jager, aged 49, a financier; Mr William Metelerkamp, aed 42, a managing director and Mr Jacobus la Granee, aged 38, an engineer.

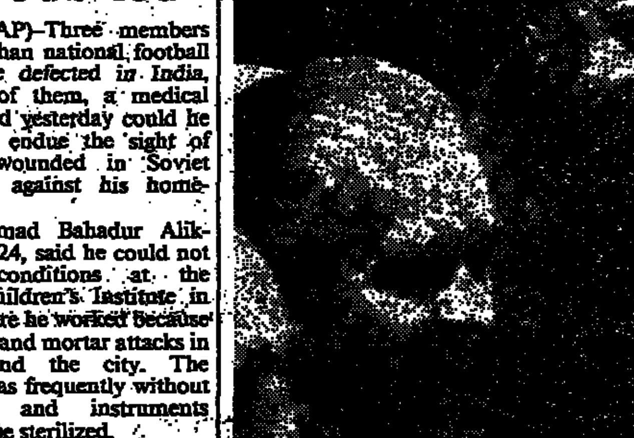
The Englishmen are: Mr Derek Salt, aged 59, of Coventry, described as managing director, D. W. Salt Engineering, Coventry; Mr Michael Gardiner, aged 55, of Colyford, Devon, chairman of D. W. Salt and director, Fosseway Securities, of Seaton, Devon; Mr Michael Swann, aged 33, an export buyer of Royston, Herts and Mr Henry Coles of Bath, who did not appear in court in Coventry because of ill health.

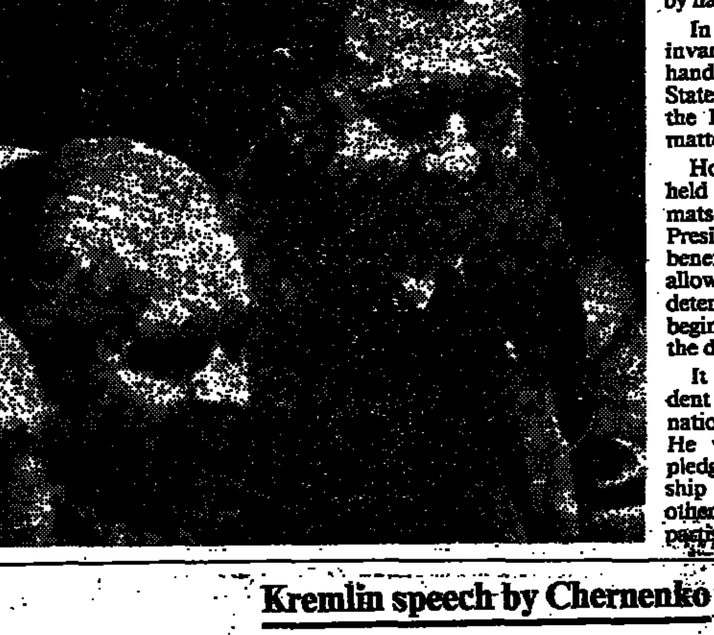
Mr Botha was charged with illegally exporting high pressure gas cylinders with intent to evade export prohibition relating to South Africa. The other three South Africans were charged with illegally exporting magnetrons, allegedly for use in radar systems. The charges related to a day in December, 1981 at Heathrow airport.

The four Britons were charged with evading UN prohibitions on the export of military and strategic goods to South Africa.



Mirth behind the mask: Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, refuses to pose for a photograph as he awaits President Reagan's arrival in the UN General Assembly but turns to Moscow's representative at the world body, Mr Oleg Troyanovsky, and breaks into an uncharacteristic smile.





Afghan tells of Kabul bloodshed

Delhi (AP) – Three members of the Afghan national football team have defected in India, and one of them, a medical doctor, said yesterday could he no longer endue the sight of children wounded in Soviet aggression against his homeland.

Muhammad Bahadur Alikhail, aged 24, said he could not tolerate conditions at the Afghan Children's Institute in Kabul where he worked because of fighting and mortar attacks in and around the city. The hospital was frequently without electricity and instruments could not be sterilized.

"It was horrible to see small children with their fingers and arms and legs blown off by personnel mines," he said.

Secrecy plea in Aquino inquiry

Manila (AFP) – Two lawyers have petitioned the Philippines Supreme Court to prevent release of the findings of the board investigating the murder of Benigno Aquino, on the ground that any disclosure might destabilize the Government. Chads would result, they agreed, whether the board upheld or challenged the official version that a communist killed Aquino, the opposition leader.

Allende claim

Santiago (AFP) – The former doctor of Salvador Allende, the Chilean President overthrown by the military in 1973, claimed in a magazine interview that the Socialist leader committed suicide and was not killed by soldiers. Dr Patricio Guijón said he saw the President shoot himself in the head with his own sub-machine gun.

Czech defects

Reutlingen, West Germany (AP) – A 20-year-old Czechoslovak swimmer, Ondrej Krenek, defected during an international competition and requested political asylum in West Germany. He is the fifth Czech swimmer to defect in Germany since 1982.

Volcano terror

Legaspi City, Philippines (AFP) – The Mayon volcano continued to ravage the surrounding countryside yesterday, forcing 12,400 more people to flee from lava and boiling mud cascading down its slopes. Refugees from the disaster now total 42,400.

Russian ban

Tel Aviv (Reuter) – Soviet authorities have refused visas for 10 Israeli journalists to cover a Davis Cup tennis tie in Donetsk between Israel and the Soviet Union, Israeli tennis officials said. But another decision to bar the team's Australian coach has been reverted after protests.

High-speed link

Paris – The first high-speed train link between Lille and Lyons that avoids Paris was officially inaugurated yesterday by M Jean Auroux, Secretary of State for Transport. Travel time will be 4 hours 39 minutes.

Diamond raid

Brussels (AFP) – Four masked gunmen walked off with diamonds valued at more than £4m in Antwerp after gagging and chloroforming a diamond cutter in his shop.

Mondale questions Reagan's offer

From Nicholas Ashford Washington

President Reagan's highly conciliatory speech to the United Nations General Assembly on Monday appears to have gone some way towards convincing domestic and foreign critics that he is sincere in wanting a more constructive relationship with the Soviet Union.

However, there remains some scepticism as to whether he will continue to be as enthusiastic about improving ties between Washington and Moscow once the presidential election in over.

There is some suspicion among diplomats at the UN and among the President's Democratic opponents that his proposal for a long-term framework to chart the course of arms control talks may be little more than an election ploy.

Mr Reagan has come in for strong criticism recently for his failure to negotiate any significant arms control agreements during the past three-and-a-half years and the absence of any meetings between himself and top Soviet officials (although he is due to have talks with Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, on Friday).

Mr Walter Mondale, the Democratic presidential challenger, articulated those criticisms yesterday when he asked why the President had suddenly "changed his spots" only 44 days before the election.

The President's critics fear that even if he has finally decided that the time is ripe to press for genuine arms reductions, he may be thwarted by hardliners in the Pentagon.

In the past the Pentagon has invariably gained the upper hand over the more conciliatory State Department in advising the President on arms control matters.

However, there is a widely-held view both among diplomats and politicians that the President should be given the benefit of the doubt and be allowed time to demonstrate his determination to seek a "new beginning" to end, as he put is," the dread of nuclear war".

It was noted that the President has chosen an international forum for his speech. He was, in effect, making a pledge to seek a better relationship with Moscow before 158 other nations, not just to a partisan political audience.

Kremlin speech by Chernenko

Writers told to toe the line

From Richard Owen, Moscow

President Chernenko insisted yesterday that Soviet writers and artists must toe the party line and adopt the Stalinist concept of socialist realism in the ideological struggle against the West. He also sent a chill up the spine of unorthodox intellectuals by attacking ideological deviance and demanding Marxist-Leninist art.

Speaking at a jubilee meeting of the Union of Writers in the Kremlin, Mr Chernenko, aged 73, said it was the duty of Soviet literature to "mould the ideological and moral frame of mind of the people". The meeting was held to mark the fiftieth anniversary of the founding congress of the Writers' Union, held in Moscow in 1934.

Mr Chernenko paid tribute to the Soviet writer Maxim Gorky, who in 1934 formulated the concept of socialist realism. Mr Chernenko did not, however, memtion that hundreds of members of the Writers' Union met their deaths in Stalin's labour camps and prisons in the 1930s. They included leading lights of Soviet literature such as Isaac Babel and Boris Pilnyak.

Recalling his demand for ideological orthodoxy at the Central Committee plenum of June, 1983, before he became leader, Mr Chernenko said all Soviet writers must assert "the lofty ideals of socialism. This is the political meaning of socialist realism."

In recent years many Russian writers have abandoned "positive heroes" and earnest novels of industrial achievement for works depicting social conflicts and individual dilemmas in an attempt – much appreciated by Russian readers – to reflect the real problems of Soviet society.

In a discursive and sometimes rambling address Mr Chernenko recalled Lenin's demand for "sincerity in politics", and looked ahead to "distant objectives" such as the formulation of a new Communist Party programme for the next party congress in 1986.

"This may seem somewhat abstract", Mr Chernenko remarked a little wistfully, perhaps thinking of his own uncertain health and political future. The Soviet leader said the party was counting on the "active help of the intelligentsia in resolutely doing away with outdated and obsolete views".

Laying down guidelines for Soviet literature, Mr Chernenko called for "truthful, full-blooded characters – men and women – selflessly devoted to the people and socialism, symbolizing the heroic construction of a new world".

He also demanded more books on "military-patriotic themes. We need a debate on the positive hero, although I, of course, am not going to interfere in it", Mr Chernenko said.

He attacked the West for talking about the benefits of East-West contracts while interfering in Soviet affairs and using lies and psychological warfare to influece Russians, especially the young.

While denying Soviet system demanded artistic uniformity and suppressed creative freedom, Mr Chernenko made a powerful attack on unorthodox Soviet writers. "It was naive", he said, "to think that one can blacken the moral and political foundations of our system and simultaneously expect benefits and recognition from it".

In an apparent reference to the case of Mr Oleg Bitov, the Soviet journalist who defected to Britain and returned to Moscow claiming he had been kidnapped and tortured, Mr Chernenko said the Soviet people "will not forgive anyone who defects to the side of our ideological opponents in the keen struggle under way in the world. There can be no two views on this account."

The Bitov case was used for propaganda advantage when he repented, but it has still embarrassed senior Soviet officials, not least because Mr Bitov's explanation was inept and unconvincing.

Moscow protests to UK over Bitov affair

The Kremlin yesterday formally protested to Britain over the alleged kidnapping and torture of Mr Oleg Bitov, the Soviet journalist who defected to Britain a year ago but returned to Moscow last month.

Mr David Ratford, the British Chargé d'Affaires in Moscow, was summoned to the Soviet Foreign Ministry yesterday for an "oral protest", a British Embassy spokesman said. As far as is known no written protest has been submitted to London.

Until now the Soviet authorities have held aloof from the Bitov affair, preferring to give the impression that Mr Bitov's allegations were personal rather than official. When he gave a press conference in Moscow last Tuesday Mr Bitov, a senior editor with the *Literary Gazette*, spoke under the auspices of the Novosti press agency rather than the Government.

Yesterday a Soviet Foreign Ministry official complained to Mr Ratford about Mr Bitov's alleged mistreatment while in the United Kingdom. The Embassy spokesman said Mr Ratford "strongly and categorically rejected" the charges.

Mr Bitov, aged 52, has claimed he was kidnapped while in Venice covering the Film Festival last September, and was then drugged and taken to Britain, where he was forced to write and broadcast anti-Soviet propaganda.

Many Soviet journalists regard this explanation as absurd, however, and believe Mr Bitov was a genuine defector who was coerced into returning to Russia.

China cited by Amnesty for abuses

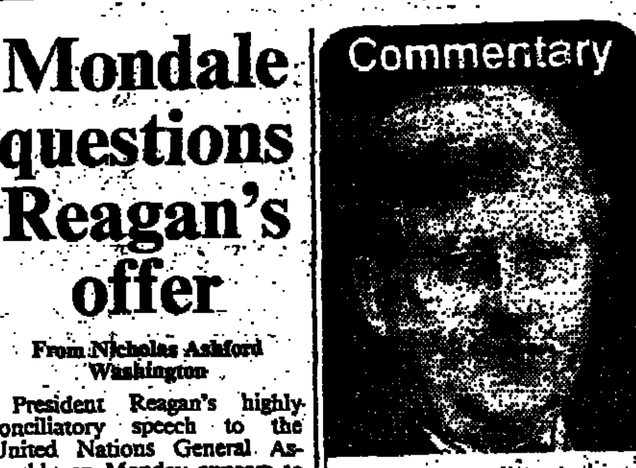
Amnesty International today accused China of wide-ranging abuse of human rights, called for reforms to protect political prisoners and demanded an end to mass executions (Reuter reports).

The indictment by the London-based organization comes on the day Britain initials an agreement in Peking to return Hongkong to China in 1997.

Diplomats said the 132-page report on human rights violations was bound to cause inease among Hongkong's 5.3 million people about their future under Chinese sovereignty.

Amnesty said: "The report cites evedence of mass executions, of political prisoners held for years without trial or convicted after summary proceedings, and ill-treatment of prisoners." Peking is encouraged to abolish the death penalty, guarantee fair trials for political detainees and free all prisoners of conscience.

Amnesty said it had invited comments from the Chinese authorities but none had been received.



Commentary

Geoffrey Smith

When I attended the Republican Convention in Dallas last month I concluded from my discussions that arms control would be a very high priority for a second Reagan Administration, but that there was no expectation of early success. The President's United Nations speech confirms the first of those assumptions, but does it weaken the second?

His proposals were far reaching. If all of them were accepted, he would have gone further than any other American President to create diplomatic conditions in which such negotiations might succeed.

The point has been made to me, on previous visits to the United States by senior figures in the Washington foreign policy community, that arms talks were never likely to be fruitful so long as the two sides were talking seriously to each other only about arms. A broader atmosphere of confidence would have to be established first.

So now Mr Reagan is suggesting the exchange of military procurement plans, regular meetings at ministerial level to consider a range of issues beyond the direct concerns of foreign and defence ministers, and periodical discussions on regional trouble spots. Mr Reagan can hardly be accused of going in for half measures.

Three reasons for doubts

But has he increased the chances of an early settlement? There were three reasons for the doubts in Dallas. A nuclear arms agreement that would be more than diplomatic cosmetics would have to be negotiated with the greatest care; the Soviet leadership is in a transitionary period with nobody apparently in a position to take radical decisions in Moscow; and a school of thought in the United States is questioning whether technological developments have not made it impossible to verify that any nuclear pact is being fully observed.

While this line of criticism is not regarded as imposing a veto, it would require the Administration to take exceptional precautions so as to guard itself from the charge of having sold out American safety.

The first of these doubts is a truism which no President of the United States could safely ignore: the more substantive the settlement, the longer the negotiations are likely to take.

But if the United States and the Soviet Union were really to exchange military procurement plans, that would presumably go some way to ease the anxiety over verification. There is, however, a paradox here. The more radical the proposal for disclosing information, the more it would meet the problem of verification, the less likely it is to be accepted. That is especially true at a time of uncertain leadership in Moscow.

The disclosures would surely have to be very full before either side could be convinced that the other was being frank.

There is another reason why progress may be slow. Although Mr Reagan is not imposing conditions about the Soviet desire to talk about the militarization of space which covers his "star wars" scheme for anti-missile defence – he is not willing to reach an agreement on that issue alone.

A trial of nerve is certain

"Any agreement", he declared, "must logically depend upon our ability to get the competition in offensive arms under control and to achieve genuine stability at substantially lower levels of nuclear arms".

The natural interpretation of these words is that Mr Reagan is prepared to begin the negotiations with the militarization of space, but not to end them there. This means that he is not conceding the Soviet demand to treat that issue by itself.

There is no reason why he should. Moscow wants to concentrate on that because it is the area where it is at a technological disadvantage. Yet there is a link, of which the negotiations should take account, between defensive and offensive weaponry.

Yet it is well to be realistic. There is disagreement on the area to be covered before there can be a settlement. So there is bound to be a trial of nerve before the critical bargaining can begin.

This may well take some time. Certainly it would be wise to assume that it will because impatient men do not bargain well. The danger now is that Western opinion may expect too much too quickly.

Press accused of exaggerating army terror against Tamils

From Michael Hamlyn, Colombo

The excesses of the Sri Lankan armed forces in the north of the island are "not as serious as the world's press is making out", according to the minister responsible for national security and defence, Mr Lalith Athulathmudali.

He also believes the troops are winning the battle against the Tamil extremists seeking to establish a breakaway state in the north and east. He said, in a long interview, that being tough militarily "actually helps a political solution" of the ethnic problems of the country.

Defending the armed forces against Tamil accusations of indiscipline and making reprisals, Mr Athulathmudali said the reaction of the troops was being controlled in all but a few cases.

"All armies have to face this from time to time. The British faced it in Londonderry: They had a very serious problem in that year, but gradually they have managed to get over it. I think we have got over it as far as facing gunshot. But the bomb phenomenon we are in the process of getting over."

The minister, who is also official spokesman for the all-party round-table talks aimed at producing a political solution to the conflict, defended the proposals emerging from the conference against attacks by the Tamil spokesmen.

"The Tulf [Tamil United Liberation Front] don't understand what they are talking about".

He said the second chamber proposed in the document issued by President Jayewardene was not a way of further centralizing government, as alleged by Mr Appapillai Amirthalingam, the front's secretary, but a way round a constitutional problem.

"You cannot devolve power under our constitution," Mr Athulathmudali said. "The second chamber is a way by which executive power covering a unit area can be given by the President without affecting the constitution."

Devolving power affected the unitary character of the state, whereas creation of a second chamber merely affected the style of the legislature. The minister had been advised that a referendum would not be needed in the latter case – a referendum that might well be lost if the Sinhalese population saw it as any kind of step towards autonomy for the Tamils.

"What we are trying is to put up a clothesline on which to hang a whole range of compromises to resolve the problem."

Similarly, the proposals for inter-district coordinating units were a way of trying to get away from the traditional homenclature in which each name – regional council, provincial council, district council – carried its own burden of built-in hostility.

"Today you are in the situation that people are not prepared to discuss any of the proposals on their merits. Neither the Tulf, nor anyone else. They have got fixed positions.

"If you can put it all aside, and discuss the issue on its merits you will find some common ground."

Whether or not Mr Athulathmudali's exhortations will have any effect may well be seem on Sunday, when the all-party talks continue in plemary session, for each party to give its reactions to the proposals.

Maltese court defends church property rights

From Austin Sammut
Valletta

The Maltese civil courts, in its constitutional role, has declared two Acts of Parliament null and void because they were in breach of three human rights provisions of the constitution.

The Acts are the "Devolution of Certain Church Property Act" and the "Land Registration Amendment Act", which were aimed at depriving the Catholic Church in Malta of virtually all its immovable property and controlling its possession of movable items.

The former law also restricted legacies left by the faithful for the celebration of Hasses for the repose of their souls.

Mr Justice Stephen Borg Cardona declared the laws contrary to the provisions of the constitution concerning protection from deprivation of property without compensation, freedom of conscience and worship and protection from discrimination on grounds of creed.



Mgr Mercieca: Brought constitutional case.

The case was brought by Archbishop of Malta, Mgr Joseph Mercieca against the Prime Minister, Mr Dom Mintoff. The government is expected to appeal.

● BOMB FOUND: A bomb was found yesterday outside Archbishop Mercieca's residence. It was defused by an explosives expert.

● TEACHER'S STRIKE: Eighty per cent of teachers in government schools obeyed a union call this week for a two-day strike, the Movement for United Teachers claimed.

The dispute arose after the union directed its members last week to work to rule after the Government failed to satisfy long-standing claims. The Minister of Education, Dr Carmelo Mifsud Bonnici, reacted by asking all teachers to sign a declaration that they would not obey the union directive.

Banker sent back for trial in Italy

From John Earl
Rome

Signor Michele Sindona, the central figure in Italy's biggest banking crash before the collapse of the late Roberto Calvi's Banco Ambrosiano, was extradited from the United States yesterday. The 65-year old Sicilian financier faces charges of fraudulent bankruptcy relating to his bank, the Banca Privata Italiana, and of complicity in the murder by a hired killer of the lawyer put in as its liquidator in 1979.

Signor Sindona is serving a 25-year prison sentence in New York state for offences arising from the simultaneous crash of his American bank, the Franklin National Bank. His temporary extradition was made possible by the entry into force on Mayday of a revived Italo-American extradition treaty. He was flown under guard from New York to Milan.

● FURTHER CHARGES: Signor Sindona will also be charged with fraudulent bankruptcy in connexion with Banca Unione, the two banks he merged at the height of his financial power, judicial sources said in Rome. (Reuter reports).

Indian victims

Panama City, (AFP) – About 3,000 Indians have been killed in Peru's Guerrilla war in three years, and Indian tribes are suffering genocide in parts of Brazil, the fourth world Conference of Native Peoples was told here.

Switch in UK view on Uganda

By William Pike

The British Government has modified its attitude to human rights abuses in Uganda by apparently accepting American allegations that more than 100,000 people died in the "Luweor Triangle".

Mr Malcolm Rifkind, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, said he did not want to play the "numbers game" on killings in Uganda but accepted that "our view of conditions in Uganda does not differ significantly from that of the Americans".

Mr Rifkind was responding to criticism from the Cambridge group of Amnesty International in a letter to the local MP Mr Robert Rhodes James. Amnesty had accused the Foreign office of being "craven" and "pussy-footing" in its response last month to allegations by Mr Elliot Abrams, US Assistant Secretary of State for Human Rights.

MR rifkind blamed a "a less than thorough press" for widespread reports that Britain was sceptical of American claims on human rights in Uganda.

"This is a considerable modification of what the Foreign Office has previously said in public", Dr Louise Pirouet of Cambridge Amnesty commented. "We hope they will now make a public statement of their agreement with the Americans because the Uganda Government has been using the British Government's position as a vindication of their human rights record."

An exercise in diplomacy through Gorky Park



On the run: Members of Moscow's diplomatic community pound through Gorky Park after being banned from the city streets by the Soviet Foreign Ministry.

The Hash House Harriers, who take their name from a running club established by diplomats in Malaysia, run every Monday evening along a course marked out in advance.

The club, formed last Spring, used to run anywhere the route organizer chose, but last week, Western embassies received a letter from the Foreign Ministry saying the joggers impeded traffic. Future runs would be allowed only in parks, athletic fields and stadiums.

Monday's event was the first under the new policy, and the turnout of between 50 and 60 people from 15 Western nations was about average. Curious Muscovites stopped to watch the runners – an odd sight in the city.

Why Sudan cuts off thieves' hands

From Joseph Albright
Khartum

One year after he imposed a stern Islamic Code on punishments on this 70 per cent Muslim nation, President Gaafar Nimeiry of Sudan says he remains convinced that surgically amputating hands and feet of habitual thieves is a good thing.

"You find some countries now where they kill them, as in Kenya, Nigeria and the Soviet Union", he said in an interview. "I give them a chance to work.

"The cutting is not against him (the criminal) because we cut him with a doctor (and anaesthetics). ... He does not feel anything unless he finds that he hasn't got any fingers."

After one of the world's most draconian and least examined social experiments, many local Muslims, especially intellectuals of the fundamentalist Muslim Brotherhood, say they are convinced God's will is being done.

"Nimeiry made a very historic decision to bring the nation back to its roots", said Mr Ahmed Abdel Rachman, a Muslim Brother and a leading figure in the Sudan Socialist Union, the only legal party in this nation of 22 millions.

But other Sudanese, including liberal Muslims here and a large number of the six million black Christians and spirit worshippers in the semi-autonomous southern provinces, are bitterly resentful and afraid.

"We are going to have a republic of disabled people", said a southern Sudanese guerrilla spokesman, Mr Lwal Diingwoll, interviewed earlier this month in Libya, where he serves as a guerrilla liaison agent with Colonel Gaddafi's Govermenl.

Until now, there has been little neutral, first-hand information on Sudan's Islamic judicial system, largely because no Western reporters were allowed to enter Sudan for four months after president Nimeiry declared a state of emergency on April 29, when there had been a wave of strikes, price increases, student protests and guerrilla attacks in the south.

This is, to Western sensibilities, a cruel, distasteful story involving double amputations, Islamic punishments imposed on non-Muslims, and emergency courts that refus to allow lawyers to cross-examine witnesses. it is also the story of a sudden drop in crime after the imposition of the new punishments.

"Cutting off hands and feet is justifiable, because it has been prescribed by God in the Koran," said Mr Fuad El-Amin, the Cornell University-trained chief judge of Khartum Emergency Court Two.

A compilation by a Cox Newspapers reporter who was allowed into Sudan in mid-September shows that 42 convicted thiefs have had limbs amputated during General Nimeiry's five-month state of emergency, which will continue for at least another month.

– Leading article, page 11

Peking film gives a boost to Hongkong

From David Bonavia
Peking

On the eve of the initialling of the Anglo-Chinese agreement on Honkong, the Chinese yesterday released a film showing the territory in an unusally good light.

Despite shots of a beggar rummaging in a dustbin and poor fisher folk living on boats, the general image of Hongkong was postive, emphasizing its prosperity, efficiency and bright prospects.

In the past, the Chinese media have often shown Hongkong as a sink of iniquity and exploitation. The film, *One Hundred Days in Hongkong*, is the culmination of a slow trend towards correcting its image in the eyes of Chinese

The Hongkong agreement will be initialled in the Great Hall of the People by Sir Richard Evans, the British ambassador, and Mr Zhou Nan, a vice-foreign minister.

A British Government White Paper will be published today, giving details of the agreement, under which, Britain will renounce all claims to rule or administer Hongkong from 1997, while China will guarantee to leave the territory's economic and legal systems and way of life largely untouched for 50 years thereafter.

The film concentrated on the tremendous energy of the Chinese people of Hongkong, their rapid speed of work, and the advanced business and financial systems.

The final impressin was of a dynamic, well-ordered society with a relatively high standard of living, such as can only be an asset to China

SPECTRUM

ELECTION 84

In the final part of our series Trevor Fishlock follows Jesse Jackson's campaign to rally new voters to his cause

Registering a backlash to Reagan

There's another big race in the 1984 presidential election. Marcia Duffy is one of those who thinks it could hold the key to the Reagan-Mondale fight. She sets up a *table in the sunshine on the steps of the* handsome state capitol of Columbia, South Carolina, and arranges a stack of voter registration forms.

"Ready for business," she smiles.

So is the Rev Jesse Jackson. He strides onto the steps, in his usual smart three-piece, and delivers another of the speeches that have made him the most dramatic of modern American political speakers.

The lunchtime crowd of about 700, black and white, is stirred and applauds vigorously. Mr Jackson, rounds off by hammering the message he has been hammering for years to America's millions of disfranchised: register and vote. He asks those who are not registered voters to come forward. "Every vote counts. You are somebody. You can choose. Register. Retire Ronald Reagan – and send him home on his horse."

At this climax of his speech 80 or 90 people hurry up the steps where Marcia Duffy, a deputy registrar, and her assistants, are waiting. It's not a bad haul.

Ethel Lighty, a student aged 20, registers and says: "I was moved by what he said. He's right. We've got to take responsibility for ourselves. Reagan has been bad for blacks, and he's hit my college education, cutting off my grants and forcing me to borrow."

Jean Miller, a grocery store clerk aged 19, says: "Jesse Jackson made me think politics for the first time in my life. He's made me see that I belong to society, and my vote is as good as anyone else's."

Jesse Jackson, the big fisherman of voter registration, heads off on his sweep of the southern states to trawl thousands more.

Voter registration is the hard-fought battle on the ground in this election. Both Republicans and Democrats are spending millions of dollars to get more people onto *the rolls. Many strategists think, in spite of* the way the opinion poll tide is running, that registration could, or will, be the critical factor.

It is also a race against time. Over most of the United States the registration deadline is around October 6, a month before polling day.

In 1980 just under 27 per cent of the American electorate voted for Ronald Reagan. Just over half of the voters, 52.6 per cent, turned out. Many Americans feel this is a poor showing in a great democracy, but large scale apathy is part of the American political picture. Voter participation has been falling for 20 years. More than *30 million* voting-age people are unregistered.

What excites Democrats involved in the registration effort is that, although Mr Reagan's electoral college win was an avalanche, 489-49, his victories in many states were by the skinniest of margins.

He lost only six of the 50 states, and also the district of Columbia. He won three states; Arkansas, Tennessee and Delaware, by margins of only 5,000 votes, and Massachusetts by 4,000. He took six other states; Kentucky, Mississippi, Alabama, South Carolina, Vermont and Maine, by margins smaller than 20,000 votes.

The numbers-game analysts point out that Mr Reagan's 5,000 vote Arkansas win was achieved while 85,000 blacks were unregistered. He took Mississippi by 11,000 while 130,000 blacks were not on the rolls. In South Carolina, 292,000 blacks were unregistered while Mr Reagan scored an 11,000 majority.

Most blacks vote Democrat. They began to swing away from the Republicans, the anti-slavery party of the mid-19th century, during Roosevelt's new deal which gave then an economic lift. The swing gained impetus in the Nixon years. The Democrats became, increasingly, the repository of black hopes, and most blacks see Mr Reagan as insensitive to them. Indeed, he is a polarizing force. Many blacks have their doubts about the Democrats, but their overriding feeling is the desire to get rid of Ronald Reagan.

A recent survey by the joint centre for political studies, a black research organization, *shows that blacks overwhelmingly* prefer Mr Mondale to Mr Reagan: 88 per cent to 5 per cent.

The "Jackson effect" is shown to be significant. More than four-fifths of newly-registered blacks questioned in the survey said Mr Jackson's campaign had made then more likley to vote. Younger blacks especially say that Mr Jackson has been a *major* influence.

There are about 28 million blacks in the United States, just under 12 per cent of the population. About 18.3 millions of them are of voting age and 11 million are registered.

The registration drive battles against apathy, prejudice and a tangle of rules differing from state to state. Only one state, North Dakota, does not require voter registration. Four permit polling-day *registration. Twenty allow registration by* post – but in many places the system makes registration difficult, especially for blacks.

In many southern counties there is only one register office, and people have to *travel a long* way to reach it, and its opening hours are limited. In some areas people have to register in different places for different elections, and the authorities refuse to appoint the deputy registrars who would make the democratic process more accessible. There is also intimidation of blacks.

Scores of groups are running registration drives, many aimed at blacks, Hispanics and women. Some set up tables at welfare office waiting rooms, but this practice has been banned by governors, usually Republican, in several states. Voter groups are asking courts to lift the bans.

Plainly, there would have to be a very high turnout of new voters to make the difference the Democrats hope for. Some of them feel that their drive is under-funded, and too little, too late.

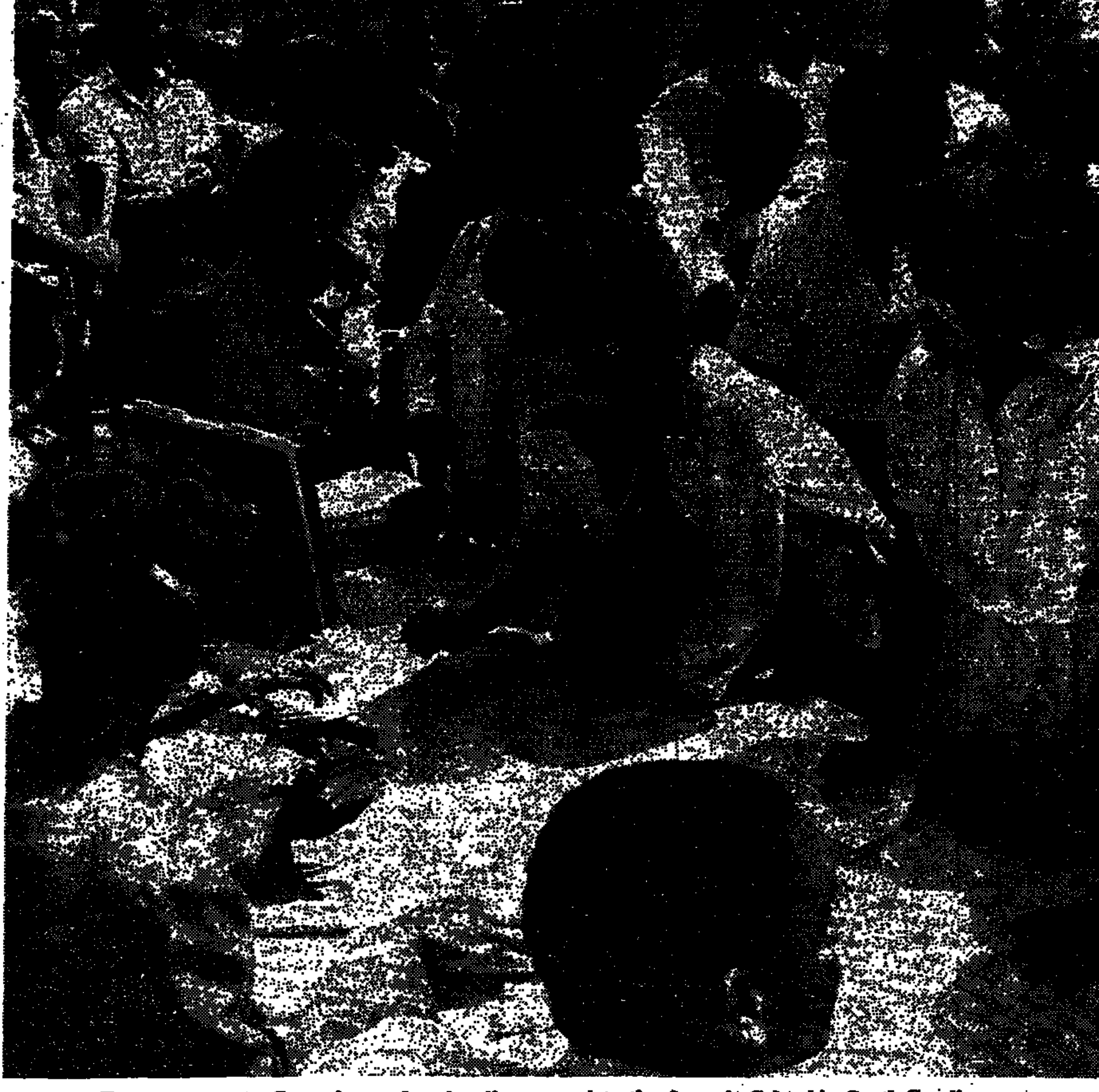
Meanwhile, the Republicans are running a very successful, better financed, registration drive. While the Democrats claim to have enrolled about three million people, about half of them black, the Republicans have spent £9 million signing up more than two million new voters. In some places they have counterbalanced black registration. In places they are ahead.

Nearly seven-tenths of new white voters say they will support Mr Reagan – and while blacks, especially in the south, are registered at a much higher rate than whites, the actual numbers of new white voters outweigh the blacks.

A strong registration drive, benefiting the Republicans, is going on in Fundamentalist churches. In many places registration forms are available at churches, to be filled in during services.

If Mr Reagan retains the commanding lead he has at present, the surge of new Democratic voters will not harm him, especially as the Republicans are recruiting new regiments. Democrats think, however, that the gap will narrow and the new-voter factor will be vital. They think, too, that a high turnout will help Mr Mondale.

Whatever happens, the enfranchising of so many new people is significant. They are not just fodder. Having been urged into the political process blacks and Hispanics will want something. In the Democratic Party in particular their aspirations and expectations are likely to fuel restlessness and demands for change.



Every vote counts: Campaign workers handing out registration forms in Columbia, South Carolina

moreover... Miles Kington

Dear Reader, This is an exclusive invitation to become an executive holder of the Moreover Club Credit Card.

Yes, you have been singled out from all the hundreds of thousands of readers of *The Times* for membership of the Moreover Credit Club!

This is the only copy of *The Times* which contains this invitation. *Every other one* contains a routine satirical squib at the expense of the elections for the next Poet Laureate. Or the Booker Prize. Something like that.

Only this one contains this exclusive offer for VIP membership of the most elitist credit card in the world. *But don't look at any other copy of The Times!* We trust you and we want you to trust us. All right?

There has never been a card like the Moreover Credit Card. It gives you free credit facilities at over 3,000,000 establishments throughout the world, *and* gets you through locked doors.

For instance, other cards entitle you to buy tickets for aeroplanes, if there is a seat aboard. *We not only guarantee you a seat,* we guarantee you free entrée into the pilot's cockpit, where he will serve you drinks and maybe let you fly the plane for a little while.

Or perhaps you arrive in a foreign *country and you want to see* what makes the place tick? Simply present your card at a cabinet meeting or the President's Palace, and be ushered into the seat of power. Sit in on top-level talks. Become a junior minister for a day. Even take over at the top, if the President is shot while you're there!

Among the exclusive places which recognize the Moreover Card are Fort Knox, the Bank of England, the Kremlin, Colonel Gaddafi's Palace, Ronnie Scott's *Club, the White House,* Mrs Ferraro's Swiss bank and Geoff Boycott's private dressing-room. No, hang about. Ronnie Scott is proving a bit difficult. But all the rest, no problem.

If you're an explorer in far-off places, the same applies. Say you are making your way through the Peruvain Andes accompanied only by a mule. Say you are captured by the Sentido Luminoso, the fiercesome terrorist organisation. Say they are about to put you to death in a particularly horrible way. Simply produce your Moreover Card, and they will immediately say: "Mi Dios! Un amigo de Senor Kington esta un amigo de nosotros!" and show you a good time.

You pay no money at the time. You simply sign the bill.

Later, at the end of the month, the bill arrives through the post. But still you do not pay it.

That's right! We foot all the bills. Anything you buy we pay for.

It's as simple as that.

There has never beeen a credit card like this ... What's that? You have looked at *another copy of The Times and the same* offer was there? It is in all the copies of *The Times* today?

Caramba! There has been a serious printing error. Heads will roll for this. This was going to be the greatest circulation-booster of all time, and now this ... I am sorry ladies and gentlemen, but the Moreover Credit Card offer is withdrawn. There has been a terrible mix-up. Background music, please.

TALKBACK: ON REDESIGNING THE SOUTH BANK

From George Nicholson, Planning Committee chairman, Greater London Council, member for Southwark, Bermondsey

Three years ago at the start of the second Coin Street inquiry *The Times* carried a story (and my photo), where I was reported as saying that: "the architectural profession had destroyed communities up and down the country". I never thought that that same profession would respond with such spectacular arrogance.

Quite apart from the fact that I have been converted from an inner city resident to a beach dweller, along with most of my constituents, this latest outbreak of fantasy (The beach garden capital, Spectrum September 11) is extraordinary for its lack of understanding of the capital and in particular the South Bank.

Firstly, the notion that the North Bank is a model cannot be seriously argued. Compared to other capital cities the scale of destruction there compares with the South Bank. Look at the stretch of riverside between Blackfriars and Southwark Bridges.

The foreground between St Paul's and the river is a depressing collection of the most drab modern buildings to grace any capital and a quite appalling indictment of the City corporation who have systematically destroyed one of the finest views in the world. *The Fulham* and Tower Hamlets riverside are equal partners to their South Bank neighbours too.

Where I would agree with you is that the *whole centre* of our City does need single minded vision. The problems however stem from too little planning, not too much. Most boroughs have regarded the riverside as their back door, and most developers as a prime piece of real estate. This contradiction has led to the tensions and disasters of recent years.

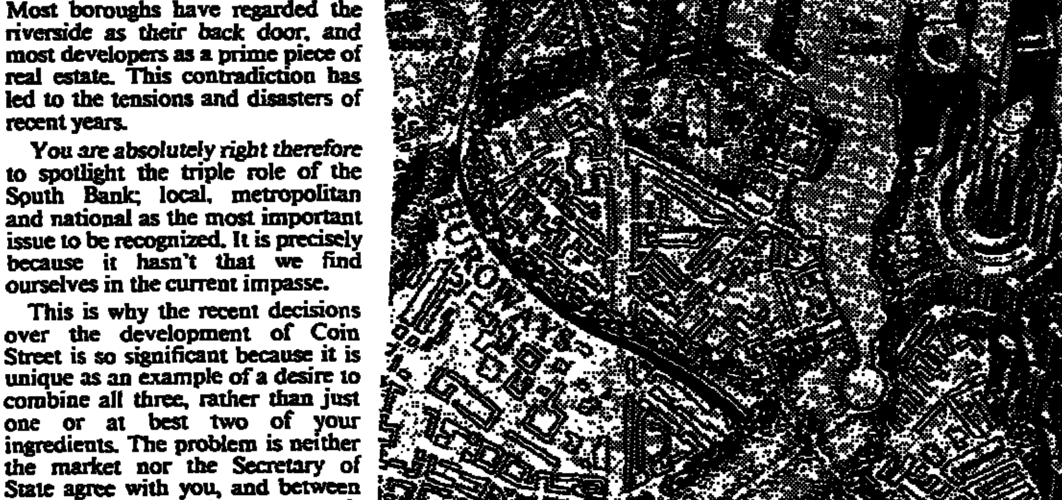
You are absolutely right therefore to spotlight the triple role of the South Bank; local, metropolitan and national as the most important issue to be recognized. It is precisely because it hasn't that we find ourselves in the current impasse.

This is why the recent decisions over the development of Coin Street is so significant because it is unique as an example of a desire to combine all three, rather than just one or at best two of your ingredients. The problem is neither the market nor the Secretary of State agree with you, and between *them they have set about systemati*cally eroding the carefully constituted ground rules that the Town and Country Planning system has been based on for the past 30 years.

At the GLC we believe there needs to be more consensus than at present, and better decision making, which is why we have been working with all sides of the development industry for the last three years to establish a proper information base that all can agree on. Astonishingly this has never been done and no city can survive without it. To make any progress from here however we need resources, a strategic authority and an up to date strategic plan. This government is determined to deny us all three.

The plans and aspirations of those of us who both *live* and work here and also represent Londoners will gain ground if only because we are prepared to fight for as long as it takes to win.

For the mean time we will be declaring a Patrick Jenkin/Architect Free Zone on the South Bank.



Flooding the South Bank – a detail from the proposal

From: Louanne Tranchell, Secretary, Campaign for Homes in Central London

The Times is a national newspaper, read around the world, so it is valued when it discusses the problems of Central London. Ordinary Londoners have problems. They are about finding a home, the lack of investment in *jobs, the NHS and the infrastruc*ture, and the threat of £100m cuts in education. No need to waste space on "top architects" and ugliness; but you could reprint the Prince of Wales RIBA speech.

Any site by the river is "desirable", nay drooled over by speculative developers. (Charles Knevitt listed 52 between Battersea and Bermondsey). They see the riverside and mainland stations as their principal batting-ground, but only for developments which maximise land-values. (Offices or blight?) Architects, since the Festival of Britain, tend to see it all as a big playground.

People LIVE here and they are not unaware of the rumblings and threat of hegemony from the city, and Bright Ideas of Professionals. There is not much that is "shrill" *about the defence that they put up.* It has the ring of authority of those who have been born and bred, given and taken in these neighbourhoods.

They take part in lengthy battles because they do not want to lose affordable housing, shops, chemist, post-office, schools or jobs. Developers budget for the contest; they lobby, recruit extensive communications skills, and give local authorities, planners and members, "no alternative".

The Campaign for Homes in Central London is a federation of *local groups who are more than* concerned that the effect has been a one-third loss of population from 1971 to 1981. Central London communities could go the same way as the City, "dead" after 7pm and at weekends.

Docklands, Rotherhithe, north Southwark, Waterloo, Vauxhall and Battersea all belong to our campaign along with groups from north *of the river. They have all been* trying to do something about their areas in the only way that is effective – local planning for *need.*

From: Miss Joanna Clark, 2 Trinity Church Square, London

Noting the appearing of Trinity Island in Peter Cook's London Lagoon I suppose we tenants of the Trinity Newington Trust Estate should be grateful for small mercies.

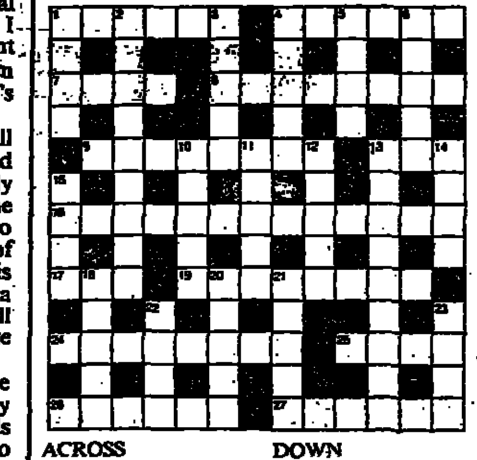
It seems Mr Cook would merely maroon us when he floods thousands of our neighbours from their homes. I will admit that I have *sometimes dreamed of* retiring to some quiet island free from the noise and stench of motor-traffic, but I had in mind something more *like Sark and less like a Georgian* mausoleum stranded in a municipal boating-pond. Until I do retire I shall continue to find it convenient to walk to my work in the City on *fine days and take the bus when it's* wet.

I also find it convenient to use all the neighbourhood stores and services Mr Cook apparently believes we can do without. The reason those stores continue to exist, despite the depredations of the speculative office-builders, is because the district still has a sufficiently large residential as well *as working population to make* them viable.

Drown our neighbours and we shall be as bleakly isolated as any lighthouse. Doubtless our landlords can provide some advice on how to cope with that; Trinity House have some little experience in such matters. But the factors that make this a pleasant place to live will have disappeared beneath the waters of the *lagoon* and its beaches.

More important than buildings are the people who inhabit them, and what Mr Cook dismisses as "the dreary bit" is known to many others as "home". Most of them, of course, are council tenants; and council tenants are the pawns of the planning-game. Where will Mr Cook shift the pawns? Into the "sensible rack system housing", *perhaps; and will there* be room enough on the racks for the homeless ones whose doss-houses and traditional camping-sites he would flood? Will the lagoon-views be sold like river-views are sold, to those who can afford six-figure sums for studios in converted dockland warehouses?

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 455)



ACROSS
1 Very busy (6)
4 Gloomy (6)
7 Spot (4)
8 Quite large (8)
9 Showy trifle (8)
13 Senior warrant officer (1,1,1)
16 Career spinsters (8,5)
17 Speak untruth (3)
19 Deserted (8)
24 Battling (8)
25 Break suddenly (4)
26 Think highly of (6)
27 Solicitor (6)

DOWN
1 Dwelling (4)
2 Scroll tablet (9)
3 Hindu class (5)
4 Moderately (5)
5 Track (4)
6 By oneself (5)
10 Horror (5)
11 Tumults (5)
12 Lawful (5)
13 Zenda country (9)
14 Muddle (4)
15 Cain's brother (4)
18 Trojan siege poem (5)
20 Omit (5)
21 Church instrument (5)
22 Of Thailand (4)
23 Neuter female (4)

SOLUTION TO No 454
ACROSS: 1 Push-up 5 Bate 8 Utter 9 Lasting 11 Bold face 13 Solo 15 Jurisprudence 17 Musk 18 Eminence 21 Outcast 22 Wider 23 Loop 24 Curare
DOWN: 2 Until 3 Her 4 Polychromatic 5 Byss 6 Tricorn 7 Mumbo jumbo 10 Gooseberry 12 Fast 14 Eden 16 Risotto 19 Nadir 20 Vamp 22 War

WEDNESDAY PAGE

Irene's best lines are her own

Irene Handl, actress, comedienne and author, published her first novel at the age of 62. Now a spry 82, she talks to **Peter Lennon**


Nobby Clark

Irene Handl: "A middle-class lady with the softness of those who have refused to entirely relinquish their childhood"

Miss Irene Handl clearly lives with exceptional resources of imaginative life. It was not until she was nearly 40 that she finally got the opportunity of going on the stage and overnight usurped the title of Britain's favourite Cockney char or mum.

But there is nothing Cockney about her background. Indeed she does not have a drop of English blood; her father was a Viennese doctor and her mother French. Her original characterizations were based on observation of the servants in the London home of her youth.

But it was at the age of 62 that she accomplished her most startling transmogrification, by producing a first novel, *The Sioux*, which owed nothing to her 20 years' theatre experience. It was acclaimed by fellow novelists Doris Lessing and Margaret Drabble as a work of high originality and the critics did not have to lower their sights to accord it high praise.

This book will be republished tomorrow, here and in America, *The Gold Tip Pfitzer*, written seven years later, will also be republished.

Miss Handl – she never married – is now a spry 82. Refusing to be hampered by a leg ulcer, the result of having been kicked by Cinderella's coach pony in panto last Christmas, she prepared a formal display of fresh cucumber sandwiches, tea, and home-made fruit cake for the interview in her Notting Hill apartment.

Her manner was attentive and accommodating; confiding one moment and then watchful, wondering perhaps if she had given too much away, although reticence is not her favourite weapon.

Occasionally there were whisp-like glimpes of Peter Sellers' rebellious mum in *I'm All Right Jack*, or Morgan's incandescent Marxist mother in *Morgan, A Suitable Case for Treatment*, but by and large this mercurial personality has the appearance of a very middle-class lady with the softness of those who have refused to entirely relinquish their childhood. The past seems to be very present with Miss Handl.

She began writing *The Sioux* when playing in a comedy, *Goodnight Mrs Puffin*. "It was a long run", she said "and when I saw it stretching out before me I saw there was a danger of going stale, which I loathe. I remembered I had a couple of pages written from when I was in Paris as a young woman in the 1920s. I thought I would build on this novel which would be so different from what I was acting: both would spark each other off. And this actually happened."

What she produced was a 344-page narrative sustained almost entirely by dialogue – a considerable technical feat – describing a preposterously wealthy, casually perverse French family and their preoccupation with a child dying of leukaemia.

This aristocratic clan call themselves the Sioux because of their tribal wars. Their behaviour can be excessive. At one point as punishment for inelegant behaviour the adored child has his hands beaten to a bloody pulp by his capricious mother wielding an ancient, miniature slave whip. She conveys these incidents obliquely, observing a cool distance, appearing to observe her characters' behaviour with equanimity.

In the sequel to *The Sioux*, *The Gold Tip Pfitzer*, which revolves around the death of the child, Miss Handl embarked with equal assurance on interior monologue (an effete young man about to blow his brains out to spite his father) and on a surrealistic dream sequence: "They pass Revenants in their hobble skirts, and square ghosts like hat boxes, rollicking three and four abreast. Last of all come the dark rotund bodies of flaming ghosts. Some are already roasted brown, others still flaming, like gyrating Christmas puddings. These last are setting fire to everything they pass."

Did this literary preoccupation come from association with literary friends?

"I don't know any writers," she replied. "I understand the timber grows very high in the literary world." *The timber?* "Jungle warfare. I used to be terrified of what went on in the theatre, but the literary world is still worse because they are more cerebral and haven't got such warm hearts as actors – who after poisoning you are sorry for you."

> 'I did not write the book from A to B. I wrote when the passion took me'

She gave a mischievous laugh. She is very fond of books that are portraits of characters and likes Dickens but... she paused, frowned and said: "What's his name – with the seagulls?"

Chekov? "No, no, no. Roy Plomley, Desert Island Discs. 'What books apart from the Bible and Shakespeare', he said and I said 'Can't I trade them in for some other books? I don't like either'."

So her books are a recreation of a cherished world of her own past. If you probe too persistently her expression becomes wary, like that of a child afraid you are about to discover and deprive her of something.

"A lot of it is real", she said guardedly. "A lot of it is fiction and a lot of it is me. I did not write the book from A to B, I wrote when the passion took me and when the heat went out of it I left it and went back when I felt like. It took two years to write the first one. I never rewrote. I used to dream a lot of it at night. When I brought it to the publishers I thought they would ask me to rewrite, but they didn't touch anything although I was devoted to semi-colons at the time."

She had a liaison with a young French aristocrat back in the 1920s, but never met the family. She never knew a young child who died. The child is the catalyst of the books. "He is one of those things that you very rarely meet: a person who is really innocent in the true sense. At first he is like water in anybody's hands but illness makes him grow up quicker."

Something Miss Handl said earlier suggested that what she was describing were the depredations time had inflicted on her own youth and obstinately preserved innocence.

"I had a lovely girlhood," she had said. "Men would stop me and kiss me on the street – I loved it. I still get kissed everyday by the milkman or dustman or postman. I had a wonderful life really. You see I didn't do any of the things which wouldn't really have been good for me. Like marriage. In a way I was very lucky I met the right men who gave me a very happy and very good emotional educational. Very loving and passionate."

All the characters in the novel are clearly defined, and described with a surprising coolness. How did she manage this difficult exercise without previous experience?

"I don't know," she said. "They just were with me, that's all They are still with me." Her voice went low and she looked vulnerable and near tears, touched by the intimacy of her imaginative world.

She suddenly exclaimed: "I think a lot of those books. I do! I do! I don't care if it sounds terribly concented. I really would defend them, which I wouldn't a performance, although I mind very much about performances."

As an actress she likes to be able to make people laugh, a laughter which she realizes is often "on the knife edge of hysteria". A depressive herself she refuses to take pills and doesn't bore people with it. "But I can't ever be indifferent to things so I mustn't ever think 'What's it all about?'" she said, shaking her head as a warning to herself. "Doesn't do me any good!"

She has another story she is working on which could make a television play, although she suspects it might not be popular. It is about a blind woman who has a lovely lively labrador but oppresses it, so it runs away and serves her right. The blind woman, that is. "She ruined its puppyhood!" she exclaimed defensively, but then gave an impish titter. "No. I don't think it would be very popular," she conceded.

If she could have chosen Miss Handl would have liked to have been a great painter.

Like Turner, for example? She frowned. It didn't look as if Turner was going to make it to the desert island either. "A really great painter," she said with severity. "Someone with a more human face."

One reason she likes to make people laugh – she improvizes or rewrites most of her own lines – is that today "things are so rotten." "When I was young, England looked like a toyland. It has this gentle beauty. When I used to come back from the Continent, my God it was marvellous in those beautiful trains, moving like silk. Now it's all spoiled."

ALAN FRANKS' DIARY

Caveman goes back to school

Back to school. This, runs the cliché, is where the parents' holiday begins, and there is a world of truth in it. The mothers in the playground this morning look visibly withered by the weeks of full-time minding which they have just endured. Poor Mrs Prewitt, Morgan's mother, does actually seem to have shrunk, while the loathsome child has had yet another growth spurt. The usual gambit for this phenomenon of holiday growth is something like "My, but he's fairly shot up!" Noone is saying this to Mrs Prewitt, however, since there is no "up" about it; all the new bodily matter has clamped itself on to Morgan's girth; obviously he has been supplied with a stream of confectionary as a bribe against those incredible temper tantrums (or Morgasms as they are known locally). You can't very well say to a mother: "My, but he's fairly shot out," but that is exactly what was happened. Nor for that matter can you say to her: "And *you're* really shot down". As a result all the other parents and children are giving the pair a wide berth and regretting/rejoicing that they have to/do not have share a classroom with the child.

Here is the usual quota of fathers, nodding at each other with that solidarity that is at once cowed yet smug, and inwardly champing for the liberation of the train and the office. The tiny freshmen, who until two months ago were swimming, all senior and secure, in the womb of the nursery school, are now embarked on life's next episode. It can reduce once swaggering toddlers to blubbing wrecks. The bell clangs and the lines form; the tragic moans rise several semitones and the clinging becomes more frantic. The fathers are physically plucking off the desperate little fists which are locked to the freshly ironed business shirt; they are brushing their children from them like burrs and despatching them to the strange kingdom of the tweeded Miss Mansbridge and her chalky smell. Unless the morning school run becomes less of bind, many of these fathers will discover in themselves, as term progresses, a strange need to be at their desks half an hour earlier.

In my last entry I wrote of my suspicion that my horrible lawyer friend Parvis Maitland had sneaked a peep at the diary during my absence. I do know that he was round here "offering" his "expertise" on the building work that is going on. That much I have from my wife. Apparently his advice was technical to the point of impenetrability; it seems to have had nothing at all to do with construction and everything to do with litigation. Anyway, I bumped into him this morning on my way to school (he wouldn't be seem dead doing the school run and always gives me a wondering sneer when he catches me at it, as if to say "Why don't you get yourself an au pair?"). On this occasion, the expression had a particularly sinister shaft about it. Then he said "Fascinating books in your house. Absolutely fascinating", and walked on. I think I must assume the worst.

The building work: that's another story. I shall gloss over it and say only that there is now not a surface, not a saucer, not a bad, not a beaker, not a biscuit which is not covered with a fine film of brick dust. There is no point in dwelling on building-related yarns since (a) you usually have no one to blame but yourself, and (b) everyone one else will trump you with their own catalogue of horrors. I suppose one should look for consolations; the whole operation is a great fantasy fullfilment for my elder son, now four – he has always wanted to become a caveman, but never knew how to go about it.

Two days in the countryside, away from the brickdust. Alien locations always seems to quicken the historical acumen of the young. I learn that it was in these parts that Robin Hood settled the differences between King Arthur and the Sherriff of Bottingham. Hood's tactic was to dress up in Blinkin' Green, which had the effect of blinding all the Baddies. He was assisted by a hotel domestic called Maid Marian, a beanstalk farmer, Little John and Likkle Lor' Jeezer – a character whom we have met before. He was over from Italy but couldn't resist a challenge. His father, who lived in the sky, could see everything that was going on so the battle was very one-sided, but because there was no room in the inn, Jeezer went back up to Richmond the same night.

Tomorrow



Brigitte Bardot at 50

TALKBACK

From: C. P. Hanson-Abbott, managing director YEC Audible Warning Systems, Brigade Street, London.

Mr Brown's somewhat tongue-in-cheek protest (First Person, August 31) at having his late-morning sleep disturbed by the Camden Corporation dustcarts' reversing bleepers has fired me to reply. I am the originator of this "tiny but proliferating monster of modern technology", and I am unrepentant.

Let me first set his mind (and his sleep) at rest. I have supplied Camden with a timed cut-out switch to silence the bleepers during nocturnal hours – which they are evaluating.

I suspect that Mr Brown is not a commercial vehicle driver. He will be unfamiliar therefore with that pit-in-the-stomach sensation every time the driver reverses, blindly, dreading the awful day when his (and somebody else's) luck runs out. Unable to warn the unseen, the unwary and the unknowing man, woman or child behind his vehicle, the driver is forced nearly always to take a colossal and irresponsible gamble. As for himself, safe and sound in his cab, it's not *his* life that's at stake.

Not before time! A recent Government analysis of fatalities caused by commercial vehicles in motion reveals that 33 per cent are caused by vehicles in reverse! It also states that a reverse warning could prevent 41 per cent of these. The facts remain – a steady 35-40 serious and fatal reversing accidents have occurred in Britain every day.

Around 15 to 16 of these are preventable by use of a simple "proliferating" little bleeper. Frequency and decibel guidelines to ensure environmental effectiveness and tolerance will be established in due course.

A happy bout

From T. E. B. Clarke, 13 Oakleigh Court, Church Lane, Oxted, Surrey, RH8 9EY.

One 60-year-old memory causes me to hope that boxing will not be phased out of out public schools. At Charterhouse a sadistic head monitor pounced on any excuse to beat a junior boy. In the school boxing tournament the brute was matched with an oversized fag who beat the living daylights out of him. Watching that bout was the happiest experience of all my schooldays.

Recipes that tempted the palate of Pepys

GUEST COOK

Christopher Driver, writer, broadcaster, and for 12 years editor of The Good Food Guide, *is the fourth in our series of guest cookery columnists. His latest book* Pepys At Table, *written in conjunction with Michelle Berriedale-Johnson, is being published on Friday by Bell & Hyman, price £4.95.*



Christopher Driver

Of all men who have held high office in the state, none have taken a closer interest in the procurement, cooking, and eating of daily meals than the Secretary of the Navy, Samuel Pepys.

But as a husband, in the matter of food, Pepys must have been at once supportive and troublesome. He clearly went out of his way to pass by London's food markets and to pick up for supper a rabbit from Leadenhall or a lobster from New Fish Street. In his pages you also sometimes hear the couple shopping for food together and approving each other's bargains.

The Stuart gentry and merchant classes ate so much meat, freshly killed, rather tough, and plainly cooked, that mere quantity was scarcely an occasion for social boasting. Pepys was much more concerned to congratulate himself on reaching the station in life where he could dine off chicken fricassee, or afford, "a man cook" to prepare an important dinner party with the dishes arriving in sequence, "in the French 'manner".

This premium set upon skill, led to Britain's first cookery book boom, with plenty of French authors in translation.

But their English counterparts were themselves capable of lightness and delicacy. The "Tanzie" included in Pepys's 1662 dinner celebrating the anniversary of his successful gallstone operation could easily have come from William Rabisha's *The Whole Body of Cookery Dissected*, published the previous year:

> "Take a pint of Cream, a handful of grated bread, fourteen eggs, cast away the whites of six, season it with a grated Nutmeg, and sugar, and green it with the juice of Spinnage; so bring it into a body, in a skillet, and fry it.
>
> This will be a very tender Tanzie; but if you intent to cut it according to the vulgar way, you must add the other whites of eggs, else deiminish in your Cream; dish it up, scruise *(sic)* on the juice of a Lemmon, and garnish it with quartered Oranges, then scrape on Sugar. After this way and manner aforesaid, have I made Tanzies of Wallnut-tree buds in Lent, and of Pine-apples and Pistaches, at other seasons."

A Tanzie of Spinnage
Serves six

340g (12 oz) fresh spinach chopped small
150 ml (¼ pint) water
55g (2 oz) butter
6 egg yolks plus 6 whole eggs
75g (3 oz) brown breadcrumbs
½ teaspoon nutmeg
sea salt and black pepper
450 ml (15 fl oz) whipping cream
25g (1 oz) butter

Cook the spinach gently in the water for 15 mins. Drain off any water that is left, add the butter and continue to cook for a further 15 minutes.

Whisk together the eggs, egg yolk, breadcrumbs, seasonings and cream. Add the spinach.

Heat the remaining butter till sizzling in a large, wide pan, pour in the mixture and cook as for an omelette for 2 minutes. Then put the pan under a very hot grill to brown and cook the top. Alternatively, cook six individual omelettes. Serve immediately.

More briefly, here are two recipes, adapted from Sir Kenelme Digby and John Nott respectively, that could easily be enjoyed together. The first is a syllabub which uses not wine but the intensely flavoured juice from stewing tart soft fruit:

A Sullabub

150 ml (¼ pint) well-flavoured juice from stewing plums, rhubarb, blackberries, blackcurrants, or cherries
150ml (¼ pint) double or whipping cream

When you stew the fruit ensure that the juice is strong and not too sweet. Each fruit will require a different amount of sweetening but as a general rule 1 tablespoon (15ml) sugar or honey, the juice of 1 lemon, 2 tablespoons (30ml) of water and about 900 g (2 lbs) of fruit will give about 300 ml (½ pint) of well flavoured juice. If it is too tart add a little more sugar when it is cooked. Cool the juice. Put the juice in a tall jug and pour in the cream. With a birch or balloon whisk, whip the mixture till it is very frothy and slightly thickened. Pour into glasses and drink.

(Adapted from *The Closet of the eminently learned Sir Kenelme Digby, Kt. opened*, 1669)

Nun's Biskets
Makes about 24

3 eggs separated
100g (4 oz) ground almonds
160g (6 oz) sugar
100g (4 oz) white or wholemeal flour
Grated peel of 2 lemons

Whisk the egg whites till just holding their shape then beat in the ground almonds. Whisk the egg yolks with the sugar till pale and ribbony, then mix the two mixtures together. Add the flour and the lemon rind and mix all well. Spoon the mixture on to a well-greased baking tin, a large teaspoonful should be enough for each biscuit. Sprinkle the biscuits with sugar and bake them in a moderate oven (160°C/325°F, gas mark 3) for 40 minutes. Remove from the tin and cool on a rack.

(Adapted from John Nott, *The Cook's and Confectioner's Dictionary*, 1723, a retrospective compilation which took recipes from "the most celebrated Artists; and also the nicest and most curious Dames and Housewives our Country has produced")

The sole author of *Chinese Masterclass Cookery* is Willy Mark (Wednesday Page, September 12).





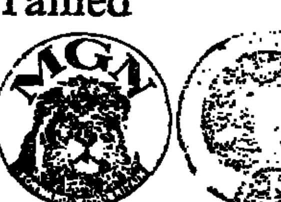


THE TIMES DIARY

Shepherd's minefield

An unseemly clash between NUM and NCB officials is in danger of erupting in the aisles of a village church on Friday night when the Bishop of Durham is due to deliver his first sermon since his controversial enthronement. The service at South Hetton in County Durham – where a pit was closed only last year – will mark the 140th anniversary of a local pit disaster. The Rev Bill Rumble, who invited the bishop to take the service at Holy Trinity church months ago, expects about 200 local miners to attend, as well as NUM and NCB representatives. Rumble had not been informed yesterday of the contents of the bishop's address, but thought he might "ironically" take up the theme of last week's enthronement – of "looking to the future". "We cannot reach a reconciliation unless the two main adversaries change their position", said Rumble; "I go along with the archbishops of Canterbury and York in their qualified support of the Bishop of Durham." Yesterday Durham police said they would maintain a presence, "but no more then normal at this stage".

Tamed



To his employees' surprise, the redesigned logo on the Mirror Group Newspapers' letter heading does not bear the much exposed face of Robert Maxwell, but of a not dissimilar looking creature. Yesterday a Mirror official confirmed the new logo, but added hastily: "Nothing is for attribution." Any resemblance to MGM's lion is entirely coincidental.

Underlined

"Wise be the people that within thee dwell," wrote William Dunbar in his *1501* poem about London. I am reminded of this generous tribute so soon after Labour's victories in four GLC by-elections by *London Lines*, an anthology just published in paperback by Methuen. Its compiler: Kenneth Baker, newly appointed minister of local government and thus GLC executor.

BARRY FANTONI



Paper chase

Listen to David Owen holding forth on new technology and the chances are you will receive the wisdom of SDP scientist John Ashworth, vice-chancellor of Salford University; indeed a chapter of Owen's *A Future That Will Work* owes much to Ashworth's briefings to his leader. But Ashworth, a former government Think Tank member, admits the vagaries of politics can still bemuse him. In June, for example, Norman Tebbit, Trade Secretary, lambasted Labour's Peter Shore for "flat-footed partisan blundering" that could threaten the future of Inmos, the state-backed microchip company. Shore's comments, in a Commons debate, were clearly based on a paper Ashworth had delivered to the industry talking shop, Neddy. What puzzles him is that the decision to make public the paper came from none other than the chairman of the meeting, Nigel Lawson. "So the first paper of mine ever to be 'leaked' was leaked with the permission of the Chancellor of the Exchequer", says Ashworth.

Figured out

Martin "Smart Alec" Amis has goofed. In his brilliant new novel *Money*, which is out tomorrow, he entreats readers who want to discover the identity of a character's murderer to ring "Beryl Goodney" on a Philadelphia number. So I did. "Beryl who?" said the subscriber. "You've got the wrong number." Nor had she heard of Amis. Her name was Mary. Yesterday a distressed Amis explained all: he simply added a digit to his own London number, and didn't think anyone would be so daft as me to try it. Meanwhile Mary's going tonto (Amis's word, not mine).

Nothing ventured

Novelists are sensitive creatures. In my report on *Books and Bookmen's* assessment of the value of great authors' first works, I quoted the value Oxford bookseller James Fergusson puts on Gore Vidal's *Williwaw* absolutely nothing. Vidal was hurt to the quick, and has instructed his lawyer Peter Carter-Ruck to point out that in America the book is worth between 125 and 150 dollars.

PHS

Lawson, cuckoo in the nest-egg

by Jamie Stevenson

The Prime Minister has recently been pondering over a Treasury request for an immediate freeze on local authorities which wish to commit money for new homes, schools and other major works. The Chancellor is anxious to hold back a rising tide of local authority capital investment which has breached his spending "cash limits". He argues that this breach of the cash limits will, if unchecked, cause public borrowing to overshoot its targets this year, in turn driving up interest rates and inflation.

The Environment Secretary, Patrick Jenkin, has been resisting this Treasury pressure. Whatever loyal remarks he may make in public, he knows that such a freeze would be economic madness. It could cost the nation up to £1,500m of new assets, and as many as 150,000 jobs in the construction and related industries.

Furthermore, he knows that it would make embarrassing nonsense both of council house sales and of the Prime Minister's own pronouncements about investment. The council house sales policy holds the key to the whole argument. For local authorities have been far more successful than they and even the Government expected both in selling houses and in collecting early cash payment for them. Fewer of these sales have been made with local authority mortgages than originally forecast, and private cash – from individuals and from building societies – has swelled local authority coffers over the past four years.

It is this cash which the authorities are now using to boost their expenditure on constructing and renovating housing, schools and other buildings. Their total capital expenditure in England alone jumped from around £4,000m in 1981-2 to around £5,500m last year and will rise to a projected £6,000m or more this year.

In the early years of council house sales – 1981 and 1982 – most authorities used the proceeds sparingly and accumulated a nest-egg of unspent capital. Now they are drawing upon that nest-egg, and the Chancellor objects.

When he set out his Budget plans last March, he took into account only the basic investment allocations that the Government had made for authorities in the financial year 1984-85 and the council house sale proceeds that they were likely to generate during this year. The Treasury "cash limit" system takes no account of the nest-egg proceeds from previous financial years.

The breach must be mended, says Mr Lawson. The local authorities' case is equally sound. Their capital has been accumulated from a vigorous pursuit of Government policy, and they are entitled to spend it on replacing some of their assets. Is it their fault that the Treasury cannot get its "cash limit" sums right?

The Prime Minister's potential embarrassment is caused by this mockery of her council house sales policy and also by the complex double U-turn into which the Treasury request would force her. First she attacked local authority profligacy and then, to prime the economic pump during the run-up to the 1983 election, complained that councils were failing to spend all their capital resources.

For the Government to turn round yet again, and prevent local authorities from spending those reserves of capital which they were so strongly urged to "spend, spend, spend" just a couple of years back, would be a bitter irony. If Mrs Thatcher accedes to the request between now and the Tory party conference, it will open up again the whole question of whether this government has any consistency of management and purpose in its policy towards local authorities and new investment.

The author is economics director of the Building Employers' Confederation.

George Walden finds a cross-channel answer to Britain's educational decline

A French lesson we cannot ignore

The new French education minister, Jean-Pierre Chevènement, is not what we would call a "nice" man. He is young, tough, sardonic, and highly intelligent, as I discovered in the amiable arguments we had when he was in opposition. He is also the leader of the left wing of the French Socialist Party. Yet he makes speeches which would scandalize Labour, traumatize the British educational establishment, and be thought injudicious by Conservative ministers. His remarks symbolize a new mood about education in France, but there is a message here too for everyone from the NUT to David Young, Mrs Thatcher's new minister responsible for training and employment.

M Chevènement believes in "effort" by pupils, respect for teachers, "republican elitism", "national values", and more school discipline. Some of his views have an inspired simplicity: "There are people who are at school because they have knowledge. Those are the teachers. The rest are there to learn." These are not the paradoxical lucubrations of a left-wing nationalist, but reflect a new pattern of concern about French educational standards which transcends the right-left divide and ranges from the president to the man on the metro.

The unprecedented demonstrations during the summer over the proposed reorganization of private schooling were as much a protest against the threat to educational quality as an assertion of individual and religious freedom. Even before this a host of new books were appearing with titles like *Do you really want your child to be an idiot?* Earlier, President Mitterrand himself had publicly lamented the decline in French history teaching and the risk of a "collective loss of memory".

This upsurge of anxiety has many causes. But chief among them is the sudden realization that one of France's most cherished national assets – its tradition of educational excellence – was being eroded by time, fashion, and political expediency.

Close comparison with our own experience should be resisted. Each country has different social and political cultures and styles. But there is an underlying parallel. The French were late in the field with educational experimentation, and despite a nasty rash, showed a healthy resistance to the epidemic. Now they are rapidly returning to their own best traditions.

We should do the same. But it is a much slower business here. When education goes into reverse in a centralized country, the government can pull levers to get it back on course. Wh— do you do when things fall apart, — the centre has no power to hold them? Britain has another disability. Somehow the debate here never really gets off the ground: it is stifled by complacency, escapism and the empty obscurities of educationalese.

It is impossible to get straight answers to simple questions. Why do British children not do more homework? It involves parents, self-discipline, and gets eyes off TV and heads into books. Patient, indulgent smiles; but no answers. Meanwhile, we pursue our fetishes about private versus public education, grammar school versus comprehensive and technical versus academic, when what is needed is a massive increase in quality all round: elitism for everybody.

In France, people of all political views sense when things are slipping, and say so. In Britain, there is still a genteel evasiveness. Ministers pretend that inadequate teachers are a "small minority", whereas everyone, and especially parents, knows that the problem is far wider. Her Majesty's Inspectors balance every discreet criticism of standards with some exculpatory reference to "resources": no value judgments, no one to blame.

The unions insist that they know best, and that parents and the state should not interfere: their job is to cough up £14bn a year, and ask no questions. The Labour Party continues its establishment tradition of intellectual betrayal set by people like Michael Foot – a man of letters who connived in the attempted de-education of Britain in the 1960s and '70s. Others trundled their burden of class guilt from Labour to the SDP.

While the French talk about quality, we quibble about cash. At a time when the Government is spending more per child than ever before, the pretence gains ground that the real problem is one of "educational resources". Obviously money matters. But the central challenge is that of low expectations.

What are the implications? It is not just France we are up against. In Hongkong, Chinese tots study horribly complex characters under the parents' market stall; in Britain armies of educationists invent excuses for the difficulty of learning the ABC. When it comes to keeping their country literate and powerful, the Russians have no qualms about ditching egalitarianism to ruthlessly select the best minds and put them to work.

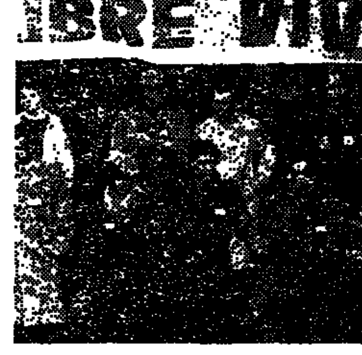
Unlike M Chevènement, Sir Keith Joseph has little control over what goes on in the classroom. His long-term strategy to raise standards is under-rated, but it is depressingly long-term. There is one crucial area where more energetic action is now possible. Teachers need more money and more respect, and parents need more professionalism and higher standards. Surely there is the basis of a deal here?

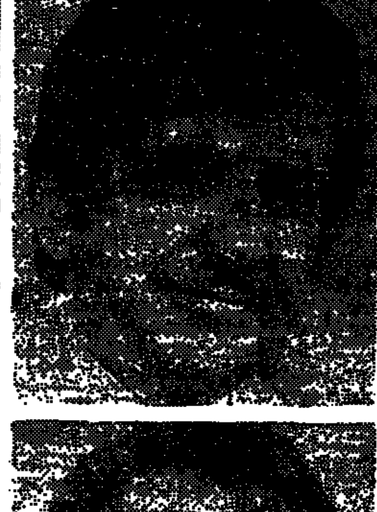
Current negotiations on restructuring teachers' salaries offer a golden opportunity. Sir Keith should offer more insistently, and far more publicly, really generous incentives to good teachers – and there are excellent teachers – in exchange for a tough package aimed at raising overall standards, including rigorous annual assessment: more pay for better teachers, and more dismissals of bad ones.

If he needs Cabinet allies to get the money, who better than his new colleague, David Young? All the employment schemes in the world won't help if you don't get the basics right. The purpose of the Youth Training Scheme (YTS) should not be to teach people to read, write and count, but sometimes it has to do so. Young, should note that Chevènement is also a former minister of industry.

This year is the bicentenary of a highly educated Englishman. Dr Johnson really was a "disadvantaged" child, and one of his earliest schools was a little short of "resources" too: the only chair was for the master – the children sat on the floor. But Johnson's parents taught him to read at three, and he had sound school teachers. He was not always keen on foreigners, and was a terrible Tory. But he and Chevènement would share one thing in common: a respect for education.

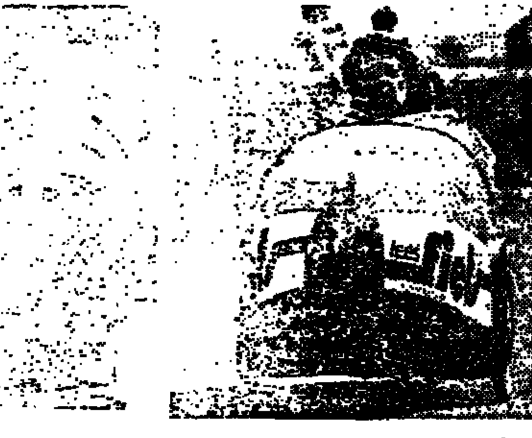
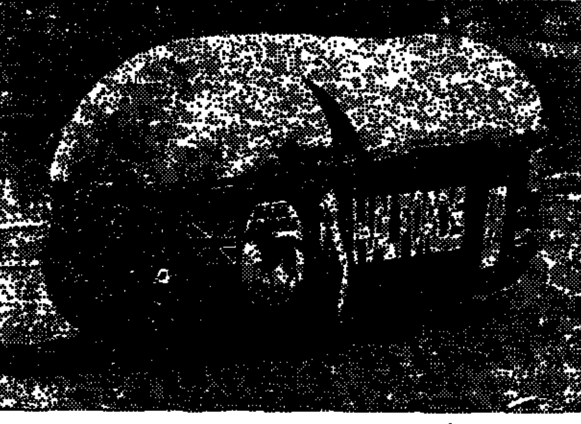
The author, Conservative MP for Buckingham, is a member of the Commons Select Committee on Education, Science and the Arts.




On the march, against falling standards as well as state control. Top, Jean-Pierre Chevènement, French socialist apostle of traditional values. Above, Sir Keith Joseph, on the right lines but far to go to overcome entrenched thinking

Are you lying comfortably? Then off we go


Chain reaction: the winner (left) and also-pedalled in the Open Road contest at Thamesmead

I have seen the future, and not only does it work but it went round in circles in Thamesmead.

This morning the future edges a little nearer with the start of a three-day conference on "Velo City", held at London's County Hall. "Cycle parking racks" are firmly labelled in the map given out in advance, but no details on where to dump your gas-guzzler.

"Can drivers learn to be more considerate to cyclists?" is one of the topics under discussion, in what is thought to be the most vital conference of the decade on making towns "bicycle-friendly". A difficult question. An even more difficult one is the feasibility of the "cycle route in the sky", an elevated bikeway proposed by Ryan Snyder of the West Los Angeles Veloway Project. Such a scheme would run for up to eight and a half miles above death-traps such as the Santa Monica Boulevard and cost, in its most spectacular version, £23m.

What the conference will have no time to consider is the actual design of the machines that would be pedalled, in the 1990s and after, over that flyover or along the one-way system in Peckham.

To see a glimpse of the bike of the future, one had to attend the *Festival of Human Power* held at Thamesmead, near London, this summer. Here a variety of pedalled contraptions went through their paces over a circuit of closed-off dual carriageways and canals.

The superbike of the year 2000 will not look like a bicycle, to judge by some of the entries. As a cyclist approaches 20mph, most energy goes in overcoming wind resistance; in a vacuum he or she would be breaking motorway speed limits. Today the water-bottles on racing bikes are tested in a wind tunnel, and legs are shaved; tomorrow, streamlining will be *de rigueur*. Long, pointed snouts will be edging into the veloways, with fairings concealing riders from wind, rain and indeed the sight of casual observers, who will mistake them for a ton-up lizard from Outer Space.

The Easy Rider of the future will have his feet up to reduce wind resistance further. Lying on his back inches above the ground, he will need some way of drawing himself to the attention of such motor vehicles as survive the drastic petrol shortage. We can therefore expect to see a row of little flags on tiny masts, racing along with no visible means of propulsion.

The Very Easy Rider of 2001 will not do all the pedalling. He or she will have a motor powered by rechargeable batteries to take the strain out of hills, and will, like some festival entrants, break down from time to time, until rescued by a cyclist's version of the RAC. Alternatively they will have a friend to put the best leg forward on the rear seat of a totally enclosed, feet-first tandem. For more leisurely trips with a special friend, there already exists the "side-by-side" bike with parallel saddles and two sets of handlebars, only one of which actually steers.

The superbike's tires will not need a pump but a puff of helium gas to inflate them, to judge from the American machine used in the Olympics. Rain will be pushed away from the "cabin" of superbikes built on the lines of a Belgian model by tiny windscreen-wipers, also powered by the human knee; this design runs to indicators that make a stuck-out human hand quite obsolete.

The technology has some way to go before it is finely tuned and mass-produced; some of the Thamesmead machines used cannibalized pram-wheels. But this is the acceptable face of technology. After the roar of traffic and the petro-chemical fumes, no one is going to complain about the deafening drum of helium-filled wheels, or take offence at a little puffing and panting – above LA or anywhere else.

Jonathan Sale

Robin Cook

If winter's here, why bother

There is a marked dissonance in being invited within the controlled and civilized environment of the television studio to sustain an urbane conversation on the macabre horrors of nuclear holocaust, an exercise in which I participated on Monday in the follow-up to *Threads*, BBC's apocalyptic documentary.

The current state of the arms race provides a close parallel to the artificiality of this experience. As the number and variety of nuclear weapons have proliferated, so has the range of sophisticated scenarios for their use. American strategists have devised increasingly intricate plans for the controlled use of nuclear weapons acted out in simulated war games in which the combatants behave within the confines of assumptions that are about as formalized as the rules of chess. Thus it is possible for them to persuade themselves that it might be possible to wage a limited nuclear war and then break off for negotiations before matters got out of hand.

The frightening unreality of such speculation is patent when it is placed beside the recorded history of any known war, all of which from the Crimea to 1939-45 have been characterized by confusion, collapse of communication and miscalculation.

If the War Cabinet, as we are now asked to believe, really ordered the sinking of the Belgrano in all ignorance that it had turned round and had been steaming away for 11 hours, what expectations can there be that in the much more frenetic context of war in Central Europe they would be able to employ nuclear weapons with the surgical precision demanded by the architects of limited nuclear war, or retain control in the midst of the ensuing devastation?

The most probable and certainly most prudent assumption must be that any breach of the nuclear threshold will rapidly and inexorably escalate to trigger the vast arsenals of either bloc. Our understanding of the consequences for mankind of such a step has been dramatically broadened in the past year by the conclusions of scientific research into the likely effect of nuclear war on the ecosystem.

The most profound discovery has been the probability that the release of even a fraction of the available megatonnage would be sufficient to encase the world in an envelope of dust and smoke which would bar the sun's light and heat. Survivors in Britain would emerge through a sub-arctic climate in perpetual dark. Soberingly, the line of inquiry which led to this hypothesis was prompted by research into a similar global dust cloud which appears to have been associated with the sudden extinction of the dinosaurs.

It is, of course, just a theory, and it cannot be conclusively proved without testing the planet to destruction. Yet in a period when the diplomats of both blocs have achieved scant agreement, the scientists have achieved an impressive consensus across the East-West divide on the probability of nuclear war being followed by nuclear winter.

Even if they are only half right in their predictions, the implications are profound. At its most basic the recognition of nuclear winter blasts away the last tattered shreds of credibility with which the Home Office has been attempting to invest its efforts at civil defence. It was already clear to any inquiring mind that any pretence at preparation for coping with a nuclear attack is pathetically inadequate when set against a realistic estimate of the havoc it would wreak.

In any case, there is a fundamental dishonesty about the British plans for civil defence which in reality are not concerned with rescuing the civilian population but with preserving the machinery of government, whose members would scurry to their deep-laid bunkers while advising the rest of us to stay put under the kitchen table.

Superimposed on one existing ground for challenging the *Boys' Own* optimism of the Home Office troglodytes is the added knowledge that they would emerge from their holes in the ground to inherit a countryside too cold and too dark to sustain agriculture, and a people freezing in towns without fuel.

At a more profound level, contemplation of such ecological collapse should inspire rage at the manner in which the first four years of this decade have been lost. They can produce not a single arms control agreement, but can muster awesome additions to the stockpile of warheads. Both superpowers long ago passed the point at which their arsenals alone would be sufficient to precipitate a nuclear winter, but both busily engage in the irrational activity of adding at an accelerating rate to this grotesque level of overkill.

In Monday's discussion familiar complacency was expressed over a deterrence preserving 39 years of peace. That is a minuscule interval in the history of mankind. Yet on the strength of it we are being invited to accept that constant addition to this delicate balance of terror will preserve the peace indefinitely, even though we now know that the penalty for miscalculation at any time could be extinction.

The author is Labour MP for Livingstone.

Digby Anderson

Drowning out the amateurs

Just as we finish this year's holidays the travel firms bring out next year's brochures. The main news is that holidays abroad will be more expensive, especially those in Spain. So next summer may see an increase in the trend to take a week's holiday at the English seaside – a trend already established this year, according to a report out last week. Those contemplating such a drastic step should be warned – not of the traditional dangers; they are well known: modest hotels with astronomical prices thanks to excessive rates, extortionate capital taxation, absurd minimum wage requirements and a series of bureaucratically induced fire escapes and fire doors which give the guest a choice of two assault courses to the bar. And, of course, next year there will be rain.

Now there are *new* dangers. When I grew up, in a small seaside town, there was a man known as the safety boatman. He was not young and sat, most of the day, dozing in a wooden dinghy anchored in the bay. He barked at any young swimmer who came near enough to disturb his doze but otherwise did no serious harm at all. When the sea was the slightest bit rough, looked as if it might be about to be rough or had recently finished being rough, he parked his boat in the harbour and sought prolonged refuge in the Admiral's Arms, having run up a flag signalling that it was Dangerous to Bathe. Then one could swim or drown in complete peace.

He has been replaced by four young persons with bleached hair, T-shirts and baseball caps who zoom round the bay in a selection of fuel-guzzling speed boats. Because there are four of them – and goodness knows how many more in neighbouring bays – they require radios through which they communicate with one another. No doubt they are classified Recreation Services, Subdivision: Foreshore, Beach Guards Grades I to 8, have been "trained" and are members of a maritime sub-branch of NUPE. They and all their boats, radios and equipment live in an immense hut. This is also the centre of the Orwell Service – a system of loudspeakers deployed all along the back of the beach.

Every ten minutes the Orwell Service wakes everyone, announcing to manifestly disappointed parents that their child, whom they have been trying all day, at last successfully, to lose, has been found. Would they please come and collect him. The announcements have a curious effect; sometimes nobody appears to answer them, sometimes the entire beach population surges towards the Orwell Centre, crushing everything in its path. This may, in some mysterious way, be because all the lost children are identified as answering to the name of Daren – or possibly Karen – the Centre's voice has an advanced adenoidal condition.

The loudspeakers are also used to warn about various swimming hazards. Whether this beach bureaucracy prevents drowning we do not know. As is common with all preventive services, if accident figures fall it will claim success, if they rise this will be offered as evidence of the need for more resources – a more powerful transmitter no doubt. Few people drowned before the age of bureaucracy, and those who tried to were usually saved by other swimmers.

What is new about all this is the *equipment* and the apparent professionalism. These are increasing characteristics of English beach life. When I grew up, those who went down to the sea in sailing boats wore a bathing costume and, if they were a doctor trying to look casual but professional, a vaguely naval cap. Now they wear rubber trousers, pixie shoes with an extra grip feature, inflatable life jackets and safety straps. It is widely suspected among locals that they are all teachers.

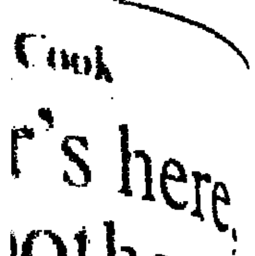
The *families* who sit on the beach used to eat sandwich-spread sandwiches and Swiss roll, ensconced in standard green council deckchairs. Now they bring chairs, windbreaks, mallets (for the windbreaks), inflatable dinghies to encourage their children to emigrate, and enormous "cool boxes" stuffed with bottles of sweet Yugoslav wine and three-course meals, usually including an uncongealing pizza.

At the end of the day men used to come and gather the empty Swiss roll packets with the aid of pointed sticks. Now the beach is cleared by a municipal tank. This also removes the seaweed and its smell. Breathe deeply now and you will fill your lungs with Ambre Solaire.

This is not simply a phenomenon of affluence. More money could be spent on jellied eels and boat rides and, indeed, swimming lessons, but the preference is for equipment. One expects such things of the French. It is difficult to get through dinner in a French home without being shown your host's latest fishing rod, binoculars, camera of shotgun. But at least the French never take them out of the house.

While the English beach displays its yachting, life-saving and lunching paraphernalia under the ever-watchful eyes of the Orwell Centre, on the cliffs above in a school of English, assorted foreigners are being taught the characteristics of English culture and expression – phlegm, understatement and, above all, amateurism.

The author is Director of the Social Affairs Unit



TIMES PAST THE TIMES

P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

NOT BY SHOW OF HANDS

That section of the Trade Union Act 1984 which comes into effect today removes immunity from legal action in cases where trade unions do not hold a ballot before authorizing or endorsing a call for a strike or any other action causing workers to breach their contract of employment. A further condition of immunity is that a majority of those voting do actually vote in favour of the action. Immunity is also removed if the ballot is held more than four weeks before the strike begins.

On all these grounds the NUM, if it were today initiating its operations, would have no immunity from legal action, since it has not called for a national ballot and has even ignored those regional ones which went against it. That may seem a fairly nebulous consideration given the NUM's defiance of procedure, its existing loss of *immunity for promoting* secondary action and excessive picketing, and its leadership's persistent organization of criminally violent operations across the land.

But the act is very relevant to any action proposed by those members of the TUC who are now contemplating strikes by their members to lend support to the NUM. The various attempts this summer by the transport unions to dragoon their members into this battle have failed. They failed because their members do not want to lose their own jobs. They failed doubtless because those members also felt disconcerted by Mr Scargill's violent tactics. Perhaps they failed because they knew that his refusal to contemplate the closure of any pit which contained any parcel of coal, however expensive to extract, is fundamentally untenable in the world today. It is as though the taxpayer were being asked to maintain publicly funded longbowmen, regardless of demand for longbows, as long as there were enough yew trees left standing to provide the wood.

The transport unions have tried to get round their members' reluctance by manufacturing artificial disputes with employers, in the docks and on the railways. They hoped such a ploy would excuse them from loss of immunity through pursuing secondary action. That did not work for long. Now the loss of immunity would be immediate on all grounds, unless they could cajole their members into a favourable ballot and rediscover some primary reason for withholding labour. That seems unlikely in circumstances where they are being hassled to deliver for Mr Scargill.

Loss of immunity does not, of course, mean that these unions would necessarily be sued for their actions. Among all those people and firms who have suffered from the coal strike few may have suffered from the effects of secondary action. Small businesses in Yorkshire, for instance, are being fiercely squeezed. They are casualties of the strike through no fault of their own. Do we hear of any campaign for special help for the corner shops in mining communities? There is no evidence that they receive rate or mortgage holidays with which some strikers have so far been endowed.

The NUM has not been immune from its secondary action against, for instance, suppliers of coal and iron ore to British Steel. However, British Steel has demurred, and it has been left to the haulage firms to take the NUM to court.

This legislation has already been denounced by the unions as an intolerable intrusion into their procedures. There is more to come in the form of secret ballots for the election of officials and a review of the mechanism for raising political contributions from members. None of this imposes on the union any greater discipline than that required of firms under the weight of much company legislation, and few firms anyway have the power to wreck so many other people's lives by their decisions.

The claim to immunity from the laws which affect the rest of society applies uniquely to trade unions. Nothing like it has been witnessed since the Church had its immunity in the middle ages. But the habits of privilege ingrained over 78 years, since the Trades Dispute Act of 1906, will not easily be broken down, particularly when they are combined with monopoly power within the economy. Then they are almost impregnable. That can be seen by the innate strength of the NUM even though Mr Scargill is leading a fiercely divided and unhappy union.

In the next phase of its union legislation this government should start to consider the concept of "rights" for trade unions, clearly defined and bestowed by law, in place of immunity from other laws. This thinking has already been raised by Sir John Donaldson, the Master of the Rolls, in a lecture *last year. It would help to* remove the attitude of being above the law which is so persistently and arrogantly put forward by trade union leaders today. Their negative attitude to the legislation which restores some control of their unions to the rank and file tells its own story of where these men stand in relation to real trade union democracy.

SCEPTICISM OVER SUDAN

The Muslim New Year yesterday (or today, depending on when the new moon was visible from where you are) has special significance this year in Sudan, where AH 1405 has been decreed by President Nimeiry as the country's first "Islamic" financial year. This means that conventional taxes are to be *replaced by the Muslim zakat or* poor-rate, levied at a flat 2½ per cent on capital, and *ushr* or agricultural dues, levied at 10 per cent of assessed crop yield.

Mr Awad al-Jid Muhammad Ahmad, Minister at the Presidency for Legal Affairs, predicted back in March that the new system would more than double tax revenue, because taxpayers would feel a stronger sense of moral obligation. But economists, including those in the international donor institutions on which Sudan's bankrupt economy is totally dependent, are sceptical about this. Some have gone so far as to describe the budget passed on August 28 (two months after the end of the previous financial year) as "*totally unrealistic*". The finance minister, Mr Ibrahim Moneim, confronts an uncomfortably sceptical audience in Washington this week at the annual meetings of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund. But it is an audience he must convince before the club of Sudan's creditors meets in Paris in November.

In his budget speech Mr Ibrahim "made it clear that the collection of *zakat* was not the responsibility of his ministry", according to the government-controlled news agency SUNA. In Washington donors are likely to be asking him whose responsibility it is; while he will be asking them, and they may be asking each other, whether the United States is going to bail Sudan out *once again*.

Reports that Chevron Oil, under strong pressure from the US government, has agreed to resume the exploration in the South, which it *halted* last February after attacks by the rebels of the Sudanese People's Liberation Movement, may suggest that Washington is still determined to back Mr Nimeiry. Mr Nimeiry himself, perhaps under pressure from his friends in Washington and in Cairo, indicated on Sunday that he is now willing to go back on the *decision which prompted* the renewed fighting last year: the division of the South into three separate regions.

That announcement will hardly be *enough* to defuse the situation now, however. It was made at a conference of Muslim "scholars" (among them Mr Muhammad Ali, the distinguished American boxer) to mark the first anniversary of Mr Nimeiry's introduction into Sudan of his own version of the Sharia, or Islamic law, which has become in itself the burning symbolic grievance of the predominantly Christian and animist South, always resentful of "Arab", i.e. Muslim, domination.

The salient feature of this legislation has been the use of amputation as a punishment for theft and of flogging for a wide range of offences including possession or consumption of alcohol and "suspected intended adultery". Since the proclamation of the state of emergency on April 29, there have been hundreds of arrests for such offences, many of them on the basis of officially encouraged private denunciations. Although the "Islamic" punishments do not seem to have been applied in the south, they have been applied to southerners in the north. They are said to have reduced the crime rate spectacularly, but many Muslims both inside and outside Sudan strongly dispute their Islamic character.

Above all they dispute the Islamic credentials of Mr Nimeiry himself, who originally came to power with communist support and now has the face to proclaim himself "imam", *requiring* from his ministers the *baya* – the traditional allegiance given to the caliphs of old. Mr Sadiq al-Mahdi, leader of the Ansar sect and former prime minister of the Sudan, has now been in prison for one year simply for questioning the Islamic authenticity of the regime.

Mr Nimeiry may be a friend of the West, but his current behaviour will take some explaining to Western public opinion.

ON THE MOVE ON MOVING HOUSE

Not even a trade union defending an old Spanish custom is as tenacious as a profession rallying to protect a profitable restrictive practice. Giving evidence to the committee set up to consider how to open up house conveyancing to non-solicitors, the Law Society declared that the Government's plans involved overwhelming dangers, threatened to reduce rather than increase competition, and might destroy a nationwide network of legal services to the public. But the solicitors' impressive rearguard action against an erosion of their monopoly now appears to be at an end. The Law Society professes itself mollified by the first report of the committee, which has thus achieved the remarkable feat of earning praise both from the solicitors and from the Consumers' Association, which promoted the private member's Bill which last year persuaded a reluctant Government that its own hostility to restraints on trade were applicable in this case.

The committee has noted the Law Society's apocalyptic predictions, but has applied itself narrowly to its terms of reference without regard to wider consequences. Its main contribution is to set out in detail the safeguards that should be provided if conveyancing is to be opened up. Rightly, it judges that the safeguards should be stiff. The sale of purchase of a house is the most significant financial transaction that most people ever engage in, and those who offer to take charge of the transaction for gain should be able to handle not only the majority of straightforward cases, but also the more difficult problems which sometimes crop up unpredictably.

A more discursive committee might have accepted the solicitors' invitation to take a wider view of its commission to consider the requirements of adequate consumer *protection* – though the outcome of its reflections might have brought the profession little satisfaction. The Law Society now accepts that outsiders are going to be allowed to intrude upon their profitable preserve, but is still reluctant to see banks and building societies providing a conveyancing service as part of a house-purchase package with which solicitors might be unable to compete.

Real problems of conflict of interest may arise here, which the committee has made no attempt to resolve, leaving the problem to its new licensing authority and the professional bodies. The solicitors' most impassioned argument against competition of this kind is that conveyancing business subsidises many other kinds of legal work, and that without it many solicitors' offices might have to close or amalgamate, drastically restricting the availability of legal services. This argument was based on the very debatable proposition that it was in the public interest for house-buyers to subsidise other users in this way. It was always hard to reconcile with the official requirement that a fee should be "fair and reasonable in accordance with the work done". The committee recommends that the new licensing council should regulate fees in accordance with *the same principle*.

If on this basis the threatened collapse of legal services over much of the country proves to be more than a figment of special pleading, then it will have to be dealt with as a problem in itself. But it will be better out in the open, rather than obscurely subsidised by means of a restraint on trade.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Further thoughts about the bishop

From Mr A. O. H. Quick

Sir, I have considerable sympathy for the general point that the Bishop of Durham was making – the lack of hope in the North-east – but I cannot believe that any Bishop of Durham in my lifetime would have preached such a muddled sermon.

The mining dispute is largely a red herring, as the mining industry is a small part of the problem and the miners have been offered good terms. But the unemployment and dereliction are very real. I drove through Consett recently; the great works have been levelled to the ground and there is nothing but desolation.

A serious attack on unemployment in the North and Midlands would almost certainly mean attacking two of the present pillars of our policies – the privileges of unions and our membership of the EEC, which so far has had a disastrous effect on manufacturing employment. It is, I think, a pity that the bishop did not challenge these two sacred cows.

Any solution to the unemployment problem is going to require more radical thought than the bishop or anyone else has been able to give.

Yours faithfully,
ANTHONY QUICK, Headmaster,
Bradfield College,
Reading,
Berkshire.
September 24.

From Dr G. E. Rodmell

Sir, As one who shares the beliefs neither of the Bishop of Durham nor of Mr Arthur Scargill but who was actually present at the bishop's enthronement, I write to express my regret that a minister of the Crown, Mr Peter Walker, should have seen fit to utter such ill-judged remarks as he did concerning the bishop's enthronement address.

If Mr Walker took the trouble to read what the bishop actually said then he must be well aware that in his address (a copy of which I have before me) Dr Jenkins made no foolish statement to the effect that there is, to use Mr Walker's own words, "something wrong with being either elderly or American". If he did not take the trouble to read the bishop's words before delivering himself of such a comment then Mr Walker shows himself as alarmingly irresponsible.

In either event it is he, rather than Dr Jenkins, who is speaking (again in Mr Walker's own words) about "fiction rather than about facts".

Equally, Mr Scargill, despite his ironical welcome of divine intervention, must be well aware that Dr Jenkins's words offer no support to the extreme posture which he and some of his supporters have taken up. To suggest, as does Mr Eldon Griffiths, MP, that anything that Dr *Jenkins said remotely* resembled "encouragement of the men of violence on the picket lines" is simply ignoble.

The Bishop of Durham is perfectly capable, I am quite sure, of standing by what he said. I see no reason, however, why he should be accused of that which he has not said. The enthronement address was, as the Archbishop of Canterbury has rightly pointed out, a statement of the importance of reconciliation and an attack on fanatical absolutism in all spheres. Those who attack that view stand revealed in remarkably unattractive colours.

Yours faithfully,
GRAHAM E. RODMELL,
Garden Villa,
Crossgate Moor,
Durham.
September 23.

From Dr A. E. Armstrong

Sir,

Bishops who wish to have their say
On public issues of the day,
And for a party draw their swords,
Can do so in the House of Lords.
Is it not then extremely odd
To do so in the House of God?

Yours faithfully,
ELIZABETH ARMSTRONG,
Gayhurst,
Lincombe Lane,
Boars Hill,
Oxford.
September 23.

Consultation in the Ponting case

From Mr S. C. Silkin, QC

Sir, In her reply to Mr Kinnock's letter concerning the prosecution of Mr Ponting the Prime Minister emphatically asserted that "the Law Officers did not seek the view of, or consult with, any other minister, nor was the view of any other minister conveyed to them, before they took their decision to prosecute Mr Ponting."

As a statement of fact I do not question this assertion. Had it been incorrect the Law Officers would certainly have corrected it. It is unfortunate, however, that they have not yet corrected the inference which many are likely to draw from it, that it would have been wrong for them to consult with or to hear the views of ministers with a departmental concern.

For the last half-century at least Law Officers have followed the principle to which Sir John Simon and later Lord Shawcross gave expression. In reaching their decision whether or not to consent to a prosecution – or to take other action within their independent public-interest role – the Law Officers must take instructions from nobody; but they are free to consult colleagues, particularly those with a departmental concern and, as Sir John Simon rightly said, there are times when they would be fools not to do so. In a case such as the Ponting case it is hard to believe that there are no aspects of the public interest upon which consultation with colleagues could have assisted the Law Officers in reaching their eventual and independent decision.

Even now that the decision has been made there is surely an important aspect of which the Attorney General should at no stage lose sight. That is whether in all the circumstances a fair trial is possible. By "fair trial" I do not mean merely fair to the defendant, important as that is; I mean fair to the public interest.

Is it still possible, after all the attention paid to this case at party conferences, in well publicized articles and letters and in the media generally, for a jury to give a true verdict according to the evidence; or will the trial, however careful the trial judge, inevitably become a forum for canvassing issues – freedom of speech, the responsibility of Crown servants to Parliament, the limits on their responsibility to the Crown – which are themselves vital aspects of the public interest and which no intelligent juror could easily dismiss from his mind and his conscience?

This is precisely the sort of case upon which long and anxious consideration should have been – and I hope was – given before a consent to prosecute under section 2 was issued. But the grant of that consent is not a final act. The Attorney General should consider with the deepest anxiety, and certainly if necessary after consultation with colleagues concerned, before he decides to allow events to take their course.

Yours faithfully,
SAM SILKIN,
The Croft,
The Green,
East End,
North Leigh,
Witney,
Oxfordshire.
September 24.

Hongkong's future

From Mr John Walden

Sir, In the three parliamentary debates on Hongkong's future in July, there was *unanimous* bipartisan support, in both Houses, for the Government's approach in dealing with this question.

The Foreign Secretary argued, persuasively, that the best way of *achieving a durable and satisfactory* Sino-British agreement would be to ensure that the agreement corresponded broadly with the long-term interests and aspirations of both Britain and China; but, at the same time, amplified the general assurances given by the Peking Government that the civil liberties enjoyed by Hongkong people under British rule and their way of life would be respected, after 1997, by specific provisions.

This approach is clearly a realistic and sensible one. If the joint Sino-British declaration about to be promulgated, meets those objectives and, barring massive objections by Hongkong residents, the declaration is likely to be endorsed by Parliament without much altercation.

Parliamentarians, in the July debates, were at pains to point out to Hongkong people who had made them, the futility of their demands for written guarantees on the preservation of their freedoms. Speaker after speaker assured the House that communist China could be relied upon to honour its pledges.

However, MPs, Foreign Office officials, and members of the Hongkong Government, who are urging the people of Hongkong to take a realistic and long-term view of their future and set their minds at rest, have something else in common. Few, if any of them, are going to be living in Hongkong in 1998 and not one of them will be obliged to suffer the consequences should their optimistic assumptions of communist China's reliability turn out to have been ill-founded.

Mr Bernard Levin's proposals (September 15) to resettle Hongkong people who adjudge communist pledges by track record may not be practical. But in advancing them he accurately reflects the fears of very large numbers of Hongkong people, who, for reasons that are clear enough to those who are vulnerable to retaliation, cannot be loudly articulated. Their point of view was almost totally ignored in the July debates.

Whatever the merits of the parliamentary convention of not making party capital out of colonial issues, Parliament's job, when the Sino-British declaration comes before it, is not to carry it shoulder high through both Houses on a wave of bipartisan wishful thinking. It is to apply to it the same critical and searching scrutiny that it does to domestic issues. Otherwise it will not be seen to be holding the Prime Minister accountable for the promises she gave to the Hongkong people in Hongkong in 1982, that Britain would fulfil its moral responsibilities towards them.

Yours sincerely,
JOHN WALDEN
St John's College,
University of Hong Kong,
82 Pokfulam Road,
Hong Kong.
September 23.

Final salvo?

From Mr Tam Dalyell, MP for Linlithgow (Labour)

Sir, Your leader, "Final salvo?" (September 21), says: "This week's detailed disclosures certainly torpedo Mr Tam Dalyell's main charge that the Belgrano was sunk to scupper peace moves. So he has now changed his ground."

No. On the contrary it is clearer than ever that Mrs Thatcher's assertion to Denzil Davies that the "first indications" of the Peruvian peace proposals reached London three hours after the Belgrano was sunk is wrong.

On tape, played on Thames TV, we now have the interview between Arthur Gavshon, for more than two decades the trusted Diplomatic Correspondent of Associated Press *in London, and Alexander Haig.*

Haig: "The British Ambassador [in Lima] was in on every bit of the negotiations in Peru. He was right in with the President."

Was he reporting to London? – "That would be my assumption".

During a visit to Lima (at my expense) in the third week of October, 1983, I was separately told by Fernando Belaunde Terry, President of Peru, Dr Manuel Ulloa, Prime Minister of Peru at the time of the Falklands war, and Dr Oscar Maourtua, head of the Presidential Office, that they were in the closest touch with Charles Wallace [the Ambassador].

"How do you expect us to try to negotiate peace unless we were in touch with both parties to the conflict?" they reasonably asked.

Charles Wallace did report back to London. Mrs Thatcher was indeed told. Will she now explain why she has repeatedly told the House of Commons that she had no news of the Peruvian peace proposals until three hours after the *Belgrano was sunk?*

Yours, etc.,
TAM DALYELL,
House of Commons.
September 21.

Sorting the mails

From the Chairman of the Post Office Users Council for Scotland

Sir, I have read with interest your editorial of September 13 and, in particular, your suggestion that a differential pricing policy should be considered by the Post Office in the hope that it would redress the imbalance which, it is felt, may exist between the cost of delivery of rural mail as against urban mail.

You will understand how, in a country such as Scotland, with a very large "rural" area in proportion to its "urban" area, such a proposal would be not just politically unpopular but in practice unwelcome.

The proposal would appear to proceed upon an assumption that the cost of delivering mail varies with the distance over which it has to be carried. In fact, it has been found that this is not so, and that indeed, the most significant part of the cost of delivering mail is in the handling, including the collection, initial sorting for outward despatch, final sorting for delivery, and delivery by the postman himself.

These operations apply irrespective of whether the mail is collected and delivered in an urban or a rural area or one of each. Apart from this, the procedural changes which would be required to implement the imposition of a differential pricing structure would involve additional expense and, I would suspect, delay.

For all of these reasons it has been accepted that a universal pricing *policy should be retained. I would,* with respect, refer you to the report of the Post Office Review Committee (the "Carter Committee" report) of 1977, which after considering the matter urged the *retention of the existing* universal pricing policy.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
G. C. C. DUNCAN, Chairman,
Post Office Users Council for Scotland,
Alhambra House,
45 Waterloo Street,
Glasgow.
September 18.

The interview with Lord Hinton mentioned in Mr David Lowry's letter of September 21 was in January, 1983, not 1957.

Presidential creeds

From Mr Robert Schwartz

Sir, Your leading article on "Presidential creeds" (September 17) is based on a misunderstanding of the revulsion with which so many *Americans view President Reagan's* use of religion as a tool of politics.

All agree that Mr Reagan is entitled to develop his values and politics from any source he wishes; indeed, it is hard to imagine any *public figure whose values have not* been affected by religious training. American political debate, though, has centered on the values and programs held by those seeking office, and not on the sectarian bases of those values and programs. It is one thing to oppose abortion because all human life, in any form, must be preserved at any cost; it is quite another thing to do so because it is what Christian dogma requires *of any good patriot.*

It is unclear what the writer of the leading article intended by reference to "America's predominantly Christian nature." Most Americans do profess Christianity. Indeed, that is precisely the reason that the President's attempt to manipulate those religious views into a political creed is so worrisome.

The primary value of the religion clauses of the First Amendment, which prohibit legislation "respecting the establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof", is not to protect the ruling minority. The majority hardly has a need for such protection; the intent of the Constitution *is* to protect minority faiths and politically powerless groups.

If Mr Reagan succeeds in dividing America along religious lines and wins the votes of the coalition that "*encompasses both the Rev Jerry* Falwell and the cardinal archbishop of New York", he will surely win the election. Such a victory would undermine the great American experiment in the separation of church and state.

Faithfully yours,
ROBERT SCHWARTZ, 14 Merton Street,
Cambridge.
September 18.

Failure to back film-makers

From Mr Anthony Field

Sir, *Your interview with Mamoum* Hassan (September 18), who has just resigned as managing director of the National Film Finance Corporation, highlights one of this country's major problems today.

The British film industry's worldwide successes of *Gandhi, Chariots of Fire, Gregory's Girl* and *Another Country* are complemented in the theatre with similar successes of *Cats, Evita, Noises Off, The Real Thing*... and there are many examples of British successes over the globe throughout the arts and entertainment industry.

As Sir Denis Forman said when opening the Edinburgh Television Festival earlier this month, "We are top dogs... British theatre, British television, British films have built a respect for British values.... It is the last field of world leadership left to us and we neglect it at our peril".

However, this field of achieve*ment is being neglected – and it is* being neglected by the British finance houses, banks and investment bodies, who ought these days to be capable of looking beyond the balance sheets to the creative talent still remaining in this country.

Already American impresarios are moving into the ownership of West End theatres and entertainments companies. Particularly with the present exchange rates, it is increasingly unlikely that the money which can be earned by investment in the industry can be kept in this country. This country's financial and commercial brains fail to grasp what the Oscar-winning David Puttnam explained, also at Edinburgh:

"*Every time I've tried* to work within the precepts of the market place I've failed. Once you make a creative compromise in order to meet the market place half way, you mess around with the creative truth *and you fail*".

Unless we can persuade the commercial financiers that our industry is worth investment, then indeed we have lost the last field of world leadership left to us.

Yours faithfully,
ANTHONY FIELD.
As from: The City University,
Frobisher House,
Frobisher Crescent,
The Barbican, EC2.

Export of art

From Mr Denis Mahon, FBA, and Mr Michael Hirst, FBA

Sir, Lord Cottesloe (September 20) calls for an overhaul of the workings of the art export system. In supporting this, may we stress that there is general incomprehension in informed circles as to precisely why the Reviewing Committee failed to accede to the request of the expert adviser to add the rare and splendid Mantegna sheet from Chatsworth (at £1,201,200) to the dozen drawings for which it recommended temporary stopping of export as a matter of principle.

The reasons for this decision will, of course, become available in the committee's report covering the year 1984-85. But as that report is unlikely to be published before March, 1986, may an explanation be given now?

Yours faithfully,
DENIS MAHON,
MICHAEL HIRST,
33 Cadogan Square, SW1.
September 20.

Manner of speaking

From Mr John N. Brown

Sir, It is ironic that the *modus operandi* which determined that science has ousted Latin in private schools (report, September 21) should have been a curriculum census.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN N. BROWN,
6 White Cross Road,
Haddenham,
Aylesbury,
Buckinghamshire.
September 20.

Political patterns

From the President of the Liberal Party

Sir, In my inaugural speech last week at the Liberal Assembly I *sought to emphasise that in the* search for a post-Thatcher consensus a realignment of ideas must precede a further realignment of people and parties. For this season I acknowledged the contribution to such a realignment made by Francis Pym in his brave and important book, *The Politics of Consent.*

Roy Hattersley's call for Labour to abandon its obsolete advocacy of nationalisation in favour of a policy encouraging decentralised, competitive enterprises, characterised by employee participation and ownership, is equally to be welcomed by Liberals and Social Democrats.

Roy Hattersley joins Frances Pym in the realignment of ideas of which the Alliance is the focus and spur. The old patterns of British politics are breaking up as the nation recoils from the fatalistic pursuit of confrontation exemplified by Mrs Thatcher and Mr Scargill. Thank God!

Yours faithfully,
ALAN J. WATSON (President The Liberal Party),
2 Retreat Road,
Richmond upon Thames, Surrey.
September 24.

Leading the blind?

From Mr J. C. Taylor

Sir, On the subject of ambiguous instructions, I was very disappointed, on reaching Canterbury Cathedral last Sunday, to find a sign saying "Only guide dogs for the blind allowed entry".

Yours faithfully,
J. C. TAYLOR,
The Coach House,
Albany Crescent,
Claygate, Surrey.
September 20.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
September 25: The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips this morning visited Yorkshire Residential School for the Deaf at Doncaster and was received by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for South Yorkshire (Mr Gerard Young).

Her Royal Highness toured the School escorted by the Headmaster (Mr R. Dickson).

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips later opened the new Special Care Baby Unit at the Northern General Hospital, Sheffield.

Her Royal Highness toured the Unit, escorted by the Chairman of the Baby Unit Appeal (Dr E. Rhind), and afterwards was entertained at luncheon.

This afternoon The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, President of The Missions to Seamen, opened and toured the Flying Angel Club at Teesport, Cleveland.

Her Royal Highness was received by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Cleveland (the Lord Gisborough) and the Chairman of Tees Station (Captain P. Lewis).

Afterwards The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips opened and toured the Flying Angel Cellar Club of the Missions to Seamen at South Shields, where Her Royal Highness was received by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Tyne and Wear (Colonel Sir Ralph Carr-Ellison) and the Chairman of South Shields Station (Commander R. Thoburn, RNR).

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, attended by Mrs Andrew Feilden, travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

YORK HOUSE,
ST JAMES'S PALACE
September 25: The Duke of Kent this evening attended the Fellowship of Engineering Meeting, "The Social and Cultural Challenge of Modern Technology" which was held at the Institute of Mechanical Engineers, Birdcage Walk, London, SW1.

Sir Richard Buckley was in attendance.

THATCHED HOUSE LODGE
September 25: Princess Alexandra this afternoon opened Cadbury's National Exhibition of Children's Art at the Mall Galleries, London, SW1.

Her Royal Highness, as Patron and Air Chief Commandant of Princess Mary's Royal Air Force Nursing Service, later received Air Commodore L. J. Harris on relinquishing the appointment as Matron-in Chief and Air Commodore A. A. Reed upon assuming this appointment.

In the evening Princess Alexandra, accompanied by the Hon Angus Ogilvy, presented the Annual Awards of the Richmond Society at the Royal Star and Garter Home, Richmond upon Thames.

Lady Mary Fitzalan-Howard was in attendance.

The Duchess of Kent, as Colonel-in-Chief, will attend the Army Catering Corps' officers' cocktail party at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea on October 31.

Princess Alexandra will be present at the Horse of the Year Show at Wembley Arena on October 1.

Princess Alexandra, as patron, will be present at a reception for serving and retired members of Queen Alexandra's Royal Naval Nursing Service given to mark the centenary year of nursing in the Royal Navy, at HMS St Vincent, Queen's Gate Terrace, on November 2.

A service of thanksgiving for the life of Lord Balerno will be held in the Canongate Kirk, Royal Mile, Edinburgh, on Friday, October 5, 1984 at 11.30 am.

Mr Neil Kinnock, Leader of the Opposition, with *The Future of The Left*, a collection of essays on the Labour Party and its policies, which was launched at a reception at County Hall, London, yesterday (Photograph: Chris Harris).

Marriages

Sir Campbell Adamson and Mrs J. Lloyd-Chandler
A service of blessing was held after the marriage which took place quietly in London on Saturday, September 22, between Sir Campbell Adamson and Mrs J. (Mimi) Lloyd-Chandler.

Mr M. E. Burridge and Mrs H. B. Melhuish
The marriage took place on Friday, September 21, at Henley Thames, Oxfordshire, between Mr Martin Burridge and Mrs Hilary Melhuish (née Brown), followed by a service of blessing.

Mr L. J. Hirsch and Miss S. J. Dickson
The marriage took place on Friday, September 21, in London, between Mr Leopold Hirsch, son of Mrs Joan Hirsch and the late Major Jack H. Hirsch, and Miss Jeanie Dickson, daughter of Mr and Mrs David Dickson.

Mr P. Jordan and Miss C. Gore Langton
The marriage took place on Saturday, September 22, 1984 at the Church of St John the Baptist, Hatch Beauchamp, Somerset, of Mr Peter Jordan, younger son of the late Major and Mrs Godfrey Jordan, of Thornhill, Kiltimagh, co Mayo, and Miss Clare Gore Langton, daughter of Lieutenant-Commander and Mrs Alaric Gore Langton, of Hatch Park, Hatch Beauchamp, Somerset. The Rev Reginald Beevers officiated, assisted by the Rev John Mowll.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a gown of cream silk and a Brussels lace veil and family tiara. She was attended by Miss Clare Bickford, Miss Jenny Coates, Miss Alice Vivian-Neal, Miss Lucilla Bathurst, Miss Iona Jordan, Annabelle Jordan, Sophie Jordan, Henrietta Jordan, and Emma Gore Langton. Mr Nicholas Trevor was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride and the honeymoon will be spent abroad.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr P. Bigio and Miss J. Naylor
The engagement is announced between Philip, son of Mr and Mrs R. S. Bigio, of Dorking, Surrey, and Jenny, eldest daughter of Mr W. D. Naylor, of Eastbourne, Sussex, and Mrs H. E. Naylor, of Reigate, Surrey.

Mr K. A. Busia and Miss C. A. McNeill
The marriage has been arranged between Kofi Amaniampon, eldest son of the late Dr K. A. Busia and Mrs N. M. A. Busia, of Wenchi, Brong-Ahafo, Ghana, and Oxford, and Carol Ann, only child of Mr and Mrs W. McNeil, of Edinburgh.

The Rev J. W. Davies and Miss T. A. P. Karlowski
The engagement is announced between James, younger son of Rear Admiral Anthony Davies, of Aldbourne, Wiltshire, and the late Peggy Davies, and Teresa Karlowski, FRCS, daughter of Mrs Patricia Karlowski, of Southsea, Hampshire, and the late Jerzy Karlowski, previously of Poland.

Mr E. J. B. Hamilton-Ely and Miss S. A. Rothwell
The engagement is announced between Edward, son of Mr P. M. Hamilton-Ely, of Fovant, Wiltshire, and Mrs K. Child, of Fulham, London, and Sarah, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs C. R. Rothwell, The Grey House, East Lulworth, Dorset.

Mr D. E. Johnson and Miss B. G. Stavert
The engagement is announced between David Edward, son of Mr and Mrs E. S. Johnson, of Lymington, Hampshire, and Belinda Gay, younger daughter of Mr D. W. M. Stavert, of Sixpenny Handley, Dorset, and Mrs W. E. Stavert, of Selborne, Hampshire.

Mr S. C. King and Miss S. L. Hailey
The engagement is announced between Simon Charles, younger son of Mr and Mrs Michael King, of Morden, Surrey, and Sarah Lucy, younger daughter of Mr Donald Hailey and the late Mrs Joy Hailey and stepdaughter of Mrs Elizabeth Hailey, of Melton, Woodbridge, Suffolk.

Mr D. S. Rooney and Miss T. A. Bridle
The engagement is announced between Dominic Sebastian, son of Major K. F. Rooney, of Kew Gardens, and Mrs Priscilla Rooney, of Durban North, Natal, and Teresa Ann, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs John Bridle, of Melkbosstrand, Cape Province.

Mr G. J. R. Stock and Miss S. A. Mayer
The engagement is announced between Geoffrey, son of Mr and Mrs J. R. Stock, and Amanda, daughter of the late Mr and Mrs C. G. Mayer.

Dinners

Basketmakers' Company
The Prime Warden of the Basketmakers' Company, Mr Victor Lucas, presided at the 415th anniversary dinner of the Basketmakers' Company held at the Mansion House yesterday. The civic toast was proposed by Sir Zelman Cowen, QC, Provost of Oriel College, Oxford, to which Colonel and Alderman Sir Ronald Gardner-Thorpe, Lord Mayor *Locum tenens*, replied. The toast of the guests was proposed by Sir Colin Cole, Garter Principal King of Arms. The Chief Rabbi, the Very Rev Sir Immanuel Jakobovits, replied and proposed the toast of the Company to which the Prime Warden replied.

Bridge

England were easy winners of the annual invitation event organized by the London Bridge Association for the Lederer Memorial Cup at the Young Chelsea Club over the weekend, taking the lead after the third round and increasing it to a big win by 30 victory points. The team of internationals representing London were second.

Birthdays today

Miss Lucette Aldous, 46; Mr Ian Chappell, 41; Mr Neil Coles, 50; Mr Peter Dews, 55; Sir Robert B. Fraser, 80; Lord Justice Griffiths, 61; Sir James Hennessy, 61; Mr P. T. Lewis, 55; Sir Stephen Luke, 79; Sir Ronald McIntosh, 65; Sir William McKell, 93; Lord Marshall of Leeds, 69; the Rev Professor Ernest Nicholson, 46; Sir Herbert Redfearn, 69; Mr Leonard Sachs, 75; Marshal of the RAF Sir Denis Spotswood, 68; Miss Margaret Thomas, 68.

Felixstowe College

Academic Scholarships of an annual value ranging from one-third fees to full fees will be offered on the results of examinations to be held on January 23 and 24, 1985, for girls under 13 on September 1, 1985. A special Music Scholarship is also being offered.

All entry forms must be received by December 1, 1984. Full details and forms are available from The Registrar, Felixstowe College, Felixstowe, Suffolk IP11 7NQ.

Engineers' Company

At a ceremony held in the Fusiliers' Mess at the Tower of London last night a Ceremonial Wilkinson Sword was presented by the Chairman of Wilkinson Sword Group Limited, Mr Christopher Lewinton, to the Master of the Engineers' Company Alderman Sir Peter Gadsden. Also present were the Senior and Junior Wardens, Sir Denis Rooke and Mr T. J. C. Crocker, the Court of the Engineers' Company and members of the Wilkinson Sword Group.

Reception

Society of Pension Consultants
The Chairman and Council of the Society of Pension Consultants gave a reception on September 18 at the City Conference Centre to mark the election of Mr Brian Coote as President of the society.

Sale room

Powerscourt house sale totals £709,677

Christie's two-day sale of the remaining contents of Powerscourt, Enniskerry, co Wicklow, home of Mr and Mrs Ralph Slazenger, ended yesterday, having totalled I£880,000 (£709,677).

One of Ireland's most important Palladian houses, Powerscourt was badly damaged by fire in 1974. Much was lost, but a considerable portion of the collection was saved or survived, stored in various offices and stables. Mr and Mrs Slazenger are retiring to live abroad, but other members of the family will continue to live on the Powerscourt estate.

Furniture and statuary offered yesterday totalled I£398,000 (£313,709) against a total on Monday of I£435,000 (£342,519).

An ormolu-mounted rosewood *bureau plat* in the Rococo revival style attributed to Henri Dasson made I£23,780 or £19,161.

Purchased by the Seventh Viscount Powerscourt, a number of versions of this table exist always said, quite wrongly, to be copied "from a table at Versailles". It was bought anonymously, as were a pair of seventeenth-century Florentine Pietra Dura table tops, one inlaid with fishermen resting beside a mountainous inlet, the other with figures on a road.

Among the statuary a marble of Eurydice, signed "L. MacDonald, Roma, 1837", made I£14,040 (£11,322) to the National Gallery of Ireland against a pre-sale estimate of I£5,000-7,000.

Pictures included a mid-eighteenth-century Roman or Bolognese oil on slate of Joshua crossing the Jordan in an ornamental frame of Jasper and copper gilt at I£30,240 (£24,387). Originally presented by Leopold, Emperor of Austria, to Pope Gregory XIV, it had been purchased by the Sixth Viscount in Rome in 1840.

A rare early eighteenth-century ivory and brass compound screw-barrel microscope made by Edward Scarlett of Soho sold for £15,400 at Sotheby's yesterday. It originally was in the collection of Lord Brownlow and was sold at Belton House in April this year for only £800.

Sotheby's sale of scientific and medical instruments, cameras, ship models, and nautical works of art, which totalled £169,880, also included an early nineteenth-century prisoner-of-war bone model of an 88-gun ship of the line, which sold for £5,500, and a large whale's tooth decorated on one side with a three-masted ship in rough seas, entitled "Recovery off the Falkland Islands. December 22, 1835", which fetched £1,540.

Archaeology

Nubian fortress and palace excavated during fall in lake's level

By Norman Hammond Archaeology Correspondent

Recent work at the noted fortress of Qasr Ibrim in Nubia has resulted in successful recording and dating of the huge defences, which belong to just before the time of Christ. A place of the Late Roman and Byzantine periods between AD300 and 600 was also uncovered, with nearly a thousand manuscript fragments.

The walls of Qasr Ibrim encircle a hilltop which once towered 70 metres (228ft) above the dry floodplain of the Nile, about 112km (70 miles) from Wadi Halfa near the Egypt-Sudan frontier. The fortress is now an island in Lake Nasser, and much of its area is usually under water.

The recent 10 metre fall in lake level has, however, allowed a large part of the interior to be investigated, under the direction of Dr John Alexander and the auspices of the Egypt Exploration Society.

In Roman times Qasr Ibrim had been a frontier outpost and religious centre of the Meroitic Empire which dominated the middle Nile valley from its capital at Meroe, north of Khartum in Sudan. The great eastern gate is perhaps the most important piece of military engineering of this period in Africa.

The gate was built where a promontory of rock protruded from the main hilltop, and on the interior the gate (the only one into the fortress) opened on to a stairway of 24 steps cut into the rock. It then turned at right angles before emerging from the walls through a gateway only one metre wide.

This lack of accessibility suggests great preoccupation with security, and the finding this year of a three metre long lintel stone with an inscription in Meroitic that mentions a king of Ibrim suggests that it was a royal foundation.

Three large 10-room houses of this period were also uncovered, complete with water cisterns and plastered living rooms. The heat in the region dries out organic matter very quickly, and has done for the 2,000 years of the site's history: as a result more than 20,000 textile fragments, basketry, rope, leather, wood, papyrus and paper are all well preserved.

Among this year's spectacular discoveries were 996 manuscript fragments in seven languages, including Greek, Coptic and Old Nubian, and pages of illuminated texts on vellum. Most of these were associated with the great cathedral which was built on the summit of the fortress between AD700 and 1200.

The cathedral had subordinate churches and a monastic community whose communal rooms and bakery were excavated in 1984. A small cemetery near by of Christian mud-brick and stone tombs was discovered; one grave had a mummified body in elaborate grave clothes.

Below the cathedral and demolished to make way for it was a palace of the Byzantine period, when Qasr Ibrim had been the capital of a small independent kingdom. The palace, which will be excavated next year, was contemporary with the royal tombs of Ballana and Qostol to the west. Numerous houses of this period were also found and mapped.

Science report

Study aims to calm tourism's jellyfish jitters

by Tony Samstag

Marine scientists have coined the delightful phrase "jellyfish bloom" to describe the occasional unexplained proliferation of the creatures, often amounting to a plague, that can clear the beaches of a tourist resort faster than a Real Ale bore can empty a public house.

The economic consequences of such infestations are no laughing matter, however, especially in the Mediterranean countries dependent on the income generated by 100 million visitors each season. Other consequences of too many jellyfish – damage to fish stocks, ruined fishing nets, clogged cooling water intakes in power stations – fade into insignificance by comparison.

So serious have "jellyfish jitters" (the normally staid United Nations Environment Programme is responsible for that one) become in recent years that many tour operators now ask national tourist agencies to confirm the absence of jellyfish swarms before agreeing to block bookings with local hotels.

Mediterranean ice-cream vendors have been perhaps the only entrepreneurs to profit from the anxiety, adding a range of spurious anti-sting products to their wares.

About two years ago Unep was consulted by the Maltese and then the Greeks, who were having to deploy coast guard and naval forces to control the jellyfish swarms. What we call the "jellyfish" is the free-swimming life stage of species of gelatinous coelenterates with the familiar umbrella margin bearing tentacles and sensory organs. There are only about twelve species in the Mediterranean and one, *Pelagia noctiluca*, is the worst and most painful nuisance.

Coastal swarms were first observed in the southern Adriatic in 1976, and have spread since as far north-west as the Cote d'Azur and the Balearics. A variety of current patterns and aberrations has been suggested as possible causes but without much conviction. It is certainly unfortunate that the calm inshore waters most favoured by swimmers are also the most likely areas into which the swarms drift and are as it were becalmed.

The jellyfish: No laughing matter for tourist resorts in the Mediterranean.

It is just possible that declines in their natural predators such as saddle bream and sea turtles may have encouraged the animals to flourish unnaturally.

Other possibilities, as mooted at the end of a workshop on jellyfish blooms held in Athens last year include climatic changes and eutrophication (abnormal growth of nutrients) caused by pollutant discharges.

Although the workshop reached no firm conclusions, it did accomplish something in that, as Unep reports: "The numerous reports of jellyfish swarms from many areas of the sea greatly relieved the psychological pressure on those countries which feared that the problem was theirs alone. No longer need they be afraid to discuss the problem openly and frankly."

Now the Mediterranean nations have agreed on a 25-point jellyfish study programme at the end of which, Unep is confident "very few organisms will be known as well as *Pelagia noctiluca*, and its image shall no longer bring terror to the hearts of the bathers, the hotel operators, and the governments of the Mediterranean coastal states; instead it may well be seen as the symbol of Mediterranean scientific cooperation."

Source: *The Siren*, news from Unep's Regional Seas Programme, no 25 (Palais des Nations, 1211 Geneva 10).

OBITUARY

SIR JOHN LANG
Former Secretary of the Admiralty

Sir John Lang, GCB, who died on September 22 at the age of 87, was the last man to retire as Secretary of the Admiralty, the 30th occupant of an office whose first was Samuel Pepys. After his retirement he did much other valuable work in the public domain.

John Gerald Lang was born on December 20, 1896. He went from school at Aske's Haberdashers', Hatcham, to the Admiralty as a clerk.

After war service with the Royal Marine Artillery he returned to an office where promotion for the next twelve years was desperately slow. Those who remembered him in the lean years recalled always his prodigious memory and how his knowledge of the office ranged far beyond the confines of his work.

In 1939 he was promoted to Assistant Secretary. By 1942 he was a Principal Assistant Secretary. As Director of Labour he made his mark on the handling of the many problems of shipyard and dockyard labour in the vital years of the Battle of the Atlantic. He became an Under Secretary in 1946, dealing with the many naval personnel problems that crowded in as the war in the Pacific ended. In the following year he became Secretary of the Admiralty, and was created KCB, having been appointed CB the year before.

These were the years when postwar economies were inevitable for the Services, but the Navy learnt that in Lang they had an advocate in Whitehall who would never fail them if the case was good.

It must be remembered that in Lang's day the Admiralty alone of the three Service Ministries administered the production of its major equipment. For Lang this meant that in addition to being Accounting Officer and personnel administrator he had an important part to play in coordinating the Admiralty effort in the design, production and repair of ships.

His stocky figure was well known in shipyards from Portsmouth to the Clyde and Belfast to the Tyne.

He was advanced to GCB in 1954 and in his last years in Whitehall his load of work grew as the problems on which his advice was sought widened in range. The Royal Navy was changing fast and old ideas and old and cherished bases like Malta no longer fitted the pattern of defence strategy. Lang was no iconoclast, but his mind could adapt itself to contemplate change and to encourage it.

After his retirement Lang was chairman of Bettix Ltd from 1961 to 1970, but he was active in public matters, being Principal Adviser on Sport to the Government 1964-71 and Deputy Chairman of the Sports Council 1965-71.

The Lang Report on the behaviour of crowds at football matches appeared in 1969 and contained forcefully argued proposals on curbing hooliganism at grounds through the introduction of funnelling systems; the separation of warring factions inside grounds through pens; the segregation of the young from other spectators; all ticket matches for "needle" games; and increased penalties from magistrates. Thus the report contained the essence of many reforms since adopted.

In 1963 Lang had headed a three-man team of assessors in the investigation of the circumstances in which the electronics firm of Ferranti had made a profit of unintended size on the large government contract for the Bloodhound missile. As a result of the team's report Ferranti made a large refund.

Lang's first wife, Emilie, whom he had married in 1922, died in 1963. He married secondly in 1970 Kathleen Winifred, widow of C. G. E. Edmeades. There was a daughter of the first marriage.

RAYMOND BASSET

Raymond Basset, one of the heroes of the French Resistance, died in France on September 11 after a long illness.

A Marseillais by origin, he had returned, after France's collapse, in 1940 to his job in Burgundy very close to the demarcation line between occupied and unoccupied France. Soon he was smuggling travellers across it.

The Germans arrested, interrogated and tortured him but he would not speak, and subsequently escaped.

He found his way through Spain to England, where he enlisted in de Gaulle's clandestine army and was trained by the SOE.

Basset and André Jarrot – later to be a minister – under the codenames "Marie" and "Goujon", led several sabotage coups in 1943. By disrupting the electricity supply of north-eastern France (Operation "Sling") they brought the great armament factory at Le Creusot to a standstill. The disruption of the canal system (Operation "Armada") prevented the Germans from sending small craft through to the Mediterranean to disrupt the Salerno landing. And in Operation "Ratweek", they and their friends killed off several leading Gestapo officials.

On a fourth mission in 1944 Basset took part with a fresh team in the liberation of Burgundy, and linked up with the American forces.

After the war, he settled down to a calmer life of farming, commerce and wine-growing. During it however his resource and courage had made a dep impression on General de Gaulle, who several times after his return to power in 1958 used Basset as his emissary to highly placed individuals in foreign countries. Well informed people knew that he spoke with the general's voice; he was thus able to continue to serve his country, unobtrusively but well.

Basset always maintained close links with Britain and was President of the Lyons branch of the Royal Air Force Association at the time of his death. He had been created DSO and awarded the MC for his wartime work.

MRS IRENE WELLINGTON

Irene Wellington, the calligrapher and illuminator, died on September 18 at the age of 79. A pupil of Edward Johnston, she devoted the bulk of her life to extending his work of re-establishing enthusiasm for the written hand and formal writing for illuminating and lettering.

After reaching the Royal College of Art from Maidstone with a scholarship to the Design School in 1925, Irene Bass (as she then was) attached herself at South Kensington to Johnston's weekly sessions of calligraphy and during her last two years there acted as his assistant.

Marriage to a cousin took her to Edinburgh where she was appointed instructor in calligraphy at Edinburgh College of Art where Hubert Wellington, who had known her as Registrar at Kensington was Principal. She soon gathered around her a group of enthusiastic followers.

In 1943 her first marriage was annulled, and she made her way back to London. In 1944, after the death of his first wife and after Wellington's retirement from Edinburgh, he and Irene were married. A fruitful twenty-five years were to follow.

In London she found a niche in the Central School of Arts and Crafts and gathered round her a few chosen students who still carry on her work.

Through the introduction of Sir Sydney Cockerell, at the time Director of the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, she met her most helpful and sympathetic private patrons, the late Marquess of Cholmondeley and Sybil, Lady Cholmondeley.

Among the most distinguished of her public commissions are, at Winchester, the early (1939) Roll of Wykehamists; at Oxford, in Christ Church Cathedral, the rolls of honour from two wars of the Oxford and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry and at the Bodleian Library "Quartet of the Seasons"; and, for the London County Council, the Loyal Coronation Address to the Queen of 1953.

But it was perhaps her last big public undertaking, in 1974, which gave her most satisfaction, The Record of the Bailiffs of Lydd, now housed in the town's Guildhall. This includes the names of her own ancestors who grazed their sheep on Romney Marsh.

The Irene Wellington Copy Books were first published in 1957 in London; they had their greatest success under the sign of the Pentalic Corporation of New York, and it is in North America that she has at present her widest following among the growing circle of those practising the revived Italic Hand. There are examples of her work in Chicago, at the Newberry Library; in San Francisco in the Harrison Collections; and at a number of Mid-Western and Californian Universities.

Perhaps the most lucid expression of her guidelines through art and life may be found in her contribution to the Belgian publication of 1973 *Dossier A-Z*, published by the Association Typographique Internationale.

MR HUBERT COLE

Mr Hubert Cole who died on September 7 was a writer on historical topics who had also published several novels.

Born in London in 1908 and educated at St Dunstans College, Catford, Cole had been editor of *John Bull* from 1953 to 1960, before turning to the writing of books.

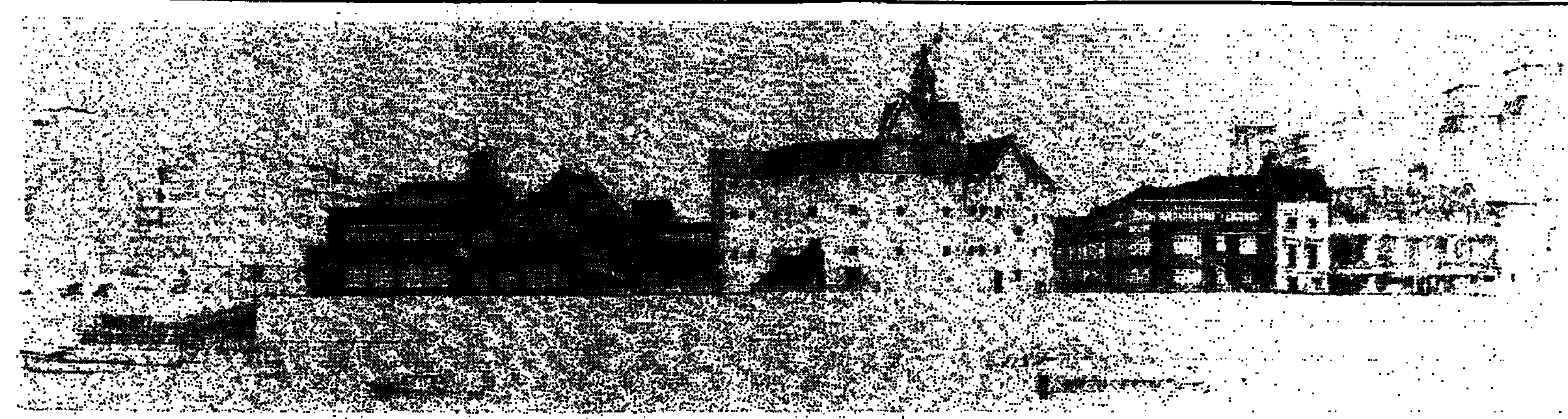
He opened his account with *Josephine*, (1962) a portrait of Napoleon's consort which indicated his wide reading, and gave a pleasing if not intellectually rigorous analysis of the available historical facts. *The Bedside Book of Bedrooms* (1962) which he edited was a sprightly anthology of fiction, history and memoir dealing with the artefacts and experiences of the bedchamber down the ages.

Cole's interest ranged wide and *Laval: A Biography* which appeared next in 1963, was a useful general introduction for the lay reader, giving no hint in its subject matter of what was to follow in *Things for the Surgeon* (1964) a macabre excursion up that strange alleyway of history, grave robbing in the cause of medical science.

Among his later books were a biography of Christophe, Haiti's black Napoleon; *The Betrayers* (1972), a study of the Murats' Italian ambitions; and a biography of Beau Brummell.

مكرر من الاصل

THE ARTS



Design for the Globe Theatre complex by the architects Pentagram

The spectacular scheme to commemorate Shakespeare's own theatre on his home ground this week hangs in the balance: **Bryan Appleyard** reports

The Globe cast as political football

This week the ruling Labour group on Southwark Council will decide the fate of the Globe Theatre project. They will do so in the firm belief that the site on the South Bank of the Thames would be best used for housing, to reduce North Southwark's waiting list of 2,000. They will be largely unimpressed by the claims that the site is inhabitated by the 500-year-old ghosts of actors and groundlings who once transformed Western culture in Shakespeare's wooden "O".

If the Labour councillors follow their ideological nose it may signal the end of the 15-year fight by the American actor Sam Wanamaker to establish a decent memorial to Shakespeare on his home ground. In early October Southwark's planning committee will discuss the issue – but the real decision will be taken now.

The whole story is ludicrously English. Fifteen years ago Wanamaker was appalled to discover that the probable site of Shakespeare's Globe was a waste land. Clearly the home country had little enthusiasm for its national poet. Wanamaker duly raised cash and enthusiasm in the United States, enlisting names like Getty, Hammer and Fairbanks to the cause. Guarantees of around £3m worth of donations are now waiting to be taken up.

In Britain the name of Rothschild will be on the fund-raising letterhead if the project gets under way, not to mention the Duke of Edinburgh, Sir David Orr, Sir Peter Parker, Sir Oliver Wright and so on. In Windsor Great Park a stake of seasoned oak is waiting to be pounded into the Southwark earth to launch the project, while every conceivable member of the Great and the Good is waiting for an invitation to the ceremony.

Who could conceivably object? Well, for some time few people did. Southwark and the Globe Trust linked up with a property company which would finance the cost of the site in return for planning permission for an office block. Careful costings were done which showed that as an all-purpose international Shakespeare "resource centre" the project would pay for itself. Southwark initially bought the promise of half a million visitors a year, jobs, prestige and so on. The council agreed to proceed with the necessary compulsory purchase orders and to relocate a road sweepers' depot – a caravan and some concrete sheds – which currently occupies a large part of the site.

With planning permission and the endorsement of Michael Heseltine – then Secretary of State for the Environment – Wanamaker and his friends seemed home and dry. The protests of the North Southwark Community Development Group seemed to have been defeated and Wanamaker could confidently accuse its members of living in the past.

But in 1982 Southwark's softish Labour council became hard left and suddenly it began to seem that – politically at least – it was Wanmaker who was out of touch. The lists of the American super-rich and the British super-respectable which ran down the Globe's elaborate stationery began to look embarrassingly beside the point.

Time passed and the council did nothing about their part of the agreement. The depot stayed where it was and no land was compulsorily purchased. Now the original agreement is about to expire and it is up to the Labour group to decide whether to kill the whole thing.

The anti-Globe arguments are: research has by no means established that this is the site of the original theatre – more likely it is a piece of land directly under Southwark Bridge Road, or somewhere beneath Courage's Brewery; this is exceptionally fine land for housing because of its siting away from major roads and its access to the river; and the office part of the package is simply undesirable and unlikely to create employment for the people of Southwark.

This package of dissent has always been there but in the days before the shift from soft to hard left it was regularly dismissed as "trot" or irrational by the Globe supporters. They had evidently fallen victim to over-confidence and a certain intoxication with the spectacle of their own letterheads.

Now they are learning a hard political lesson. A letter has gone to all Southwark councillors from Sir David Orr, chairman of the trust, full of key underlined phrases like "increased employment opportunities", "educational and recreational facilities" and "significant revitalization of the neighbourhood". Meanwhile Alwyne Scrase Dickens, Wanamaker's new man on the spot, is quietly working away, conscientiously at this critical stage declining to make any ripples. Although clearly, if Southwark's Labour councillors terminate the agreement, a straightforward stand-up battle will ensue. The problem is that, as the GLC has proved, it is the fighting rather than the winning or losing of such battles which scores political points. Southwark may well enjoy the skirmishes and delays of a protracted war while it could kill the well-meaning impetus of the Globe project stone dead.

What could save the Globe, however, is the complexity of the legal situation surrounding the development. The agreement entered into by the "soft" Labour group may prove legally binding on the "hard" councillors. The agreement was with Derno – the developers – and not with the trust, however, which suggests Southwark could end up with an office block and no Globe, seemingly the worst of all possible worlds.

Tony Ritchie, the Labour group leader, spent the weekend wading through legal advice on the matter but was taking the view that the depot was the stumbling block. He says that, try as they may, the council cannot relocate this so the agreement cannot be implemented. His answer to cynics who say this is an artificial obstacle is that they should show him an alternative site.

In the last analysis, however, the council may find its hands tied and Derno and the Globe may be able to hold them to the original agreement. The alternative is for a Southwark Council caravan and a few crumbling concrete sheds sitting on a small piece of blasted urban waste land to have frustrated the best efforts of Sam Wanamaker, Armand Hammer, the Duke of Edinburgh and £3m worth of transatlantic cultural goodwill.

Jazz

Masterly melodic adoration

Ruby Braff

Pizza on the Park

Ruby Braff is not a singer, but he knows more about songs than most people who make their living that way. He once told an interviewer that he thought of improvisation as "adoration of the melody", and over a three-decade career there is no record that his cornet has ever contradicted his words.

Born in Boston to exiled Russians 57 years ago, Braff was already an anachronism even as he made his debut in 1954. Encouraged by the great drummer Sid Catlett, sponsored by the illustrious talent-scout John Hammond and soon employed by the likes of Benny Goodman, he was one of a handful of musicans who closed ranks with the giants of the 1930s in a movement which became known as mainstream jazz. Braff never chose to hide his absolute reverence for such as Louis Armstrong and Bobby Hackett, but it was always apparent that he was very much more than a mere revivalist.

His sets at the Hyde Park Corner pizza basement on Monday (which will be followed later this week by several apperances at the same establishment's North Soho branch) represented a marvellous illustration of the ways in which wisdom can comfortably overcome an inevitable shortening of wind.

Of living trumpeters, probably only Wynton Marsalis can match Braff's command of so many techniques associated with the art, which include a soft, whistling tone in the upper register, an ability to negotiate the passage from one legato sweep to another via the short cut of squeezed half-valve effects, and a surprisingly broad sound, reminiscent of the grainy warmth of a cello or a bass clarinet, at the bottom end of the horn.

All these resources enable him to adore the melodies of Eubie Blake's "You're Lucky to Me", Harry Warren's "Jeepers Creepers" and Irving Berlin's "I Got Rhythm" while also conducting stimulating dialogue with his pianist, Brian Lemon.

At one point, when their conversation abruptly slowed from the chatter of "Chicago" to the pensive languour of "I've Grown Accustomed to Her Face", they even recalled the quality of the classic "two-part inventions in jazz" recorded by Braff with the pianist Ellis Larkins in 1955: unmistakably invited by his partner's phrasing to double the tempo for the piano solo, Lemon instead stuck to his guns and, profiting from the subtle tension, outlined a chorus which glowed with such rich colours that Braff needed all his artistry to devise an appropriate re-entry. He succeeded, of course, in one of those spellbound moments that define the genius of the art as well as of the artist.

Richard Williams

Television

Britain's great intelligence disaster

In the most fascinating episode of SOE so far, BBC2 last night told the story – or as much of it as could be found above the surface – of *Englandspiel*, the name the Germans gave to the radio game they played with the British for two years. When it was rumbled, they sent SOE a derisory coded message on April Fool's Day 1944. For them it had been a winning game. It cost the British the lives of 54 agents and 83 RAF crewmen.

It began when the Germans captured a Dutch SOE radio operator and acquired his code. They persuaded him to transmit their messages in exchange for his life and that of a colleague. He did so excluding the special security check all messages had to include. The omission was ignored in London. Agents continued to be sent into the arms of the waiting Germans. The aircraft carrying them were then shot down.

The RAF suspended the flights in 1943. Some time later two Dutch agents escaped from the special prison all the SOE men were held in before being sent to concentration camps, and made their way to London. The game was over.

One of the two, Mr Ben Ubbink, appeared in the programme. He was one of the three Dutch agents captured still surviving. The other two, Mr Huub Lauwers, the operator whose capture led to the debacle, and Mme Trix Terwindt, also appeared and one of the two Germans who masterminded the co-operation between the SS, the Security Police, and the Abwehr, Mr Joseph Schreider, told his story.

The British side of the tale was one of ineptitude. One agent after another was lured into a trap. Some were radio operators and each capture gave the Germans a fresh line of communication to the SOE headquarters. Though they concealed their vital security checks, SOE continued to accept the messages, act on them, and relay information about new agents and flight details.

Mr Leo Marks, a civilian code expert, suspected the Dutch operation and confirmed his suspicions with an unauthorized check of his own. Last night he said that he was inhibited by the Official Secrets Act from speculating why the flights had continued after his report.

The radio records of the Dutch section of SOE, held by the Foreign Office, are said to have been destroyed, so it is unlikely that the truth will ever be known; but Christopher Riley's disinterment of Britain's greatest intelligence disaster of the war made fascinating viewing.

Dennis Hackett

Opera in the United States

Handsome summer gamble

This year's season of repertory of the New York City Opera at the State Theater in Lincoln Center, which includes eight new productions, differs in two major respects from previous years. First, the season began in July and will run until the end of November, thus bringing summer repertory opera to New York (a plan aborted in 1983 because of a musicians' strike). Secondly, all operas not in English have been provided with surtitles.

The company that Beverly Sills heads has recently had some rough sailing, because of disastrous artistic choices and runaway financial problems. But 1984 has brought a new stability, with Sills successful in raising new monies and in cutting her deficits, and with the conductor Christopher Keene being appointed as music director. In 1986, the company will once again play in Los Angeles, this time for a six-week season.

The gamble as to summer opera (which no one had ever tried before) paid off handsomely, with most of the sales coming at the box office on the day of the performance (which, in several cases, had to be delayed because of the lines waiting to buy). The gamble as to surtitling has worked, despite the grumbles of several critics who object to the mis-translations and the distraction of the flashing words. Audiences – especially the less sophisticated ones – like them, and surtitling has become endemic in the United States. It is even under consideration at the Met.

Sills's mix of operas, which includes both old and new, classic and out-of-the-way, traditional and Broadway, is one which has long been the most successful for the company, and the spirit engendered by the City Opera's fortieth anniversary has resulted in a noticeable improvement of morale. The adventurousness of Sills's programming, moreover, and the plethora of her new productions (some imported from elsewhere), has definitely shifted the focus back across Lincoln Center from the Met, now finished with its Centennial season.

Sills is a strong-willed general manager, and has insisted in her productions, on qualities that may diverge from the traditional, but which will not upset her conservatively-orientated audience, and which will last in repertory for many seasons. The aim, particularly for the operas presented in the summer "season", was to divert without unduly shocking.

Her opening production, a new staging of *Il barbiere di Siviglia* by Toby Robertson (presented, as a birthday gift, on opening night for the same top cost – $2.40 – as the original opening in 1944) was replete with extraneous business, but, by the time I saw it, it was shorn of some of this (though still containing the "idea" of a revolution breaking out in Seville at the end of Act I). The opera was played more for punch than for finesse, which did not disturb the audience.

Carmen, staged by the house's resident producer Frank Corsaro, moved the action to the Spanish Civil War, a provocative notion that gave the opera a flavour of the evening television news. Yet what Corsaro seemed to be aiming for was the current Central American situation of an entrenched oligarchy versus a rising populace. The legitimate Spanish government was here seen as a bunch of adventurers and partisans, while José became a recruiter for Franco's fascist forces. Yet the energy and detail of Corsaro's work effectively distracted attention from the skewing of the opera's story.

The biggest hit of the summer was the most consciously nostalgic, Puccini's *La Rondine* is a minor work, but, presented as a sentimental romance by the producer Lotfi Mansouri, enhanced by the performances of Elizabeth Knighton (Magda) and Barry McCauley (Ruggero), and cradled by the salon rubato conducting of Alessandro Siciliani, it succeeded in charming most people.

The operetta wing of the company (as distinct from the music-theatre wing, which presented *Candide* and will present *Sweeney Todd* later) was represented by a new and rather tame staging of *The Mikado* by Lotfi Mansouri.

Patrick J. Smith

Concerts

LSO/Panufnik

Barbican

Andrzej Panufnik is 70, but not for him an anniversary concert of exuberant celebrations. Rather the composer, who has lived in this country since 1954, chose to conduct the London Symphony Orchestra in two of his most powerful, serious compositions: the Piano Concerto of 1962 and the *Sinfonia Votiva*, written to fulfil a centenary commission from the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

Both works, as it happens, have recently been submitted to important revision and were receiving their world premières in their new guises. The concerto was shorn of its original first movement as long ago as 1972, so that what was once the core of the work – contemplative, beautiful music somehow redolent of Henze's Second Piano Concerto in its austerity – became the opening. Now Panufnik has had third thoughts and added an "Entrata" which seems to have no function other than as a call to attention. Compared with what comes afterwards the virtuosic piano figurations and the orchestra's interlocking scales seem rather superficial.

The soloist, Alberto Portugheis, played with supreme sensitivity where it was needed and tackled the gritty, Prokofiev-like finale with what can only be described as determined brilliance. Panufnik, meanwhile, guided the orchestra through his turbulent syncopations with the kind of assurance that only the music's creator could possibly possess.

But the high point of the evening was the *Sinfonia Votiva*, dedicted to the Black Madonna of Czestochowa and composed, if the truth be told, as a tribute to the principled actions of Solidarity at the time of the Gdansk shipyard strike. After a successful Boston world première, a commercial recording and an airing at the 1983 Proms, the work's first movement has been radically recomposed. The result is still a devout, tragic and personal music, but the orchestration is marginally less frugal, the movement as a whole more economical.

That does not prevent the cry of frustrated anger of the finale from being as dramatic as it ever was. Panufnik may no longer be the avant-gardiste of the immediate postwar years, but when the motivation behind his message is strong he still says what he has to say with immense assurance and sense of purpose.

A pity, then, that each of his works should have been preceded by a Bach Brandenburg Concerto so carelessly played. In the Third the LSO surprisingly chose to perform one to a part and, unhappily, without the conductor who could have tightened the ensemble. The Fourth Concerto went slightly better, but to play like this was, to put it mildly, an unkindness both to Bach and to the composer supposedly being honoured.

Stephen Pettitt

Allegri Quartet

Queen Elizabeth Hall

The Allegri String Quartet celebrated its thirtieth anniversary on Monday night mainly with quintets. None of the original members remains, Bruno Schreker, the cellist, who arrived in 1967, being the oldest inhabitant. But the original violist, Patrick Ireland (1954-77) returned to help with the quintets and fitted in unsurprisingly well. Indeed, the occasion's first piece, Mozart's Quintet in C minor, K406, usually had a finely homogeneous sound.

This work sometimes betrays its origins as a wind serenade in interesting ways, and the canonic Minuet enclosing a canonic Trio exerts positive fascination. In contrast, the final variations, though nicely characterized, seemed rather thin in tone, not in substance. This was thoroughly civilized playing, however, and set the tone of the evening.

Brahms's G major Quintet, Op 111, likewise began as something rather different, its origins lying in a projected Fifth Symphony. Its initial Allegro is prodigally inventive, themes having an apparently unlimited capacity for expansion. The players did well amid the tensions that arise from contrasts between the ardent cello theme, with its leaps and modulations, and the tender second subject.

The concert's tragic utterance came in Op 111's slow movement, full of dark earnestness.

A certain dryness in the Allegri's tone, perhaps most apparent in Mozart's slow movement, was apt for Haydn. But dare one say that, coming between the two quintets, his Quartet, Op 76 No 5 in D major, just occasionally sounded restricted? The opening Allegro received a highly charged interpretation, though, beautifully rising to a climax that was resolved only in the last moments. Haydn's long slow movement, too, was quite affecting, with its sustained lines carefully graduated. This was the Allegri Quartet at its best.

Max Harrison

Theatre

Up 'n' Under

Donmar Warehouse

This latest Edinburgh Fringe transfer shows a different side of Hull Truck's playwright-director, John Godber. His delightful *September in the Rain* was a wry portrait of a Yorkshire couple growing older; *Up 'n' Under* draws much less on his observation skills and gentle humour in favour of one terrific scene, a studio-stage rugby league match which has audiences roaring wih excitement and (in view of the rest of the play) needs to.

There is a lot to swallow. First shaven-headed Arthur bets his mortgage that he can train any team to beat the Cobbler's Arms champions. Then five weeks in the gym transforms the Wheatsheaf's no-hopers, who think themselves lucky if they lose 30-nil, into a crack squad with a fighting chance.

Rocky is frequently mentioned and perhaps this is no more implausible. At least Mr Godber refuses them any easy victory and the green-carpeted Warehouse sees a titanic, intricately choreographed struggle with the six-strong cast intermittently turning their backs to become their own ape-like opponents, ready with either taunts or a knee in the groin.

Underlying it is a vivid sense not only of the comradeship binding a teacher, a butcher and so forth together every Saturday, but of the heroes lurking deep inside downtrodden men. That comes over even without the cod-Shakespearian verse constantly rearing its ungainly head or Arthur calling for tomorrow's training rendezvous like Caesar's ghost making a date for Philippi. You also get rare glimpses of the drinking sessions over feeble jokes, a broken marriage and the barters of steak for school-confiscated porn that get forgotten once a glimpse of glory gives their lives a purpose.

All this barely fleshes out the play and Jane Clifford, who played such a rich character as the wife in *September*, merely links tableaux with lame couplets before whipping the unfit lads round her gym. But in Mr Godber's own absence it is good to see other company members playing rounded, rewarding characters: especially Richard Ridings as the slow, good-hearted butcher, Peter Geeves transfiguring the flabby Arthur into a roaring captain, and Andrew Dunn doubling as an irrepressible car mechanic and a contemptuous purple-coated profiteer. At 11pm they turn into dance-hall heavies for Mr Godber's *Bouncers*, with the Brass Band (warmly reviewed last week by Irving Wardle) still filling the 9pm slot.

Anthony Masters

A SPECIAL REPORT

Trinidad and Tobago

After eight years of oil-fuelled prosperity, the islanders are having to learn to live within their reduced means. Jeremy Taylor reports on the new political and economic mood of the country

The problem that has agitated Trinidad and Tobago most this last year – give or take a few regional difficulties such as Grenada – has been the welfare of the economy. The idea that the fat years are over and the lean ones are under way has been sinking gloomily into the public consciousness.

Officially, it is a "period of adjustment" as the country begins to figure out how to live within its reduced means. Wage increases of 40 or 50 per cent, which were common during the years of the oil boom, have suddenly slid down to offers of 6 per cent or so, backed up with warnings about retrenchment.

More than 10,000 workers have lost their jobs since the adjustment began: the trade unions are angry about attempts to hold down wage increases and are insisting that sacrifices be shared fairly by everyone. The cost of living is rising sharply: telephone and electricity rates have shot up (the latter by 300 per cent), there is a new health tax to pay, petrol is no longer cheap, and even a weekend hop to Tobago has nearly doubled in price.



Twin portfolio. George Chambers, who is both Prime Minister and Finance Minister

Even the steel orchestras – the country's pride and joy and always short of funds – went into this year's carnival contests without asking for an increase in the prize money that the government provides.

How the Prime Minister, George Chambers, who is also Finance Minister, handles the economy in the next two years will have a critical effect not only on the national fortunes but on those of himself and his ruling People's National Movement (PNM), which is in the middle of its sixth consecutive five-year term. Failure to deal firmly with the basic economic challenge – declining oil revenue and slack production – could push the country towards a foreign exchange crisis, with the grim example of Jamaica and Guyana before the electorate's eyes. But too bold a strategy could alienate political support in a country which insists on a high level of personal freedom and which for a decade has had the affluence to exploit that freedom fully.

Mr Chambers's calculations are complicated because the Opposition, traditionally fragmented, is forming a united front which could pose a serious threat to the PNM at the next election in late 1986.

The PNM's political dominance since it burst on the scene in 1956 under the charismatic Dr Eric Williams is largely due to the fact that Trinidad and Tobago has not evolved a two-party system stable enough to create a plausible alternative government. The PNM traditionally holds about two-thirds of the 36 parliamentary seats while successive opposition parties have found their support among the East Indian community in rural Central Trinidad (significantly, the East Indian group is almost certainly the largest single ethnic group now, having overtaken the slower-growing Afro-Trinidadian group since 1980). In addition, political opposition has always produced a confusing array of rival parties which have effectively split the opposition vote and reinforced PNM dominance.





Pomp and passion: judges of the High Court in sedate procession and, top, carnival and commerce come together as shop girls join the annual parade

But last year, for Trinidad's local government elections, the leading opposition parties swallowed their differences sufficiently to take on the PNM together, and won a majority of council seats. After a year of wary talks aimed at translating a local into a national strategy, the four parties have now established an umbrella organization called the National Alliance for Reconstruction (NAR), which brings all the major opposition forces into a common front for the first time.

The four partners are a motley crew. The United Labour Front (ULF), led by a lawyer and union leader, Basdeo Panday, has been the official opposition since 1975; Mr Panday's power base is with the (East Indian) sugar workers, themselves a threatened species. The Democratic Action Congress (DAC) holds Tobago's two seats in parliament and controls the Tobago House of Assembly, while the Tapia House Movement is strong on philosophy but weak on votes. These three fought the 1981 election as the National Alliance, and succeeded only in losing ground to the PNM: the ULF won eight seats, the DAC two.

The improved performance at last year's local elections was largely because of an "accommodation" worked out between the National Alliance and the other major opposition force – the Organization for National Reconstruction (ONR) led by Karl Hudson-Phillips, a former controversial attorney-general under Dr Williams, and a lawyer who has been prosecuting in Grenada in the case against 20 people accused of last October's killings. Though the ONR polled more votes than the National Alliance in 1981 after barely a year in existence, it did so mainly in PNM constituencies, and failed to win a seat even for its leader.

The resulting hybrid NAR is far from being a single party, although the umbrella structure takes it further in that direction than Britain's Liberals and Social Democrats. It contains a vast ideological diversity, has no common platform or policy, and has fought very shy of the leadership question. Mr Panday can deliver the most seats; Mr Hudson-Phillips the most votes (and, some would say, the most ambition). Mr Robinson might wind up as a compromise. But it seems unlikely that voters will take the NAR very seriously unless it evolves a clear leadership that looks like holding together even in office.

The PNM is planning to give the NAR an early and rigorous test. Between now and November, elections have to be held for the Tobago House of Assembly – the equivalent of last year's local elections in Trinidad. Tobago has become such a sore point that last month the Archbishop of Port of Spain publicly lamented the "cold war" between the two islands. The Assembly was established in 1980 after years of complaints about Trinidad's neglect of Tobago and even threats of secession.

Despite a series of meetings between Mr Chambers and Mr Robinson, the Assembly chairman, the feud has continued. Tobago slipped out of the PNM's control in 1976 when the DAC won both parliamentary seats, which it has held ever since as well as eight of the 12 Assembly seats. The PNM has launched a ferocious campaign to win Tobago back.

Early this year, Mr Chambers gave notice to a PNM convention of a harder line on Tobago, promising to show who was Prime Minister of both islands.

His aggressive tactics are a calculated risk. A win in Tobago is important to the PNM if it is to erase last year's defeat, establish its superiority to the new opposition front, and avoid a personal rebuff for the Prime Minister. After 28 years in power, the party – according to an internal report and at least two ministers – needs revitalization, something to mobilize support. A Tobago triumph could be the tonic the party needs.

The great fuddler – plus a flying fish sandwich

Callaloo, sancoche, dhal and roti – the names of Trinidad's dishes, reflect the different origins of the islanders and the variety of food styles now available in the country.

Trinidad and Tobago can offer the visitor not only international food and dishes common to the whole Caribbean, but also specialities created by the island's unique cultural history.

First, though, the drink. As everywhere in the Caribbean, the national drink is rum, the great fuddler. Whereas rum in Britain comes mainly dark, as in the standard blended navy rums, or white, as in Bacardi and its imitators, much Trinidad rum is a light gold colour; the brand most commonly exported to Britain is Old Oak. The flavour is delicate, less sweet and heavy than navy rum; white rum, as elsewhere in the English-speaking Caribbean, tends to be a fiery over-proof affair, to be treated with great caution.

Prized export

It is perfectly possible to drink rum on its own. One recipe for "rum neat" specifies two to three ounces of "good, full-bodied rum" and the same amount of cold water, in separate glasses.

You drink the rum, then the water; this is described as a "splendid pick-up after a day's hard work". You can see people picking themselves up like this in little wooden corner shops all over the Caribbean.

More elaborate, and more deceptive is rum punch, the drink of a thousand recipes. The simplest version contains rum, lime juice, orange juice and ice. Other versions include sugar syrup, grenadine and other fruit juices, or a booster of strong white rum as well as the standard golden rum. They can be made up with water or a soft drink, and given a touch of spice with Grenada nutmeg, cinnamon or even mint.

But a Trinidad rum punch is certainly incomplete without a dash or two of Angostura bitters, the fabled aromatic concoction of gentian and other herbs and spices, originally produced in the Venezuelan town of Angostura in 1824, but now one of Trinidad's most highly prized exports.

Angostura, as well as being the distinctive ingredient of pink punch and other cocktails, and is also good flavouring for soups, stews and desserts.

The delight of a rum punch is that each one is different. If you get one that's too sweet, or too sour, you have only to ask, and the next one can have another taste altogether.

The risk is that the fruity flavour disguises what is in the drink. Unhappily, with the arrival of the consumer society in Trinidad, rum has lost status to more expensive imported drinks, notably whisky; a severe case of the grass being greener.

At thirty bob a bottle, rum became too cheap to be fashionable. The rum industry fought back, using the ludicrous slogan, "Rum is Macho", a theme enthusiastically supported by the Mighty Sparrow in a calyoso of the same name.

Curiously rum seems to be on the way back in Britain, after years in which it was regarded as the drink of "servants and the inferior kind of people," as an eighteenth century writer put it.

A nice non-alcoholic blender with rum, traditionally a Christmas drink in Trinidad, is sorrel. Dried sorrel sepals are infused with cinnamon, cloves, sugar and orange peel, left for two or three days and then strained. The drink is a pleasant red colour, with a fresh spicy taste.

Essential

Trinidad also has its favourite foods, especially roti. This is the staple of the Indian diet, a wheat-flour, flaky flat bread, a cross between a chapati and a paratha. Folded round a chicken, goat or potato curry, it makes ideal take-away, and is the essential accompaniment to any Indian meal.

Roti is also standard in Guyana – or was until the recent ban on wheat flour imports – and in the last few years has spread to Barbados, which is generally agreed to be a mistake, since the Bajans do other things much better, like flying fish sandwiches.

The most entertainingly named dishes are coo-coo and foo-foo; both are found in Barbados as well as Trinidad and Tobago. Coo-coo is made from boiled cornmeal and okra, rather like the Italian polenta, and foo-foo is small balls of pounded cooked green plantain.

Rod Prince

FOREIGN RELATIONS

One year later, the suspicions remain

Last October, as American troops stormed into Grenada, Trinidad and Tobago found itself at odds with the major power in the area, the United States, and with all but three of its Caribbean neighbours – Guyana, Belize and the Bahamas. Alone among the eastern Caribbean islands, Trinidad and Tobago maintained a cool disapproval of the invasion.

That position was not much understood by supporters of the US action. It was not anti-American – United States investment in Trinidad and Tobago, particularly in oil, is vital. It was not even a particular popular decision at home, where there was a resentment over the government's refusal to help to "rescue" Grenada and participate in the peace-keeping force.

But it was a decision wholly consistent with stated policy. How, asks Basil Ince, the External Affairs Minister, could Trinidad and Tobago promote in the United Nations and elsewhere such principles as non-intervention, non-interference and the renunciation of force, all principles publicly endorsed by Caribbean leaders in 1982 and 1983, and then support a military intervention in Grenada?

George Chambers, the Prime Minister, told parliament at the time: "The government of Trinidad and Tobago could not depart from these agreed principles without resort in the first instance to efforts at a peaceful solution to the problem." The action, he said, was "regrettable" – a fairly strong term in the local context – and a regional, non-violent solution should have been given a chance.

The hurt of that affair went deep. Mr Chambers, who had gone further than anyone else in trying to influence Maurice Bishop, the Grenadian leader, complained that as chairman of the Caribbean Community (Caricom) he had not been informed by anyone of the invasion plan, and had heard of the American landings several hours afterwards from the United States embassy. This was soon after he had chaired an emergency Caricom summit which went through the motions of discussing sanctions while several participants were actively supporting the invasion

The affair inflamed residual suspicions of Jamaica, though Trinidad and Tobago this year agreed to a debt rescheduling programme which cleared the way for Jamaica's new agreement with the IMF.

It probably made little difference to relations with the US itself. Mr Chambers had declined to meet President Reagan on his celebrated Easter visit to Barbados in 1982, and the reason why he was kept out of discussions of the military action in Grenada was that everyone assumed he would not support it. The position of Trinidad and Tobago, after all, has long been clear: it wants good relations with everyone

Continued on page 16

TRINIDAD & TOBAGO

The slave islands of Columbus and Crusoe

The first recorded date in Trinidad's written history is July 31, 1498 – the arrival of Christopher Columbus. There were then between 30,000 and 40,000 Arawak farmers living on the island, for whom the main threat to peace and well-being came from the more warlikr Caribs, raiding from nearby islands. But intent on reaching Santo Domingo, where a Spanish colony had been set up in the wake of his first two voyages, Columbus did not stop long in Trinidad, pressing on across the Caribbean.

The Spanish paid little attention to Trinidad for the next century, apart from occasional slaving raids; an attempt to found a colony in 1530 was roundly defeated by the Caribs. It was only in 1592 that a permanent Spanish settlement was founded at St Joseph, a few miles east of the present capital, Port of Spain.

Even so, for the two centuries of Spanish rule, ending with the island's capture by Britain in 1797, Trinidad remained a neglected outpost of the Spanish empire. More important islands – Cuba, Jamaica, Hispaniola and Puerto Rico – occupied the Spaniard's attention, let alone the mainland of Central and South America.

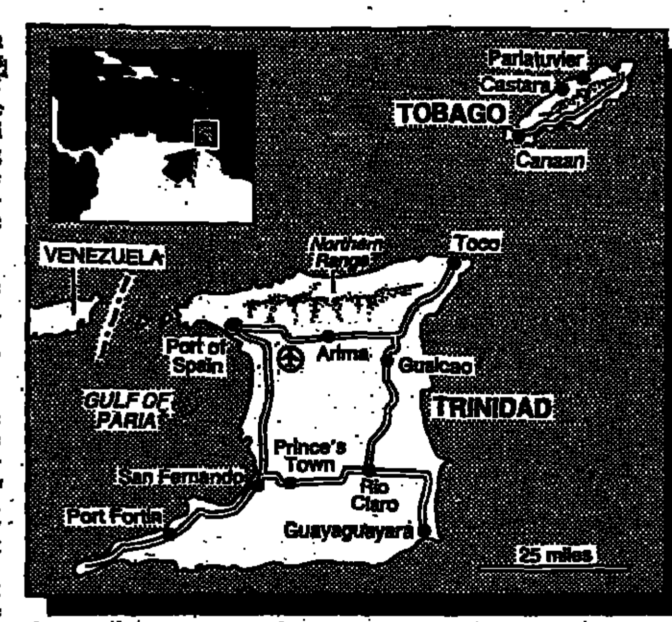
Trinidad lacked precious metals, and the Spanish settlers did not have the resources to set up the highly profitable plantations established elsewhere in the Caribbean. The main crop was tobacco, and cocoa became important for a few decades, until it was wiped out by desease in the mid-1720s.

Although Spain was supposed to have a monopoly of trade with the colonies, the authorities appeared not to know or care where Trinidad was. In 1662, the governor wrote to Madrid, complaining that no Spanish ship had called for 30 years, so that all trade was handled illegally with the British, French and Dutch. The settlers lacked cutlasses and other farming tools, he added, echoing the plea of an earlier governor who had complained that he did not even have a pair of shoes.

Matters got even worse in the eighteenth century, with a devastating smallpox epidemic ravaging the population in 1739. Even before the epidemic, the Spanish settlement had declined to a handful in the wake of the cocoa failure; the Amerindian population had likewise been virtually wiped out through slave raids, disease and repression of their revolt against forced conversion to Christianity.

By 1765, the island's population was a mere 2,500. St Joseph had gone into irreversible decline, and a new governor who arrived in 1757 took up residence in Port of Spain, then a small fishing village.

Throughout this time, Trinidad came under attack from British, French and Dutch expeditions, with Sir Robert Dudley and Sir Walter Raleigh pioneering the British assaults. On the verge of losing the colony altogether, the Spanish government in 1776 authorized immigration to Trinidad of foreign Catholics.



● **Tobago, an island of empty beaches and great natural beauty, is credited with being the setting for Daniel Defoe's *Robinson Crusoe* (right). The claim is based on his description of the shipwrecked mariner living "Eight and Twenty Years all alone in an uninhabited Island on the coast of America, near the mouth of the Orinooque."**

In the next 20 years, several thousand French settlers arrived, bringing with them even larger numbers of African slaves, setting up plantations and establishing sugar cane, cotton and coffee as important export crops.

Some of the French settlers came from Canada or British-ruled Caribbean islands, where Catholics were out of favour, but the great wave of immigration followed the French revolution and the slave revolt in Haiti.

Very shortly, Trinidad became a slave society. Although still nominally a Spanish colony, it was the French settlers who held power. British merchants, however, had a strong hold on the island's trade.

The whirlwind of war which followed the French revolution swept over half the world, from Russia to the Caribbean, and as soon as Spain joined France in declaring war on Britain in 1796, the British set out to capture Trinidad. With the island's new prosperity and its key geographical position, the British were determined to prevent it falling into French Republican hands. The Spanish put up virtually no resistance, surrendering in February 1797.

British rule got off to a bad start under the governorship of Thomas Picton who in principle maintained Spanish law, but in practice operated a highly arbitrary system of justice in which hanging trouble-makers without trial was a key feature.

Under the influence of royalist French planters, he issued a savage slave code in 1800, under which offending slaves were flogged, tortured, hanged, beheaded, branded, mutilated and burnt alive.

Picton's excesses helped the abolitionist case in London, and in 1807 the British slave trade was ended, followed by emancipation in 1834.

Despite the rapid increase in the number of slaves around the turn of the century, Trinidad had not developed the slave system to the same extent as in other territories: in 1834, there were 21,000 slaves in Trinidad, compared to 83,000 in Barbados and 311,000 in Jamaica.

After emancipation, the need for labour on the plantations was filled by the use of indentured labour from Portugal, China and, above all, India; over 140,000 Indians were brought to Trinidad to work in 70 years after 1846.

During the nineteenth century, the island was gradually anglicized, with English law replacing Spanish by the 1840s. Towards the end of the century, Tobago was administratively attached to Trinidad, after 50-odd years of administration from Barbados. Tobago had been left alone by the Europeans until the 1620s, but had then changed hands 31 times before it fell to the British in 1803. Among its seventeenth century settlers was a group of Latvians.

Once prized for its sugar, cotton and indigo, it went into decline after emancipation, and became a neglected appendage of Trinidad; a steamship service only started in 1910, and there was no electricity on the island until 1952.

Now Tobago has a healthy tourist trade, based on the island's natural beauty, peace and quiet, and given a fillip by the story that Daniel Defoe used the island as his setting for *Robinson Crusoe*. The claim rests on Defoe's description of Crusoe living "Eight and Twenty Years all alone in an uninhabited Island on the coast of America, near the mouth of the great Orinooque." Uninhabited it wasn't, but the rest of the description fits.

The extraordinary tangle of peoples and classes in Trinidad was further complicated in the early years of the 20th century by the discovery of oil, which gave the island, earlier than any other country in the English-speaking Caribbean, an industrial working class.

Trinidad's industrial development attracted immigrants from poorer Caribbean islands, and it was the labour unrest of the 1930s, spreading from Trinidad to other islands, which gave an extra impetus to the campaign for independence, finally achieved in 1962.

RP

THE ECONOMY

A clamp on spending and a halt to subsidies

If the Prime Minister, George Chambers, had any bad dreams this summer, they were likely to feature not the secession of Tobago or a unified opposition but the price of oil. It was the sharp price fall early last year that helped convince Trinidad and Tobago of the urgency of economic adjustment. Each price drop of the US dollars knocks TT$90m (about £30m) or more off government revenue, and tightens the pressure in a situation where oil accounts for 80 per cent of exports and two-thirds of government income.

That pressure is already considerable. Quite apart from the effects of international recession working their way through the economy, crude oil production has been falling steadily since 1978, apart from a respite in the first half of this year. During the oil boom years of 1973-1981, oil revenue increased five-fold to TT$4.25bn but last year it fell back to TT$2.41bn.

The new affluence of the seventies gave the government enormous spending power: there was heavy public investment, heavy spending on subsidies and welfare, generous assistance to the Caribbean Community (Caricom); and a good deal was saved in long-term interest-bearing development funds. Recurrent spending during the period grew by an annual average of 27.9 per cent, capital spending by 40.5 per cent. And the wealth soaked quite effectively through the nation, boosting demand for cars, household and electronic appliances, housing and imported food. One boom industry of the early eighties has been video clubs and satellite dishes.

Mr Chambers's problem is that these levels of consumerism and spending cannot be sustained in new economic conditions. There is still economic growth, but fiscal and payments deficits emerge in 1982 for the first time since the boom started, and the government began drawing on its savings. Foreign exchange reserves, worth almost TT$8bn in early 1982, are now hovering around TT$4bn. Domestic manufacturing output was down by 4.5 per cent in the first quarter of 1984.

The urgent need is to restrain spending and increase production, particularly in the non-oil sector, so as to reduce dependence on a single industry. Of total exports last year, worth TT$5.73bn, only TT$122 million represented home-made, non-oil manufactured goods.

Last year, the balance of payments was in deficit by TT$2.17bn – four times the 1982 level.

Mr Chambers's strategy has been to steer the country into an adjustment phase along the lines recommended in a 1983 report commissioned by the goverment from a team headed by the President of the Caribbean Development Bank, William Demas. Called "The Imperatives of Adjustment", the study conceded that Trinidad and Tobago had suffered only "a mild form of OPEC disease" (defined as "reckless and profligate government spending and excessive external borrowing").

The basic problem is that present levels of consumerism and spending cannot be sustained. The urgent need is to cut spending and increase production, particularly in the non-oil sector

Mr Chambers is steadily withdrawing subsidies on food, petrol, transport and public utilities, and cautiously increasing tax revenue. New export incentives are being put in place; since last October there have been firm restrictions on imports and foreign exchange outflows.

This has caused extra red tape and much gnashing of teeth in Caricom, which is not exempted from the controls. But the device seems to be working. After deficits in the past two years, the visible trade balance was in surplus by $133.4m for the first half of this year.

Mr Chambers seems to be fairly pleased but he has warned that "an even bigger effort" was needed to "restrain our appetite for foreign goods and services". In the first half of the year, foreign reserves had fallen by TT$1.36bn, or a quarter of their January 1 level. Unemployment was rising, he said, liquidity was tight, and it was to early to relax.

Although the non-oil trade deficit has been reduced the need to develop new export earnings has been obvious enough. So far, the main thrust in this direction has come from the cluster of steel and petrochemical industries at Point Lisas on Trinidad's west coast.

But, in an economy largely geared to the home market, export consciousness is developing slowly. Both the Industrial Development Corporation (IDC) and the Chamber of Commerce are trying to mate local opportunities wth potential investment and the IDC's general manager, Richardson Andrews, is trying to simplify investment procedures and create a more welcoming climate.

Investment permitting, the idea is that Trinidad and Tobago will move into areas downstream from its Point Lisas industries – fertilisers, chemicals, pulp and paper, pharmaceuticals, plastics, electronics, machinery and agro-processing.

In the more traditional production sectors, there is less optimism. Sugar, the main agricultural export for so long, is now so hopelessly uneconomic that there is no hope of earning money from it. The country no longer fills its EEC quota under the Lomé Convention and sugar is even imported to meet local demand.

Trinidad and Tobago was once a major exporter of cocoa and coffee, but 1982 exports of both were the lowest ever. Meat and fish production have also continued to decline, while the annual food import bill continues to rise.

In the search for increased production, one predictable problem area may be industrial relations. Most trade unions have not taken kindly to the idea of a wage pause, nor to the assumption that labour will lead the way in accepting lower living standards. This summer, disputes have dragged on in all sectors, some of which are seen as test cases which will test the firmness of the policy of wage restraint and set precedents for the adjustment period. In the public sector, 60,000 public employees have asked for a settlement which compensates for inflation (which different estimates put at between 12 and 21 per cent), but have been offered only 6 per cent over three years.

"Everyone at present is feeling the stress of adjustment," admits Mr Andrews at the IDC, "including the trade unions. But I am not worried that the industrial scene is going to explode or anything like that. Once the sacrifices of adjustment are fairly shared – and seen to be so – the apparent threat of industrial unrest will dissipate."

Unemployment has been comparatively low for two or three years – below 10 per cent – though retrenchent since early last year is pushing the rate up steadily. Together with union and employer representatives, the government has been hammering out a draft "concordat" to set industrial guidelines during the adjustment period. After more than a year, the group was still at item three on an eight-point agenda, but had reached substantial agreement on the need for wage and price restraint and the need to share sacrifice fairly. How much ice that will cut on the picket line perhaps remains to be seen.

J T

TOURISM

A lot of coral, little tension



Somewhat off the beaten track of Caribbean tourism: the islands none the less earned a welcome $400m from visitors last year.

Trinidad and Tobago is taking quite a time to make up its mind about whether it really wants a bigger tourist industry. Traditionally, tourism had been a low priority. There has been oil instead, and the late Eric Williams – who was in power from 1956 to 1981 – disapproved of the effects of mass tourism, insisting that a country's assets were for its own people.

So it is not surprising that, during the oil boom, tourism declined. Although Trinidad and Tobago gets about 3.5 per cent of the Caribbean's stayover business, about 200,000 visitors a year, only about 15 per cent of them are now on hotel holiday: the 43,000 in that category in 1978 had dwindled to less than 30,000 by 1981 (local tourism statistics are notoriously slow to emerge).

The cruise ship business slumped from 65,740 visitors to less than 6,000 in the same period: the only growth sector was business visitors. Most arrivals, in other words, are returning nationals and friends on private holidays, particularly around Christmas and Carnival and in the summer.

Nevertheless, tourism earned Trinidad and Tobago $400m last year, and the treasury needs the money much more than it did when petrodollars seemed to grow on trees. The sector also provides about 3,500 jobs.

The most urgent need in both islands is for new hotel development. Tobago, the country's tourist enclave, has barely 300 first-grade rooms, while Trinidad has 750, none of which qualify as resort accommodation.

The Prime Minister, Mr Chambers, hinted in his 1984 budget speech that local and foreign investment would be more than welcome but so far, there has been little real response to government overtures. A crucial reason may be the lack of backup services. Tobago is still without direct air links with the outside world.

Ironically, Mr Chambers's attempt to make the BWIA air bridge between the two islands more economic by reducing the government subsidy – the return fare jumped this year from $40 to $75 – has hurt Tobago by reducing the number of Trinidadians going there for weekends and holidays.

The message seems to be that the government cannot afford the investment to generate *substantially* increased foreign exchange earnings from tourism.

Yet the two islands do offer plenty of attractions, mostly off the beaten track of Caribbean tourism, with its staple images of white sand, rum punch and swaying palms. Next month, for example, the country's steel orchestras – they're not steelbands any more – embark on a three-week music festival in the *new national* stadium, playing mostly classical music, their conductors in full formal array.

The first three months of the year are overshadowed by Carnival and calypso, before attention turns to cricket, and also provide scope for travellers weary of sunburn. Quite apart from the riotous pre-Lenten climax, the heady atmosphere of celebration sets in straight after the New Year, *making* it possible to spend three months or so moving from party to party without once going home.

The fact that Trinidad was once part of the South American continent – it fits neatly into the nearby Venezuelan coastline – means that for the naturalist too it is an unusually rewarding island, packing a wide range of continental and island life into a compact area.

Tobago fits more closely the conventional tourist image: it has by far the best beaches, one of the Caribbean's finest and most accessible coral reefs, and plenty of tranquillity. Norman Parkinson, the photographer, who has built a dream home above the sea in isolated northwest Tobago, says that anyone asking about night life in Tobago should not come, because there isn't any.

Tobago also claims to be the island Daniel Defoe had in mind as the setting for *Robinson Crusoe*. In the cliffs near the airport is Robinson's cave, hard to find and harder to reach, testimony to Crusoe's goatlike agility. There used to be a lovely old-fashioned Robinson Crusoe Hotel, and there is *still* a pizza house called the Crusoe Grotto. The leading calypso *singer sings* under Crusoe's name, and Stanley Baker was one of several actors who have played Crusoe in the island.

But there are plenty of Tobago lovers who hope quietly that the island will not be developed for mass tourism, because its beauty lies in the fact that it remains unspoiled, free of the tensions and pollutions that develop in mass-market destinations elsewhere in the region.

JT

Suspicions remain

Continued from page 14

except South Africa, it acknowledges US power and shares many of the same values; but it does not share President Reagan's agitation about the Cold War and the beating back of communism; it disapproves of force, and it has no wish to be perceived as a client state of the US.

There has been no serious suggestion that Trinidad and Tobago would participate in the US programme for building up military capacity in the eastern Caribbean.

Grenada left Trinidad and Tobago in the curious position of seeming to have as its major regional ally Guyana, the controversial "socialist" state whose president, Forbes Burnham, was the only regional leader to denounce the US action in terms stronger than Mr Chambers.

Guyana continues to receive important support from Trinidad and Tobago, in spite of its economic and political crisis, in the form of oil supplies and barter trade. It is a policy that could still cause some problems for Mr Chambers.

Caricom, including Trinidad and Tobago, has firmly backed Guyana in its territorial dispute with its next-door neighbour Venezuela. But Mr. Chambers has steadily defused the tension between Caracas and Port of Spain. Venezuela has offered 20,000 barrels a day of crude for Trinidad's underused refineries, though the deal has been held up by uncertainty over the industry's future; and the two countries cooperated smoothly when a Venezuelan airliner was hijacked to Curacao in July ans spent a tense afternoon at Trinidad's Piarco airport.

It is a particularly important relationship for Trinidad and Tobago, separated from Venezuela by only seven miles of water, with complications over fishing and mineral rights, dramatized by Venezuelas's alacrity in throwing wandering *fishermen into jail. But* even that hasn't happened for some time.

JT

هكذا من الاصل

THE OIL INDUSTRY

Taking over Texaco

In the first half of this year, Trinidad and Tobago's oil industry managed to reverse the steady decline which has continued since 1978. Not by much, though; there was a 0.5 per cent increase over the first half of 1983, to an average of 162,326 barrels a day.

Oil is still the backbone of the economy, and will remain so for some time yet. Although imports of crude for refining have virtually stopped, the industry accounts for four-fifths of all exports. But the production increases of the seventies, following Amoco Trinidad's discovery of extensive fields off south-east Trinidad, are not being sustained. There are enough reserves to last another 15 to 20 years, but no major finds have been made for more than a decade, and the industry is depending more and more on workovers, secondary recovery, deeper drilling and new incentives.

The Energy Minister, Patrick Manning sees the first-half figures as a levelling-off. "We anticipate that the current trend will continue until the end of 1984," he says. "What will happen in 1985 depends on the kind of work programmes embarked on by the oil companies." This year, the Supplemental Petroleum Tax is due to be reduced on marine operations, as it has been already on land operations, helping to reverse the production decline. Of the six producing companies, the biggest – Amoco – has had most success in increasing production over the past year. The only company whose output has continued to decline has been Texaco Trinidad.

Texaco owns the larger of Trinidad's two refineries, at Pointe a Pierrre, with a capacity of 220,000 barrels a day. For years, Texaco resisted governement attempts to buy into the company: but since 1980, Texaco has been anxious to pull out of refining in Trinidad, and since March has been negotiating with the government to sell at least 75 per cent of its refinery holding.

In a broadcast last month the Prime Minister, George Chambers, said Texaco had agreed in principle to sell its local asssets and interests to the state for US$175m. That includes the refinery, extensive land holdings and central and south Trinidad onshore wells and the refinery's port facilities, but not the company's offshore producing fields.

The decision will put the local refining industry under full government control, and save the major embarrasment of retrenchment – Mr Chambers explained that the government could not allow the closure of a refinery which was the main economic support of central Trinidad, including the country's second largest town, San Fernando. But it leaves the government with a refinery much in need of upgrading, and with large surplus refining capacity – the country's two refineries can theoretically handle over 300.00 barrels a day, but throughput last year was only 75,800.

The decision over Texaco's future, together with the government's anticipated acquisition of Tesoro's minority interest in Trinidad Tesoro, opens the way for a major restructuring of the industry. A national oil company is planned: new supplies of crude refining will be sought – Venezuela has offered 20,000 barrels a day, and negotiation with Nigeria were under way late last year when they were interrupted by a coup; and there is speculation that the government may want to buy into Amoco, which still sends production to the US for refining, and which has declined to become involved in the Texaco refinery.

A national oil company is planned and new supplies of crude sought

Trinidad and Tobago has far more ample reserves of natural gas. The government's problem is how to exploit them. The gas already fuels the Point Lisa industrial estate and the electricity system, but long-range plans to liquefy gas for export and to build an aluminium swelter still await decisions.

Point Lisas has already made Trinidad and Tobago the second largest exporter of nitrogenous fertiliser in the world. Tringen (Trindidad Nitrogen) is about to undergo a TT$480m expansion programme and Fertrin (Fertilisers of Trinidad and Tobago) has been profitable since last year. A new urea plant has sold 40,000 tonnes to China, while the first methanol plant, which opened in May, shipped 76,000 tonnes *in its first 10 weeks to Europe* and the US.

Point Lisas, conceived as a way of breaking the pattern of economic dependence on the developed world and of compensating for lost oil revenues, is a long way from holding government revenues steady, and marketing has proved a more complex challenge than was envisaged in the heady days *of the oil boom.*

The most controversial Point Lisas project is the Iron and Steel Company of Trinidad and Tobago. After opening in late 1980 in the midst of a recession in the steel industry, it has come up against protectionist barriers in its key target market, the US.

Earlier this year Mr Chambers appointed a committee to examine the project's feasibility and identify a partner to bring in capital and technological and marketing expertise through a joint venture operating company. Last month three prospective *partners held talks* in Trinidad – Voest-Alpine of Austria, the Bechtel Corporation of California, and Hamburg Stahlwerke of West Germany.

J T

It's still cricket, lovely cricket

The history of Trinidad is the history of Trinidad cricket. A hundred years ago the game was introduced by government officials, officers and other members of the army. Trinidad had become a British colony in 1797 but it is more than possible that cricket was played before *that – indeed it is more than* possible because Trinidad is just hours from Barbados where Barbadians at least, believed that the game was invented.

Trinidad is part of the continent of South America. Birds, beasts and trees were originally a part of what is now Venezuela. So alas was the soil. In Barbados (a coral island) a few miles away, without much search and a little rolling you could play on the most perfect wickets. But on the more ancient turf of Trinidad for decades we had to water and roll the pure earth and then nail on to it a matting.

For years the intercolonial games between Trinidad, Barbados and Guyana (in those days called Demarara) were played on the matting wicket of the one and on the turf of the other two. On matting the ball always turned and the strong in the shoulders or the fingers could make it lift. Hence Barbados produced two great batsmen where Trinidad produced none.

Instead we produced very fine slow bowlers and some hard hitters, of these none hit harder than Constantine's father who was a Caribbean hero before the twentieth century began.

Within Trinidad there was the original club of English estate owners, officers and government officials. Those in the Queens Park Club dominated play and organisation. They invited and entertained teams from other West Indian islands and from Britain, to the delight of the ex-slaves who saw, admired and then proceeded to imitate and succeed with astonishing speed.

At the beginning of the century local players organised a tour in England and the great question was whether to take blacks who had, for the most part, been bowlers at the nets. The blacks were taken and Constantine's father hit some splendid innings.

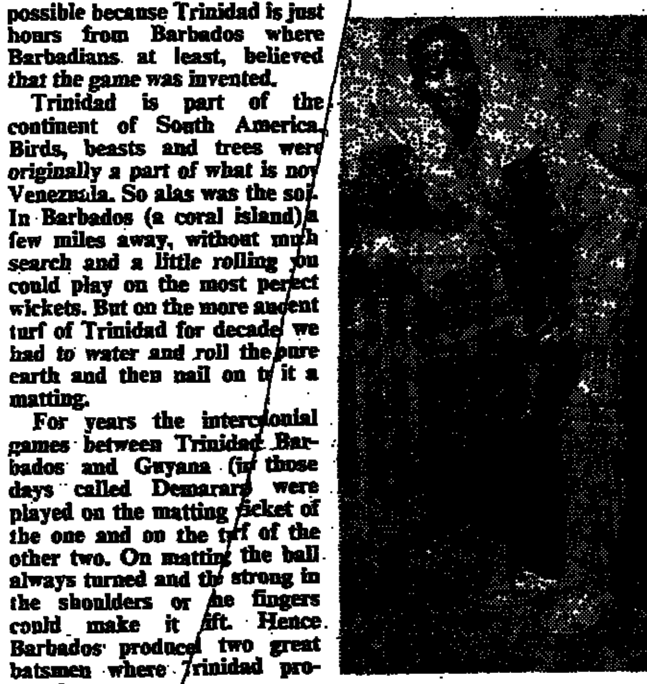
Trinidad, however, was from the beginning a part of the West Indies side, which included Guyana. Cynics have noted that it is here, in cricket alone (not even in soccer), that Caribbean unity continues and flourishes.

As far as history can tell us, I do not believe that there was a square mile of land in Trinidad, *where people lived, which did* not have a cricket ground. In the old days all clubs did not have a matting but most had the bit of hard turf which was prepared and a visiting club, more affluent, brought its matting with it and took it away at the end of the game.

In the past there was a cricket club for the Chinese community and not so long ago there was a club of white people who were Protestant, a club of the Catholic whites (DeVerterteuil, DeGannes, De LaBastide), a club of the middle of the class browns and one of the blacks (teachers and government servants) and yet another for the essentially black manual labourers.

Such divisions have been diluted with time and industrial development. By and large, however, he who knows the past can still see them or at least their structures in the present players.

C L R James





The young face of cricket, and Trinidad's great all-rounder Learie Constantine. Some believe the game was invented in nearby Barbados

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Selective buying

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Sept 17. Dealings End, Sept 28. § Contango Day, Oct 1. Settlement Day, Oct 8.
§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

THE TIMES Portfolio

From your Portfolio card check your eight share price movements. Add them up to give you your overall total. Check this against the daily dividend figure published on this page.

If it matches you have won outright or a share of the total daily prize money stated. If you are a winner follow the claim procedure on the back of your card.

You must always have your card available when claiming.

No.	Company	Your gain or loss
	DRAPERY AND STORES	
1	Gent SR	
2	NSS Newsagents	
3	WW Group	
4	Tern – Consultants	
5	Nthn Goldsmiths	
6	Hepworth (J)	
7	GUS	
8	Waring & Gillow	
9	Steinberg	
10	Home Charm	
	INDUSTRIALS A–D	
11	Boots	
12	BTR	
13	Cowan De Groot	
14	Bridon	
15	Crown House	
16	Bensfords	
17	Cookson	
18	Bestobell	
19	BOC	
20	AIM	
	INDUSTRIALS E-K	
21	Jourdan (Thomas)	
22	Hoskins & Horton	
23	Foseco-Minsep	
24	Feedex Agric Ind	
25	GKN	
26	Elson & Robbins	
27	Hawley	
28	Hutchsn Whampoa	
29	Hanson	
30	Herman Smith	
	INDUSTRIALS L–R	
31	LRC	
32	Rockware	
33	Norcros	
34	Neepsend	
35	Metal Box	
36	Reckitt & Colman	
37	Parker Knoll 'A'	
38	Marshalls Univ	
39	Lloyd (FH)	
40	MacFarlane	
© Times Newspapers Limited	Daily Total	

Weekly Dividend

Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £20,000 in Saturday's newspaper.

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	Weekly Total

THE TIMES Portfolio

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DAILY DIVIDEND £2000

Claims required for +38 points

Claimants should ring 0254-53272

1984 High	Low	Company		Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
55	45	Guinness Peat		52	..	0.9	1.7	19.1
183	121	Hambros		160	..	8.3	5.2	16.8
16	9	Do (50p)		£13	..	82.9	6.4	13.6
350	235	Hill Samuel	r	308	..	18.0	5.8	8.6
71	45½	HK Shanghai	●	71	+2	4.3b	6.0	..
313	228½	Joseph (Leopold)		296	..	16.1	5.5	12.5
164	124	King & Shaxson		144	+2	11.8	8.2	12.2
400	332	Kleinwort Benson	●	360	..	17.9	5.0	9.1
532	422	Lloyds		460	-3	34.9	7.4	3.9
65	48	Low Scot Fin		56	..	3.8	6.8	10.8
42	25	Manson		26	..	1.4	5.5	10.3
819	428	Mercury Secs		443	-5	16.4	3.7	9.3
429	277	Midland	●	334	-3	36.4	10.9	5.5
173	110	Minster Assets		167	-1	7.1	4.3	15.3
258	198	National Comm		225	+2			
595	420	Nat West	r	502	+3	36.2	7.2	3.9
65½	57	Ottoman		284	+½	450	7.0	9.5
182	144	Provident	●	168	-1	13.6	8.1	7.2
100	72½	Rea Bros	●	90	..	1.8	2.0	28.1
20½	14	Royl Bnk Of Can		£17½	+½	..	..	..
245	184	Royl Bnk Of Scot		224	-1	11.0	4.9	7.9
903	625	Schroders	●	675	..	23.6	3.5	11.3
370	280	Seccombe M		340	..	28.6	8.4	11.2
71	48	Smith St Aubyn		59	..	6.4	10.8	5.4
579	442	Stand Chart	●	477	+3	40.0	8.4	6.6
765	612	Union		683	+5	48.5	7.1	11.2
57	42	Wagon	●	50	-1	3.9	7.9	13.5
39⅝	23⅞	Wells Fargo	●	£34⅞	..	..	..	..
255	195	Wintrust	●	216	..	6.1	2.9	14.5

BUILDING AND ROADS

1984 High	Low	Company		Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
202	158	Aberdeen Constr		169	+3	9.3	5.5	8.6
249	185	Amec		216	..	15.0	6.9	8.9
76	49	Arcliffe		49	-3	3.8	7.8	7.5
129	90	Atwoods		94	-1	3.8		
333	233	BPB Industries		256	-3	10.0	3.9	6.2
182	122	Baggeridge Brick		174	-1	8.0	4.6	9.7
186	80	Barratt Devs		84	+2	10.9	13.0	5.2
45	27	Bailey(Ben) Constr		33	-2	2.6	7.8	4.7
..	..	Beechwood	t	..	..	..	..	..
164	116	Bellway		126	-3	10.0	7.8	7.3
73	53	Benford Concrete	●	65	..	5.4	8.2	14.6
84	43	Bett Bros		54	..	4.1	7.5	14.2

BRITISH FUNDS

BREWERIES

BANKS DISCOUNT HP

CHEMICALS, PLASTICS

CINEMAS AND TV

DRAPERY AND STORES

ELECTRICALS

FINANCE AND LAND

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

FOODS

HOTELS AND CATERERS

INDUSTRIALS A–D

E–K

L–R

S–Z

INSURANCE

LEISURE

MINING

MOTORS AND AIRCRAFT

NEWSPAPERS AND PUBLISHERS

OIL

OVERSEAS TRADERS

PAPER, PRINTING, ADVERT'G

PROPERTY

SHIPPING

SHOES AND LEATHER

TEXTILES

TOBACCOS

THE TIMES

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Compromise in the air for King and country

Perhaps tomorrow, certainly before the Tory Party conferece on October 9, the Cabinet has to adjudicate in the catch-weight contest between Lord King, *chairman of British Airways,* and Sir Adam Thonson, chairman of British Caledonian.

Lord King is fighting on the ground that any concessions made to BCal should not cost BA nore than a minimal loss of profit; nor cut across commitment to BA and its trade unions by successive ministers (Mr John Nott and Mr Norman Tebbit) to keep BA's structure intact; nor cloud in the snallest degree the privatization sale scheduled for February/March next year.

Sir Adam, when he is defending as fighting for the survival of BCal against, as he sees it, the unbridled power of a privatized near-monopoly which can kill a small independent airline as easily as swatting an irritating fly. When he is going forward, he jabs at the natural cloth of monopolies and seeks to impress the judges with arguments about the virtues of competitors – *for the paying customers,* for the healthy development of British civil aviation and, not least, for the good of BA itself. He has won the vote of the Civil Aviation Authority, which in its report on Airline Competition Policy to the Transport Minister Mr Nicholas Ridley, in July agreed with the principles BCal has hammered home and recommends that certain profitable BA routes should be transferred to BCal in order to provide Sir Adam with the secure base of profit on which he could mount sustained, though limited and selective, competition against British Airways.

The CAA's seemingly modest proposal that BCal should be licensed in place of BA on the Harare, Bhahran and Jeddah routes (in addition to Riyadh) would satisfy Sir Adam. It has left Lord King cold – with rage. Lord King undoubtedly has the legalistic arguments on his side. He is justified in his anger against whose in Government who have turned their coats against him; he was asked by the Prime Minister to put BA in a fit state for privatization and his only error appears to be that he has succeeded too well and should, therefore, have his wings clipped. He would also not be the man *he is if he* did not resist pressure to go back on his word to BA's trade unions when seeking their cooperation in deflating BA's grossly swollen workforce.

Lord King has other strong supports, notably Mr Tebbitt, who believes passionately in the airline (BA) and the Treasury, always eager for the revenue successful privatization issues bring.

But all three are surely aware by now that some accommodation has to be reached with BCal and the principle *of* competition to which every good Thatcher Tory is pledged.

The eventual compromise cannot be based on BA's *clever suggestion of letting* BCal operate with BA on routes where dual designation is or may be accepted: that is a road down which BCal cannot *afford to go.* Nor will it be based on route swapping of the kind which BA has canvassed: the routes BA has artfully suggested BCal should exchange – Houston, Dallas Fort Worth, Atlanta are as much BCal's future and the Saudi routes it would dearly like to have from BA.

They only basis for reasonable compromise is the CAA's recommended route transfers. These could be made more palatable for BA to swallow if BA were permitted to return its Gatwick short-haul routes to Heathrow: the initial transfer across London was costly and a return ticket would be of genuine value to BA. Furthemore, the commitments made to BA's staff would be much less if BA were to continue using Birmingham and Manchester airports. BA has outsmarted the other independents like British Midland, Dan-Air and Air UK, and turned the dullwits to the worthy burghers of Manchester and Birmingham very much *in* BA's direction. The domestic business at both imports is valuable to A and it is there that much of BA's overmanning is concentrated.

The right priorities for state sell-offs

The airline row with its apparent conflict between competition policy and privatization proceeds is only one instance of what *many* friends of denationalization now believe is a fudging of priorities in the programme. Broadly, there has been too much emphasis on massive issues to provide emergency aid to the public sector borrowing requirement and not enough on nursing a whole variety of small, as well as big, state businesses into the private sector at the right time and in the right form for their own and the public's interest.

Part of the problem has been that so many of the sales are handled by different sponsoring departments that the denationalization process never seems to rise far up the learning curve. The mandarin's solution is that everything should be more tightly coordinated by the Treasury. But *this could put even more priority on* privatization as a source of cash flow rather than as a means of improving commercial efficiency and competition

The Association of British Chambers of Commerce has made a thoughtful contribution to teasing out these issues in a paper by Mr Tommy Macpherson, the chairman of Birmid Qualcast and the ABCC's Economic and Industrial Committee, to be published today. He suggests the Government should set up a small central group, including people from industry and commerce as a means coordinating vetting of state enterprises for denationalization. The group would mainly concern itself with the hundreds of minor enterprise and subsidiaries that might go private. But there might also be a permanent panel drawn from the central group charged with timing and assessing the right method of sale and generally monitoring the programme.

They would be able to set more systematic prioritis such as the detailed readiness of a corporation to go private, the effect on competition and any regulation required and the interests of consumers, taxpayers, employees and suppliers. That would probably mean some of the dominant monopolies going to the back of the queue, which might not please the Treasury...

How to succeed in business

The search for the holy grail of business success is never-ending. The latest attempt to distil the pure wisdom has been made by Mr Walter Goldsmith, the former director of the Institute of Directors, and Mr David Clutterbuck, a management journalist. In their book, *The Winning Streak* (Weidenfeld & Nicolson, £9.95), they have drawn on the experience of 23 British companies to confirm the lessons of the American book *In Search of Excellence.*

Those lessons are that successful companies share the qualities of visible and positive leadership, autonomy, control, involvement, market bias, sticking to fundamentals, innovation and integrity. The catch is that at least two pairs in that list are contradictory. The unteachable art lies in the ability to achieve the right mixtures of autonomy and control, and of innovation within the fundamental framework.

It is easy to spot when the chemistry is working, infinitely harder to prescribe the appropriate potion for any given company. The volatility of the mixture was demonstrated when one of the new book's 23 winners, Barratt Developments, announced a 30 per cent profits last week.

£568m August trade deficit and dollar rally hit pound

By David Smith
Economics Correspondent

Sterling ran up against a strong dollar again yesterday, closing 1.25 cent down at $1.2335. Sentiment was not *helped by the August trade* figures which showed a visible trade deficit for the month of £568m, largely because of the dock and coal strikes. The Sterling Exchange Rate Index fell 0.2 to 76.5.

The dollar was stronger against the Deutsche mark, *shrugging off te effects of* intervention by the West German central bank. In much calmer market conditions, dealers said no concerted interventin against the dollar was expcted.

The dollar's strength came in spite of a 0.9 per cent drop in US durable orders in August, a forecast from President Reagan of an early reduction in American interest rates, and a trimming from 12 to 11¾ per *cent of the broker loan rate* charged by US Trust.

The dollar gained nearly 5 pfennigs against the mark to DM3.0720.

Britain had a trade deficit of £568m in August, compared with £137m in July. After taking into account the £250m surplus on invisible items, the current account was in deficit by £318m in August, compared with a July surplus of £113m.

1.28
1.27
1.26
1.25
1.24
1.23
DOLLAR/ STERLING
London close
Dollar above three marks for the first time
Coal peace talks collapse
Bundesbank intervenes against dollar. Sterling briefly at $1.20
Nigel Lawson says, 'Crisis? What crisis?'
Sept 10 11 12 13 14 17 18 19 20 21 24 25

The coal strike continues to affect the trade figures adversely. This is largely through increased imports of oil for power stations.

Phillips & Drew, the stockbrokers, estimate that the oil surplus has been reduced by £210m-£220m a month by increased imports of oil for power stations. In August, the oil surplus fell to £417m, from £784m in July.

In addition, extra coal imports are costing £30m-£40m a month. The cumulative impact of the coal dispute on the trade balance is £1.1 billion, say *Phillips & Drew.*

This supports the view that, without the strike, Britain's external trade would be in line with the Treasury's target. Non-oil exports, at £4,716m in August, were at their highest level this year, although this partly reflected the unwinding of the dock strike. The volume of non-oil exports is officially described as flat, despite sterling's recent sharp decline *against the dollar.*

Britain's trade balance in manufactured goods continues to deteriorate. In August, excluding the more erratic items such as ships, North Sea installations and aircraft, there was a deficit on trade in manufactures of £1,034m.

● *Unemployment* in the United Kingdom is likely to decline next year, against the general trend in Europe, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development predicts. While unemployment in Western Europe is expected to reach a record rate of 11.5 per cent (nearly 20 million people) by the end of 1985, Britain's rate is forecast to edge down to 11.25 per cent.

This represents only a marginal decline, but it is in sharp contrast to the expected rise in the numbers out of work in, for example, France and Belgium. Germany, like Britain, is expected to record a small fall

But Britain's youth unemployment rate, now 23 per cent, is expected to rise, and the long-term unemployed rate is set to exceed 40 per cent, the OECD predicts.

Share swop for trust

The Anglo Scottish Investment Trust yesterday sent a *document to shareholders* outlining its plans to split the trust into three funds. Shareholders will be able to exchange each existing 25p share for one unit of the new unit trust or for one 25p share of either of the new specialized investment trusts to be created.

A shareholders' vote on the reorganization will take place on October 26. The Anglo Scottish share price closed at 154p yesterday, a discount of about 8 per cent to net asset value.

STOCK EXCHANGES

FT-SE 100 Index: 1121.2 down 0.9–
(high: 1121.6; low: 1116.9)
FT Index: 870.0 up 6.6
FT Gilts: 80.37 up 0.02
FT All Share: 528.97 up 0.73
Bargains: 16,813
Datastream USM Leaders Index: 102.5 down 0.86
New York: Dow Jones Industrial Average: (latest) 1,200.63 down 4.42
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index 10,604.93 up 63.13
Hongkong: Hang Seng Index 1,010.23 up 19.41

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE
Sterling
Index 76.5 down 0.2 (range 76.7-76.4)
$1.2335 down 1¼ cents
DM 3.7885 up 0.0175
FrF 11.6375 up 0.0765
Yen 303.32 up 1.28
Dollar
Index 142 up 1.1
DM 3.0720 up 0.0495
NEW YORK LATEST
Sterling $1.2330
Dollar DM 3.0772
INTERNATIONAL
ECU £0.590432
SDR £0.800328

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Bank base rates 10½ Finance houses base rate 11½
Discount market loans week fixed 10½ - 10¼
Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 11⁹⁄₁₆ - 11⁷⁄₁₆
3 month DM 5⁹⁄₁₆ - ⁵⁄₁₆
3 month Fr F11⁷⁄₁₆ - 11⁵⁄₁₆
US rates
Bank prime rate 13 - 12.75
Fed funds 10⁹⁄₁₆
ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV Average reference rate for interest period August 8 to September 4, 1984, inclusive: 10.806 per cent.

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce):
am $345.10 pm $345.00
close $345.25 - 345.75 (£279.80 - 280)
New York (latest): $345.20
Krugerrand* (per coin):
$356.00 - 357.50 (£288.50 - 289 50)
Sovereigns* (new):
$81 - 82 (£65.75 - 66.50)
*Excludes VAT

NEWS IN BRIEF

Tea group steps up bid defence

Shareholders in Brooke Bond should today receive another letter urging them to keep the company independent.

But just as Sir John Cuckney, Brooke Bond's chairman, reiterated his argument that the Unilever offer of 114p a share, not to mention the rival Tate & *Lyle's 104p bid, undervalued* the group the shares hovered yesterday around the Unilever offer price.

The letter comes a week before the expiry of the first stage of the £355m offer from Unilever.

Brooke Bond has forecast *pretax profits of £70m for the* year ending June 30, against £48.2m in 1983. It has further forecast at least £80m profit and a 6p net dividend for the present year.

● HOUSE OF FRASER yesterday won another small victory in its battle to iscover *the true owndership of* its shares when the Court of Session disenfrachised four separate nominee holdings held by Swiss banks. The restriction prevents the shares from being transferred or voted or any dividends being paid upon them. Only about 70,000 shares *are affected.*

● ARTHUR BELL & SONS, the whisky distiller, has reported pretax profits of £35.2m for the year to June 30 up from £31.3m. Turnover rose to £256.7m from £246.7m. A final dividend of 3.4p is proposed, making 4.8p for the year against 4.1p last time.

Tempus, page 21

● STEETLEY, the building materials group, has increased pretax profits for the six months to June 30 to £15.5m up from £8.6m. Turnover rose from £188.7m to £197.6m The interim dividend is raised to 4.5p from 4p last time.

Tempus, page 21

● Acorn Computer Group, the Cambridge-based manufacturer of the BBC Microcomputer and *the Electron, has turned in* disappointing full-year *profits* of £10.8m against £8.6m on turnover more than doubled from £42.4m to £93.2m. The company is paying a final dividend of 1p. Tempus, page 21

Akroyd denies merger snags

By William Kay, City Editor

Directors of both Mercury Securities and Akroyd and Smithers denied yesterday that there were any hitches in their planned merger, involving also the *stockbroking firms* of Mullens & Co and Rowe and Pitman, despite persistent weakness in the shares of the two quoted companies in the deal.

Immediately before the news of the four-way merger last month Mercury shares were 485p. Yesterday they fell another 5p to 443p. In the same period, Akroyd shares have fallen from 515p to a 1984 low of 410p.

Mr David Scholey, the chairman of Mercury, is in Washington attending the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund. Mr Stephen Raven, a director of Akroyd, one of London's leading jobbing firms, said: "I think it is simply that our shares have ceased to be an interesting situation since the deal was announced. Working parties to study the details of the merger are due to begin work next week."

The merger, one of the most complex to be unveiled in the current round of City amalgamations, is planned to take effect in 1986 through the creation of a new holding company. Mr Raven was at pains to deny market rumours that the new group would need further capital to compete effectively at the international level.

Pressure on mortgage rates eases

By Richard Thomson

Pressure on mortgage rates appears to be easing. Building society estimates show that the total inflow of funds during September will be £700m to £800m, the highest since February. This follows an unusually low inflow in August at £133m – the worst since November 1981 – which put pressure on building societies' liquidity, leading to a round of investment rate rises.

Some societies also raised their mortgage rates, but others like the Halifax, which have only postponed the decision are likey to be encouraged by the healthy inflows not to make an increase in the near future.

The improvement in receipts is attributed by societies to the withdrawal of the 28th National Savings issue which boosted national savings in August at the expense of the societies.

The British Telecom issue is likely to mean a fall in receipts in November of up to £400m, according to the Nationwide.

Exhibition halls face overcapacity

By Derek Harris
Commercial Editor

Britain's £307m-a-year exhibitions industry has mastered a problem of cost, *only to face another potential* one: over capacity.

The threat also applies to conference centres. Most new halls can double for conferences or exhibitions. Since 1975, nearly 30 conference and exhibition centres have either been built or undergone refurbishing or expansion scheme – and at least 13 more are still in the pipeline.

The exhition giants are Earls Court and Olympia – which last year accounted for 30 per cent of the £153m spent on trade and consumer exhibitions – and Birmingham's National Exhibiton Centre, which had a 27 per cent share.

Two big new exhibition centres are due to open next year outside London: the Manchester Central Station development and a £36m Glasgow complex within easy reach of the city centre.

At Alexandra Palace, a temporary pavilion already takes exhibition. The main building, which is being reconstructed at a cost of £35m, is due to open in the autumn of 1987. Like many of the new centres, it is aimed especiall at medium-sized exhibitions. Medium-sized and small exhibitions are now the main growth area.



Just opened is the Bournemouth Internationale Centre, which offers both conference and exhibition space.

The English Tourist Board, concerned that some schemes might become white elephants, has commissioned a study from Peat Marwick Mitchell, the consultants, on the prospects for the conference and exhibition industry between now and the end of the century.

The spate of new and refurbished halls is threatening the older, out-of-date, buildings. Spending on business tourism in Britain, mostly reflecting conference and exhibition business, was up by a quarter last year at £1,250m.

Exhibitions, whose future had looked cloudy because costs to exhibitors had been soaring, are after cost-containment measures, *advertising and* promotional expenditure, according to the latest survey of exhibitions expenditure by the Incorporated Society of British Advertisers (Isba).

Expenditure on exhibitions organized by individual companies, such as with in-store and mobile exhibitions and product launches, last year rose 37 per cent on an annual comparison. Spending on trade and consumer exhibitions was up 16 per cent, a 9 per cent increase in real terms after netting out inflation. Spending on agricultural shows was up 11 per cent.

Mr Kenneth Miles, Isba's director, believes cost-containment *offers the* chance for exhibitions to take a bigger share of all promotional expenditure. The total advertising spending cake last year amounted to £4,000m.

Costs of space rental rose 8 per cent last year and those involved in stand construction by 5 per cent. Most printed media costs were up by more than this and televised was 12 per cent more expensive.

ECONOMIC COMMENTARY

The dollar standard is doomed

By Tim Congdon

Interest rates are just a temporary prop against the dollar's inevitable decline as a store of value

The dollar is the world's reserve currency. Can it retain this position into the indefinite future? Or must it, like all its predecessors from the Byzantine *solidus* to the pound sterling, lose its special status?

It may seem strange to reflect on this question after four years in which the dollar has risen strongly against all other currencies, but the argument of this article will be that the dollar standard is doomed. Moreover, its demise is not a distant possibility, but an outcome to be expected with high probability in the next 10 to 20 years.

Amid all the ballyhoo about the supposed success of Reagonomics and the rediscovery of a confident American self-image, some important long-run trends seem to have been forgotten. *Perhaps the most ominous* of these for the dollar is shown by the fact that America's share of world manufacturing output and exports fell continuously from 1948 to 1980.

Since 1980 the share of output may have stabilized, but this is because the United States is now at the peak of a boom whereas most other countries have only begun to crawl out of the recession. Meanwhile America's share of world exports has continued to fall. In the next two or three years it is likely to drop more sharply as the effects of recent dollar over valuation work themselves out.

These trends are well known. Why, then, have the foreign exchanges been so enthusiastic about the dollar? In part, the explanation may be that the second most widely held reserve asset, the Deutsche mark, is representative of a group of nations even more visibly on the wane than the United States.

However, the most substantial reason is that the dollar has been boosted by favourable interest rate differentials. Super-high dollar interest rates began in October 1979 when the Federal Reserve changed its monetary control procedures and have continued, apart from brief intervals in the summer of 1980 and the winter of 1982/83, ever since.

The interest rate differentials have considerable pulling power. In recent months the yield on long-term Japanese government bonds has typically been about 7 per cent, compared with 13 per cent on United States Treasury securities. The 6 per cent gap gives investors worthwhile protection against future dollar depreciation.

Suppose, for example, that a Japanese insurance company is considering whether to commit funds to yen or dollar bonds with 15 years to maturity. If the dollar falls against the yen by 5 per cent a year over the entire period, the dollar bond will prove a superior investment because the interest rate gain is greater than the exchange rate loss.

Notice what this pattern of expectations implies for the dollar. The yen/dollar rate is now about 240. Dollar depreciation at 5 per cent a year would reduce the figure over 15 years to less than 120.

In other words, sophisticated investors are *behaving* with perfect consistency if they envisage a halving of the dollar's value against the yen and nevertheless prefer United States Treasury bonds to Japanese government paper. This conclusion may seem startling and paradoxical, but it is also logically irresistible.

Nevertheless, doubts about investor attitudes and behaviour are justified. The dollar is a *reserve currency* because *it is* thought to be a trustworthy store of value, an asset which will retain purchasing power in terms of real things. Can this belief be reconciled with a halving of the yen/dollar rate over 15 years?

US share of world manufacturing value-added and exports

	Share of world manufacturing value-added		Share of world exports	Share of world exports of manufacturers
1945	56.7		21.9	na
1953	55.3		18.9	na
1958	34.2		16.4	20.4
1963	32.6	30.2	14.9	17.3
1970		24.5	13.6	14.9
1975		21.5	12.2	13.9
1980		21.1	10.9	12.8

Source: *Industry in a changing world* 9th edition (New York 1983), details reprinted in an article in the June 1984 *World Economy*.
Note: The pre-1963 figures for manufacturing value are calculated from data in current prices, the post-1963 figures from data in constant prices.

The answer must be that it cannot. In a sensible world – and indeed in the real world in the long run – exchange rate changes reflect differences in inflation rates. In other words, a continuous 5 per cent a year fall in the yen/dollar exchange rate should be associated with an American *inflation rate always* 5 per cent above the Japanese.

Unless the Japanese government *is* prepared to have a falling price level (which seems unlikely), the American inflation rate must be 5 per cent or more. That may not sound too bad after the mishaps of recent years, but it is not compatible with the dollar being a good store of value.

The dollar's rise in 1984 will hit US trade figures in 1986 and 1987

None of the reserve currencies of the past have depreciated systematically at this rate against real things. If the dollar is to fall steadily in value against both real things and the yen, it will lose the respect necessary for reserve currency status. The yen will be favoured *instead* along with other assets known for their reliability as hedges against inflation.

There have to be worries about the sustainability of the extremely odd structure of investor expectations which has driven the dollar to such heights. In addition, other considerations, more specifically economic in character, suggest that the dollar cannot preserve its reserve currency position.

The trouble with America's overseas payments imbalance is not so much that it is bad as that it is certain to worsen. The current account deficit this year will be about $100 billion, more than twice the 1983 deficit of $41.5 billion, which was itself a record for any country.

The figure of $100 billion will be the result of a trade deficit of $125 billion and an invisibles surplus of $25 billion. The surplus on invisibles is almost entirely attributable to investment income on overseas assets the United States has accumulated in the past.

The current account deficit will widen for two reasons. First, as the United States becomes a 'debtor nation,' the *surplus on investment income* will disappear and be replaced by a deficit. In 1985 the current deficit may be similar in size to the trade deficit; in 1986 it will probably be larger.

Second, the trade deficit has not yet suffered the impact of the recent dollar surge. Econometric relationships suggest that exchange rate changes affect export and import volume over a two to three-year timespan. So *the phase of* extreme dollar overvaluation in the summer of 1984 will damage the trade balance in 1986 and 1987.

In summary, it is reasonable to forecast United States current account deficits of between $100 billion and $150 billion every year from 1984 to 1987. The cumulative deficit in President Reagan's second term should be at least $500 billion and could be more. When he finally stands down in 1989, the United States will have an external debt higher than its exports and a multiple of the worst figure in Latin America.

Moreover, without big policy changes in the United States there can be no confidence that the current account deficit will have been eliminated by the end of Reagan's second term. The ultimate cause of the payments imbalance is the budget deficit. If the budget deficit remains at 5 per cent or more of gross national product, the trade gap will persist.

Whether Reagan intends to do anything about the budget deficit is, at this stage, not altogether clear. What is clear is that the *1984* boom has given the tax-cutting supply-siders a new determination and respectability in public debate. Even Professor Milton Friedman has stated in a recent letter to *The Wall Street Journal* that he does "not regard the deficit as a major issue" and that he "strongly opposes a tax increase".

American public opinion is not prepared for a period of fiscal austerity. But, without early and vigorous action to curb the budget deficit, the United States will incur large external debts, throughout Reagan's second term and beyond.

The dollar may have another burst of appreciation on Reagan's reelection, although there is little sense of logic in the foreign exchanges' celebration of perhaps the most financially irresponsible administration *in* American peacetime history. But, whatever the gyrations in the next few months, the dollar is steadily being disqualified from a reserve currency role.

The author is economics partner at Stockbrokers L. Messel & Co.

Telefusion to merge shops with Trident

By Jonathan Clare

Telefusion, the electrical company, is to amalgamate its rental shops and Trident discount stores into one 220-strong chain under the new name of Connect in an attempt to reposition the group in the market place.

The move will reduce overheads by combining buying power and allow a much higher level of retail sales through the Telefusion rental shops.

Mr Stuart Hickey, the managing director, said yesterday that the emphasis on retailing would increase sales by 50 per cent within 12 months to take the company's market share from about 2 per cent to 3 per cent.

He emphasized however, that Telefusion was not abandoning the rental market where it has an estimated share of 2.5 per cent.

The new name's launch is likely to cost between £4m and £5m.

Telefusion wants to open a further 50 stores, mainly in the South-East at a cost of about £50,000 each.

Last year, Telefusion's profits fell from £4.3m to £2.4m mainly because of heavy investment in new colour televisions.

Valin Pollen acquisition

By Alison Eadie

Valin Pollen, the public relations agency that came to the Unlisted Securities Market so successfully in January, has made its first acquisition.

It is buying McAvoy Wreford & Associates, another public affairs consultancy, for an initial cash payment of £222,000. The total sum depends on McAvoy's performance in 1985 and 1986, but should be between £500,000 and £1m.

Valin Pollen has enough cash generated internally and from its USM placing to pay for the acquisition without recourse to money-raising exercises.

McAvoy Wreford, whose clients include the British Airports Authority, Tootal and *Reckitt & Colman, had* fee income of £352,000 in the current year. It will be emerged with Valin Pollen Financial Marketing, a specialist subsidiary of Valin Pollen, which expects to make operating *income of £300,000* in *the year* to September 1984.

Valin Pollen is on course for taxable profits of at least £560,000 in the year to September 1984 against a forecast of £425,000 made at the time of the USM launch. No more purchases are imminent, but Valin Pollen has its sights set on international expansion both in Europe and the US.

The shares closed unchanged at 296p compared with a placing price of 110p.

Shepperton

In yesterday's edition we said that Mills and Allen owned Shepperton Film Studios: Mills and Allen sold Shepperton to Lee Electric Lighting last month.

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	10½%
Adam & Company	10½%
Barclays	10½%
BCCI	10½%
Citibank Savings †	12 %
Consolidated Crds	10½%
Continental Trust	10½%
C. Hoare & Co *	10½%
Lloyds Bank	10½%
Midland Bank	10½%
Nat Westminster	10½%
TSB	10½%
Williams & Glyn's	10½%
Citibank NA	10½%

† Mortgage Base Rate.

* 7 day deposits on sums of under £10,000, 7¾%; £10,000 up to £50,000, 8%; £50,000 and over, 8½%.

STOCK MARKET REPORT

Index advances as investors move for selective targets

By Derek Pain

After a limp start shares moved ahead yesterday. Hopes that a total pit shut down will be averted heartened some corners of the stock market and although trading remained thin the FT 30 share index managed to finish with a 6.6 points plus to 870 points.

But selective buying was very much the order of the day. This was underlined by the performance of the more broadly based FT-SE index which closed 0.9 points lower at 1,121.2 points.

The 30 share index was buoyed by persistent demand for four of its constituents, **Guest Keen and Nettlefolds, Hanson Trust, Hawker Siddley** and **Tube Investments.**

Mr David Wickins has already taken his major company, the British Car Auction Group, into the United States. Now his "second string" operation, the Attwoods sand and gravel business, is planning to buy a Florida company, Industrial Waste Service. Attwoods' shares were suspended at 94p yesterday.

But TI's earlier impressive gain was clipped to a mere 2p at 244p as sellers moved in towards the close.

Imperial Chemical Industries was another FT 30 Index stock to advance. On the growing expectation that it will top the £1 billion profits mark this year the shares rose at one time to 652 before settling for a 6p gain at 648p.

Blackwood Hodge, the earth moving and construction equipment group which has suffered acute discomfort in recent years, edged ahead 1½p to 18½p as Mr Arthur Richards chairman and chief executive, met City institutional investors.

It is widley believed that Blackwood may now be emerging from the depths of despair which at one time threatened to engulf it. Its shares have been as low as 8p this year. Only last year they touched 30½p and seven years ago stretched to almost 100p. But then in those days profits were £16.2m.

British Aerospace was another share where there was a display of investor interest. Hopes about possible orders on the horizon and, of course, continuing thoughts about hoped for General Electric Co interest lifted the shares 7p to 353p.

Oils were dull, weighed down by what were regarded as disappointing China Sea drilling reports. **British Petroleum** slipped 6p to 505p tuggling at most of the other leaders.

Government stocks past a listless day. The trade figures, as expected were appalling, and so completely ignored. But statistically evidence that the US economy may be slowing down offered a few crumbs of comfort and prices edged ahead.

Equities had to contend with an impressive array of company profit announcements. **Steetley** advanced after better than expected profits but the likes of **Arthur Bell and Sons** and **Acorn Computers** lost ground on their statements.

Blue Circle Industries eased 3p to 418p despite bullish comments by a leading broker.

The intriguing situation at **A. J. Worthington** the little textile group appears to have been resolved. Mr Michael Hartland has stepped down as chairman but remains managing director. Mr Sideny Friedland has become chairman. Together with Mr Jack Grant, chairman of Manchester garment makers, Stirling Group, Mr Friedland built up a 14.9 per cent shareholding in Worthington.

Mr Hartland was brought in to reverse Worthington's fortunes in January when members of the Worthington family either reduced their shareholdings or sold out altogether. At one time Mr Hartland put together a 23.2 per cent shareholding. But he sold all his shs in March. Messrs Grant and Friedland disclosed their shareholding last month.

Two USM newcomers made firm debuts. **Comprehensive Financial Services,** the financial consultancy, and **Trade Promotion Services,** which runs trade exhibitions, each achieved modest premiums over their placing prices.

P and O fell 1p to 283p on fears that more stock will come on offer. Panmure Gordon, the broker, has denied that it attempted but failed to place 1.5 million shares on Friday.

Some 200 shareholders and a large handful of broking analysts turned up at **Premier Consolidated's** special meeting in the City yesterday to hear Mr Roland Shaw, the chairman, and other directors reiterate their opposition to Carless Capel's one for three share offer.

The live meeting during a takeover is rare if not unique, according to Premier's bankers, Schroder Wagg, and should help to stiffen shareholders' morale. It also makes up for an oil analysts' meeting which the Takeover Panel forced Premier to abandon at short notice when Carless first made its bid last month. Mr Shaw predicted that Carless would win few if any acceptances when the offer closes tomorrow afternoon. Carless closed at 196p, Premier at 63p.

S & W Berisford, the commodity group often suggested as a possible bidder for Ranks Hovis McDougall, could be on the verge of expanding its modest drinks side. The wine and spirit trade is awash with rumours that it is about to buy the 50 per cent of Capital Wine and Travers, an importer, it does not already own, and that it is to splash out approaching £1.5m to buy a cut price spirits concern, Kilsern (Distillers). Berisford, which has rejected the RHM stories, was up 1p to 186p yesterday.

United Newspapers 153 per cent leap in interim pretax profits to £11.5m on turnover 50 per cent higher was in line with expectations and left the shares unmoved at 318p.

The main reason behind the increase was the inclusion for the first time of US businesses Gralla Publications (bought for £29m a year ago) and Mediawire, plus the benefits of the strong dollar. On the UK front a strong contribution from Punch and better newspaper advertising levels helped.

Full-year figures are expected to come out around the £18m mark pretax against £8.9m in 1983, putting the company on a prospective p/e ratio of 12.

British Mohair edged forward to 89p as the Lawrie Group disclosed a 6.2 per cent shareholding.

Dunton Group, one of the early members of the USM, looks likely to top the £20,00 profits mark this year against the £130,00 achieved last year. Once regarded as a civil engineering group, Dunton is now busily increasing its property development and brick making (currently 90,000 a week) activities. Waste disposal is another area which attracts Mr Alan Sore, the chairman. A dividend may be paid this year. The shares rose 1p to 15½p yesterday.

Equity turnover on Monday was 15,376 valued at £223,552 million. Gilts transaction were 2,677. The equity figure excludes Provincial and Irish deals.

RECENT ISSUES

	Closing Price
Alphameric 5p Ord (95a)	119
Applied Holographics 5p Ord (180a)	170
Berkeley Group 25p Ord (85a)	112
Blue Arrow 25p Ord (75a)	91
Britannia Security 10p Ord (62.5a)	81
Bush Radio 10p Ord (88a)	76
Clogau Gold 10p Ord (30a)	25
Compsoft Hldgs 5p Ord (*a)	132
DDT Group 5p Ord (135a)	193
Enterprise Oil 25p Ord (185*)	199
Entertainment Prod 5p Ord (58a)	48
Etam 10p Ord (95)	115
Extract Wool 50p Ord (105a)	140
Fergabrook Grp 20p Ord (74a)	83+1
Gaum R 25p Ord (50a)	48
Gee/Rosen Org 5p Ord (33a)	33
Hobson 5p Ord (25a)	32−1
Hoggett Bowers 5p Ord (47a)	48
Ind Scot Energy £1 Ord (a)	125
Jaguar 25p Ord (165)	192+2
Mayfair & City Prop 25p Ord (100a)	106
Pacific Sales Org 10p Ord (60a)	43
Paul Michael L'wear 5p Ord (30a)	32
President Entertain 10p Ord (10¼a)	15½−¼
TDS Circuits 5p Ord (380a)	425
Telecomputing 10p Ord (a)	277
Tinsley (Eliza) Grp 5p Ord (55a)	60
Trade Promotion 10p Ord (75a)	78

Issue price in parentheses a Unlisted Securities. * by tender.

NEI profits rise 5.3% to £21.2m

Northern Engineering Industries made pretax profits in the six months to June of £21.2m, 5.3 per cent ahead of the 1983 first-half. Turnover rose by 3.6 per cent to £427.6m. The dividend was unchanged at 1.65p net.

Profits were struck after charging £1.7m redundancy costs and £1m adverse currency movements. Productivity improved by 8 per cent.

The restructuring programme including centralization of some operations in Edinburgh, is expected to be largely complete by the end of this year and a full cost of £25m will be charged to the accounts as an extraordinary item.

The shares were unchanged at 79p.

In brief

● **ESTATES AND GENERAL INVESTMENTS:** Half-year to June 30. Turnover £2m (£1.82m). Pretax profit £491,000 (£382,000). Interim dividend 0.75p (0.7p).

● **SCOTT AND ROBERTSON:** Half-year to June 30, compared with half-year to Aug 26, 1983. Comparisons adjusted to exclude a textile company sold on Oct 31, 1983. Turnover £9.75m (£7.51m). Operating profit £591,000 (£441,000). Interim dividend 0.9p (0.75p).

● **HOSKINS AND HORTON:** Half-year to June 30. Turnover £6.66m (£6.44m). Pretax profit £670,000 (£520,000). Interim dividend 3p (2.5p).

● **SUNLIGHT SERVICE GROUP:** First half of 1984. Turnover £25.94m (£18.99m). Pretax profit £1.25m (£1.17m). Interim dividend 1.38p (1.2p).

● **ACCOR:** ACCOR has offered $40m principal amount of convertible bonds, due 1999, in the international capital markets. The offering has been made through an underwriting syndicate lead-managed by Morgan Grenfell (books) – and Societe Generale. ACCOR is engaged in the ownership and management of hotels and the provision of restaurant services to companies, institutional clients and the public. The company is the largest hotel group in France and the ninth largest hotel group in the world.

● **I.D.C. GROUP:** Half-year to April 30. Interim dividend 1.771p (1.61p). Figures in £000. Turnover 23,169 (17,634). Pretax profits 569 (460). Tax nil (nil). E P S 8.4p (6.8p). I D C's order book is strong, the board reports. The general level of capital investment remains low, competition is fierce and margins narrow. The material improvement in profits forecast in the last annual statement should be achieved

TEMPUS

Bell must break into US as whisky slump takes toll

Has the Arthur Bell whisky train finally run out of steam? There has been a sneaking suspicion that growth is slowing for some years, but with whisky volumes down or static virtually all over the world, the company faces the grim prospect of grinding to a halt. Its 10-year growth record might be impressive and it is right to be proud of outperforming the industry.

Now, more than ever, the group's continued insistence that it is set to break into the US market has an important bearing on the future. Bell has never taken advantage of the potential in the US, perhaps because there was never the need to do so. It must now be an urgent priority although it will take more than the budgeted $2m (£1.62m) a year advertising campaign

Profits for the year were comfortably in line with expectations yesterday with £35.2m at the pretax level. Future growth, however, is unlikely to come from whisky but from the group's other activities

The purchase of Gleneagles Hotels earlier in the year was a convenient way of moving into this alien territory. There is talk of expanding the group's hotel interests into the US.

Some kind of diversification was needed to compensate for the decline in whisky. The pressure in Britain, particularly from the cheaper whiskies, has cut market share by 3 per cent in the year and it is now down to about 21 per cent.

Retrenchment and consolidation of market share is the order of the day. There will not be too much by way of profits growth this year. The shares closed down 8p to 155p to reflect the lack of immediate excitement. They are no more than a hold.

Acorn

When Acorn Computer Group, the manufacturer of the best-selling BBC micro, joined the Unlisted Securities Market as its biggest company a year ago, it made no profits forecast. With hindsight this caution was more than justified, for yesterday's results were a disappointment to a market which, despite several mishaps including Sinclair Research's marginal profits increase has geared itself to expect great things from go-go electronic stocks.

While there was no profits forecast analysts freely bandied about figures of £15m or more for the year. The problem was that both they, and the company, expected the conquest of the $700m a year US market to be as easy as Acorn's success in Britain.

In fact the expansion in the US education market proved much more difficult and the heavy level of start-up costs continued into the second half. Acorn is now much more cautious about US prospects and merely talks about achieving profitability there "within an acceptable timescale".

The US difficulties mask the good performance in Britain which was up to the best expectations with a 58 per cent increase in profits to £14m. This year should see another good Christmas in Britain for both the BBC micro and its cheaper relation, the Electron. More than 55 per cent of sales are made in the four month run up to Christmas.

With BBC sales now running at over 400,000 and the Electron, despite its early production delays, now over 90,000 further davances in Britain look assured. Both models have order books of more than 100,000 and the company hopes to benefit from its new ABC busines computer this year. Firm plans have yet to be laid but a move to a full listing, probably coupled with raising some equity finance for acquisitions, is possible during the next months.

Many components are priced in dolars so the weakness of sterling is also a worry.

Meanwhile, shareholders can balance the payment of the promised 1p final dividend against a 12p fall in the share price to 107p, compared with the 120p striking price when the company come to the market.

Steetley

If there was a turning point in Steetley's recent history it must have been the unwelcome bid from Hepworth Ceramic in March 1983. The bid was fiercely contested, although in the end it was the Monopolies Commission which blocked the takeover.

Hepworth's approach came in the wake of Steetley's dismal 1982 performance, which saw pretax profits almost halved to £7.9m. Since then, the share price has come u from 154p and closed yesterday at 276p, an advance of 7p. The rise was attributable to another set of impressive interim results with pretax profits of £15.5m. The figures confirmed that the recovery which began last year was complete and that Steetley is now poised to move forward.

There is ample jusitification in both profit and share price terms for Steetley's opposition to the takeover. More important, however, than retaining its independence, the bid also served to focus atention on the group's strengths.

These are essentially the quality of its bricks and tiles and wide expertise in the marketplace. A substantial investment programme, designed to improve efficiency and capacity means that Steetley offers good growth potential.

The group structure is also much tidier than before. It can oly be a matter of time before it moves to a divisional administration of its operations. The Australian business has been sold and there are encouraging signs in France that the difficulties are being countered successfully.

However, while Steetley has clear profits potential, there must still be some doubt that this will be matched by a continuing climb in the share price.

WALL STREET

The stock market headed lower in early sluggish trading on Wall Street.

The Dow Jones Industrial Average, which gained 3.22 to 1,205.06 on Monday, was down 2.54 to 1,202.52.

The New York Stock Exchange index was down 0.22 to 95.16, and the price of an average share was down eight cents. Declines led advances 653-394.

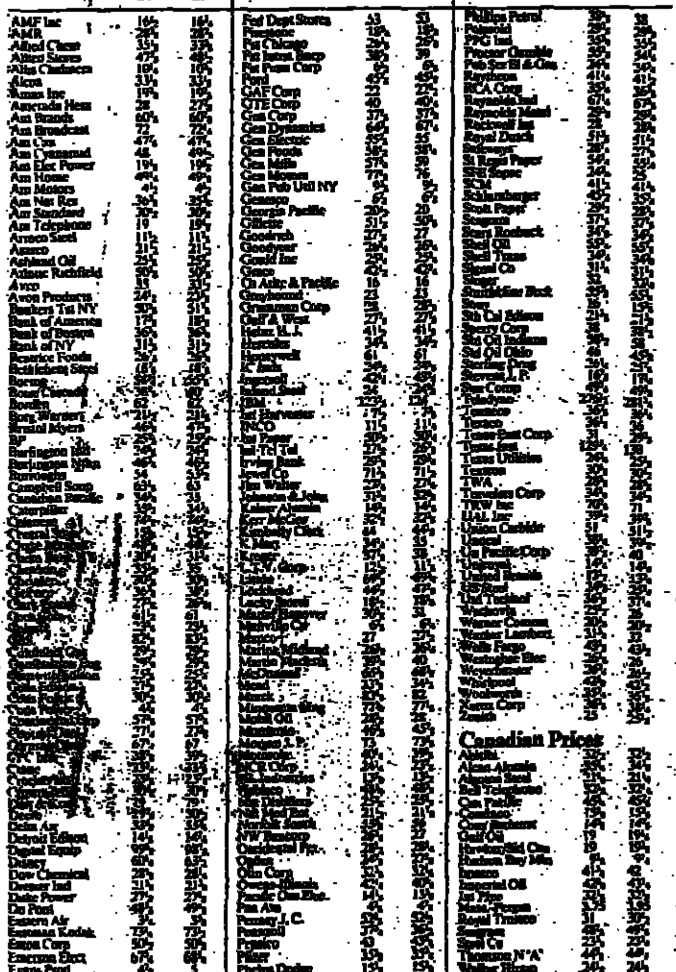
First-hour volume amounted to about 20,090,000 shares compared with 19,450,000 in the same period on Monday.

Cooper Laboratories was down 1½ to 19¼. IBM was down ⅜ to 123⅛. MGM Grand Hotel was up 1⅞ to 11⅜ and Tyco Laboratories was ahead 1 to 37¼.

Wall Street is keeping a vigil for the dollar which has started the slide after a surge last week to record heights, with the economy slowing and interest rates falling, a decline is inevitable, analysts said. But the "greenback" remained firm in early trading.

It held its ground even though the West German central bank sold anywhere between $350m and $400m to drive it down.

So far, the US has not entered the fray, contending that the marketplace would take care of problems.



FOREIGN EXCHANGES

The dollar firmed further on foreign exchange markets yesterday in thin trading conditions. Dealers were still nervous after the dollar's sharp rise on Friday, and were waiting to see if the Bundesbank would intervene again as it had on Friday and Monday.

The Bundesbank sold $50m at the Frankfurt Fixing, but it was not clear whether the central bank had operated in the open market yesterday. The dollar finally settled at about 3.0720 – a rise of almost 5 pfennigs on the day – having been as high as 3.0785.

STERLING SPOT and FORWARD RATES

	Market rates day's range September 25	Market rates close September 25	1 month	3 months
New York	$1.2300-1.2445	$1.2330-1.2340	0.06-0.09c disc	0.23-0.28c disc
Montreal	n/a	$1.6249-1.6260	0.18-0.26c disc	0.53-0.67c disc
Amsterdam	n/a	4.27-4.28fl	[illegible] prem	[illegible] prem
Brussels	n/a	76.70-76.85f	par-5c disc	1 prem-7c disc
Copenhagen	n/a	13.6975-13.7225k	[illegible] ore prem	[illegible] ore prem
Frankfurt	n/a	3.7775-3.7950m	[illegible] pf prem	[illegible] pf prem
Lisbon	n/a	197.25-200.00e	190-545e disc	530-1475e disc
Madrid	n/a	211.05-211.40p	65-95p disc	190-250p disc
Milan	n/a	2346-2353lr	7-10lr disc	25-30lr disc
Oslo	n/a	10.8875-10.9075k	par-1½ore disc	[illegible] ore disc
Paris	n/a	11.6275-11.6475f	[illegible] prem-[illegible]c disc	[illegible] c disc
Stockholm	n/a	10.6850-10.7050k	[illegible] ore disc	[illegible] ore disc
Tokyo	n/a	303.15-303.50y	[illegible] y prem	[illegible] y prem
Vienna	n/a	26.53-26.58sch	[illegible] gro prem	[illegible] gro prem
Zurich	n/a	3.1050-3.1100f	[illegible] c prem	[illegible] c prem
Dublin	1.2206-1.2230p	1.2215-1.2225p	11-27p disc	58-82p disc

Sterling index compared with 1975 was down 0.2 at 76.5 (Day's range 76.7-76.4).

DOLLAR SPOT RATES

Ireland	1.0105-1.0120
Singapore	2.1645-2.1660
Malaysia	2.3590-2.3605
Australia	0.8295-0.8305
Canada	1.3173-1.3178
Sweden	8.6500-8.6600
Norway	8.8300-8.8400
Denmark	11.09-11.10
West Germany	3.0720-3.0750
Switzerland	2.5200-2.5230
Netherlands	3.4655-3.4685
France	9.4350-9.5000
Japan	245.75-245.90
Italy	1907-1909
Belgium(Comm)	62.15-62.25
Hong Kong	7.8090-7.8120
Portugal	158-162
Spain	171.30-171.60
Austria	21.51-21.56

OTHER £ RATES

Australia	1.4813-1.4856
Bahrain	0.4646-0.4685
Finland	7.8310-7.8710
Greece	152.80-154.80
Hongkong	9.6128-9.6322
Iran	n.a.
Kuwait	0.3685-0.3725
Malaysia	2.9039-2.9105
Mexico	240-265
New Zealand	2.5173-2.5257
Saudi Arabia	4.3878-4.4275
Singapore	2.6644-2.6707
South Africa	2.0550-2.0619

Rates Supplied by Barclays Bank HOFEX and Extel.

EURO-$ DEPOSITS

(%) calls, 11¼-10¼ : seven days, 11¼-10⅞ : one month, 11¼-11⅛ : three months, 11[illegible]-11[illegible] : six months, 11[illegible]-11[illegible]

MONEY MARKETS

The markets had a quiet day. Interbank money diverged little from the area of 10¾-½ per cent until late afternoon when it eased to 10 per cent before closing on 11-10 per cent. The periods saw only light, routine business that seldom disturbd rates significantly from their levels of the previous day. Longer maturities in the sterling CD market attracted a few buyers at first: these quickly retired when tested with stock that left the 9-12 area a shade firmer on balance.

Interbank term deposits firmed slightly during the morning, but returned to previous positions before the close.

Local authorities rarely ventured beyond notice money.

Eurodollar traders also complained of subdued trading conditions.

Clearing Banks Base Rate 10½

Discount Mkt Loans%
Overnight: High 10½ Low 9

Week Fixed: 10½-10¼

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

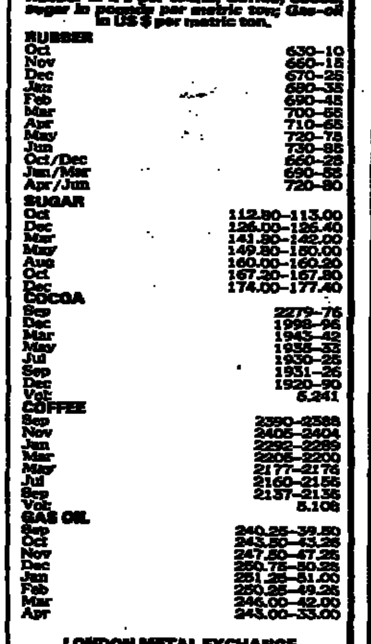
Buying	Selling
2 months 10[illegible]	2 months 10¼
3 months 10[illegible]	3 months 10[illegible]

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

COMMODITIES

LONDON COMMODITY PRICES

Rubber in £'s per tonne; Coffee, cocoa, sugar in pounds per metric ton; Gas-oil in US $ per metric ton.



RUBBER	
Oct	630-10
Nov	660-15
Dec	670-25
Jan	680-35
Feb	690-45
Mar	700-55
Apr	710-65

INVESTMENT TRUSTS



COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF

● OCTOPUS PUBLISHERS: Half-year to June 30. Pretax profit £3.41m (£2.24m). Turnover £17.84m (£13.03m). Interim dividend, 3.6p (3p). The board reports that during the half-year liquidity was strong and enabled Octopus to achieve an improved income from the investment of surplus funds in a spread of currencies. The pattern of the group's trading requires a higher level of working capital in the *second six months* of the year. The board remains confident of a successful outcome to this year.

● FINLAY PACKAGING: Half-year to June 30. Turnover £4.61m (£5.07m). Pretax profit £529.000 (£609.000). Interim dividend 0.75p (same). The board expects to maintain the dividend level of 1983 – 3p.

● STOCKLEY: Period November 7, 1983, to May 31, 1984. Loss before and after tax, £74.000. No dividend. As a result of property disposals the group has repaid all its bank borrowings and has cash resources *available for further acquisitions.* The board is actively considering a number of proposals to acquire properties for investment, refurbishment of development.

● DENCORA: Half-year to June 30. Figures in £000. T/over 4,780 (3,120). Pretax profit 612 (357). Tax 24 (*nil*). Earnings per ordinary share 4.7p (2.9p).

● WATMOUGHS (HOLDINGS): Half-year to June 30. Interim dividend 1.7p on increased capital (1.7 last time). Figures in £000. T/over 12,197 (10,203). Pretax operating profit 782 (748). Tax 141 (75). EPS (net basis) 7.11p (7.47p restated). The directors believe that the final six months of year, traditionally the stronger of the two halves, will show further progress.

● CUSSINS PROPERTY GROUP: Half-year to June 30. Figures in £000. Turnover 2,525 (3,548). Pretax profit 824 (705). Tax 240 (316). EPS 10.64p (7.08p). The chairman, Mr P. I. Cussins, looks forward with confidence to a satisfactory outcome to activities for the year. Interim dividend 2.4p (2.2p).

● LORLIN ELECTRONICS: Half-year to June 30. Figures in £000. Turnover 2,020 (1,320). Pretax profit 393 (287). Tax 150 (114). EPS 4.67p (3.46p). Interim dividend 0.5p (nil). Lorlin is beginning to obtain advantages from the new Littlehampton factory acquired in February. This has allowed the concentration of connector production at *Billingshurst* and the installation of moulding machines at Littlehampton.

● WILLIAM MORRIS FINE ARTS: Half-year to June 30. Turnover £2.45m. Pretax profit £346,000. The chairman Mr Trevor Barker views the future with optimism and feels that the company is comfortably on the target made at time of the flotatio on the USM. Traditionally, the first six months in both businesses is the weaker half, with higher profit levels coming in the later part of the year.

● PLANET GROUP: Six months to June 30. Interim 1p (same) (Figures in £000). Turnover 21,959 (20,542). Operating profit 1,010 (1,478) being UK 200 (17). USA 1,108 (1,314) and Europe (excluding UK loss) 298 (profit 147). Pretax profit 508 (1,251) after exceptional charges – Europe 291 (nil) and interest 211 (227). Tax 605 (739). Extraordinary debit 76 (100) Loss per share 1p (earnings 5.1p). Shares 55 down 2.

● PANTHERELLA: Six months to June 30. Interim 1.3p as forecast. (Figures in £000). Turnover 1,604 (1,471). Pretax profit 232 (219). Tax 97 (100). Extraordinary debit 5 (nil). Earnings per share 3.4p (3p adjusted). Shares 104 up 1.

● UNITED FRIENDLY INSURANCE: Six months to June 30. Interim 4.6p (4p). (Figures in £m) Premium income: Industrial branch 44.27 (41.43). Ordinary 7.61 (7.21). General 23.87 (*22.91*). New *life* business industrial branch: new premiums 9.75 (8.97): new sums assured 138.34 (136.25). Ordinary branch: new premiums 1.37 (1.42); new sums assured 101.52 (114.9).

Shares 288p up 10p.

● METALRAX ~~GROUP~~: Six months to June 30. Interim 0.67p (0.6091p equiv) (figures in £000) Turnover 14,045 (11,561). Group pretax profit 1,304 (723). Tax 603 (376). Earnings per share 2.42p (1.19p). Shares 55 up 3.

APPOINTMENTS

Eurobond head trader for Samuel Montagu

Samuel Montagu & Co: Mr **Alan Reid** becomes head trader of Eurobonds from October 1. He will also be involved with Greenwells and Samuel Montagu in the development of their gilt-edged market making activities.

Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy: Mr **Maurice Stonefrost**, director general has been elected president.

Mr **Philip Sellers**, finance director of the Post Office, will be vice-president.

British Metallurgical Plant Constructors' Association: Mr **R. Exley**, chief Executive, Davy McKee (Minerals and Metals) UK, has been elected chairman with **Mr A. P. Smith**, managing director, Otto-Simon Carves, as vice-chairman.

Albany Life Assurance Company: The following appointments have been made in the broker divison: Mr *Malcolm Kerr, who has headed the* division since 1982, has been made executive director; Mr **Rodney Churchill** becomes regional director for London and the South-east; Mr **Rob Roberts** is appointed regional director for the North, Midlands and West; Mr **Glyn Walker** takes over from Mr Churchill as manager of the London City branch; Mr **Alex Stokes** has rejoined Albany as manager of the Birmingham broker branch. Hutchinson *Group:* ***Mr Christopher Bland*** has become chairman on the retirement of Mr Jeremy Potter. Mr Potter remains a non-executive director. Messrs **Roger Houghton, Chris Gill** and **Charles Willis** have been appointed to the group board. **Mr Nick Webb** will be joining the board on October 1.

Scottish Eastern Investment Trust: **Mr C. Michael Bell** becomes a director of the company from October 1.

Philips Research Laboratories: **Mr K. L. Fuller** has been named director to succeed Mr N E Goddard who is retiring on December 31.

Christy: **Mr Terry Coo** has been made company secretary and also financial director of Christy & Norris, while **Mr John Gostling** is appointed manufacturing director of Christy & Norris.

Smith Kline & French Research: **Mr Timothy J Rink** has been made vice-president (research).

YACHTING

Limited changes decided on blueprint policy

From a Special Correspondent, Porto Cervo

*On the eve of the world 12-*metre class championship here, the committee have decided that the certificates of all yachts would no longer be confidential but should be maed available to opposing syndicates.

This is the second time that the association have changed their policy on this subject within a year, and has probaly been brought about by the controversy over the unconventional Australia II keel during the America's Cup and the multiple certificates held by Liberty.

Most of the voters agree, however, that the confidentiality of the yacht's detailed measurements should be maintained and that all boats should be issued with rating, certificates for submission to race committees when entering for regattas. All but one of the 15 yachts holding valid rating certificates were represented.

The association also decided that the rule which bans the dispaly of sponsors' names and insignia on boats and sails should ramain in order to aviod a conflict of interest between the sponsors and organizers.

A proposal for the 1985 world championship to be held in Newport, Rhode Island, was *objected* but there are plans for a few match racing events to be held there in two identical 12-metre yachts to be built by the Sail Newport organizations.

The world event at Perth in 1986 will be predominantly fleet racing, unlike the prsent match racing system, as in the America's Cup.

● France will invest about $11m (100 million francs) for two different boats run by different sporting and technical groups in an effort to win the America's Cup from Australia in 1986-87, Jean Glavany, president of the French America's Cup committee, said yesterday.

Glavany, who is president Francois Mitterand's Chief of Staff, said that skipper Marc Pajot would be in overall charge of the French challenge in Perth.

He said the human and technical resources devoted to the French challenge would be far above those of the previous unsuccessful challenges.

The committee are looking for the first 10 million francs ($1.1m) to come from ministerial funds and 20 million from nationalized industries. The remainder may be public or private funds, Glavany said.

CRICKET

Australians embark on intensive schedule

Australia leave today for a short tour of India which signals the start of one of their most intensive international schedules.

The Australians will play a minimum of 19 one-day games in their 1984-85 programme, plus a five-Test series at home by West Indies.

Kim Hughes's touring team face six limited-over matches in India, starting on Friday, and after the Tests against Clive Lloyd's West Indians, they take part in the World Series Cup and then a tournament to celebrate the 150th anniversary of the founding of the state of Victoria.

Australia play 10 qualifying games in the cup competition, which also involves West Indies and Sri Lanka and culminates in a best-of-three final.

The Victoria tournament brings together the seven Test-playing countries in two groups.

One cloud on the horizon is an industrial dispute which threatens the use of the newly installed floodlights at the Melbourne cricket ground (MCG), the venue for some of the games in the Victoria tournament, which starts on February 17.

Australia's trip to India provides their all-rounder Murray Bennett, the only uncapped member he 14-strong party, with an early chance to establish his place. The left-arm spinner was the twelfth man for the fourth Test of Australia's 1983-84 home series against Pakistan, but was overlooked in favour of his New South Wales colleague, Greg Matthews, for the subsequent tour of the Caribbean.

Goodyear team up with the champions

Less than 24 hours after Michelin announced their withdrawal from grand prix racing, Goodyear have confirmed that they have signed a tyre contract with McLaren the team which has dominated this year's world championship (John Blunsden writes).

Michelin had given their five contracted teams – Brabham, McLaren, Renault, Toleman and Ligier – prior warning of their decision, and the new McLaren contract had already been signed with Goodyear when Michelin announced on Monday that they would be pulling out at the end of this season.

Brabham had alredy announced earlier this month a new three-year agreement for tyres with Pirelli. Of the three remaining Michelin-connected teams, Renault must be the major prize for either Goodyear or Pirelli in view of the French company's position in the passenger-car *market*

MOTOR RACING

Frazer-Nash and a link in the chain-gang

By John Blunsden

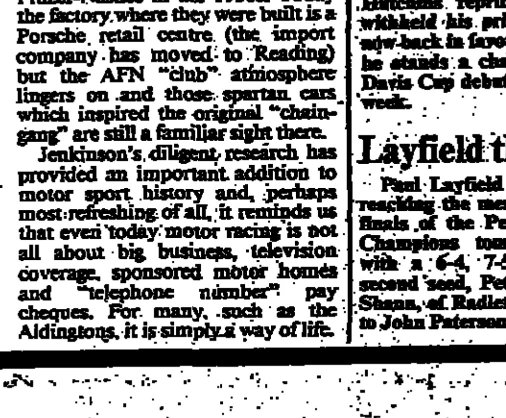
The enthusiasm of three brothers for sports cars and motor sports which led to the manufacuture of the Frazer-Nash car, and ultimately to the importation of Porsches into the United Kingdom, is the central theme of a fascinating book published this week. In *From Chain-drive to Turbocharger: The AFN Story* (Patrick Stephens Ltd, £19.95). Denis Jenkinson recalls the *triumphs* over intrigue and disaster as W. H., H. J. and D. A. Aldington established themselves in the 1930s as the manufacturers of a unique type of sports cars which, more than a quarter of a century after the last Frazer-Nash was built in the West London suburbs of Isleworth, still commands a passionate following in motor-sport circles.

Versatility and adaptability seemed to be the Aldingtons' strong cards as they faced adversity, hence their pre-war decision to import BMW cars and motorcycles as well as a light aircraft, their association after the war with the formation of Bristol Cars (now owned by Anthony Crook) and later their handling of DKW and Auto-Unions and their appointment as Porsche's sole concessionaires.

Th Aldingtons competed against people like Dick Seaman and B. Bira in the 1930s, while Stirling Moss and Mike Hawthorn were amongst many who found fame in Frazer-Nashes in the 1950s. Today the factory where they were built is a Porsche retail centre (the import company has moved to Reading) but the AFN "club" atmosphere lingers on and those spartan cars which inspired the original "chain-gang" are still a familiar sight there.

Jenkinson's diligent research has provided an important addition to motor sport history and, perhaps most refreshing of all, it reminds us that even today motor racing is not all about big business, television coverage, sponsored motor homes and "telephone number" pay cheques. For many, such as the Aldingtons, it is simply a way of life.

TENNIS



Bale: fined

Players get touch of discipline

By Rex Bellamy
Tennis Correspondent

Britain's national team manager, Paul Hutchins, has disciplined three young players for misconduct on court. they are Stuart Bale, aged 20, Michael Walker, 18, and Richard Whichelle, 17. Bale walked off court when losing a match during the qualifying competition for the United States championships. Walker and Whichelo have been penalized for their behaviour during the British junior grass-court championships.

Bale was an obvious candidate for this week's Davis Cup tie against Yugoslavia at Eastbourne, but after his conduct in New York he was not considered. In addition, he has been fined almost £400 and the Lawn Tennis Association have withdrawn financial report for his planned Australian tour and special coaching.

Walker and Whichello were to have received LTA backing, in cash and coaching, for their participation in next month's Dutch satellite circuit. That backing has been withdrawn.

Hutchins and the LTA have made it clear that their support depends on the players' self-discipline and general attitude to the game. "All the players understand why I have taken such strong action", Hutchins says. "And I am sure I will see the right responce from them in the months ahead."

That does not seem unreasonably optimistic: Stephen Shaw, aged 21, was disqualified from the Manchester tournament in June because of his bad behavior on court. Hutchins reprimanded Shaw and withheld his prize money. Shaw is now back in favour – so much so that he stands a chance of making his Davis Cup debut at Eastbourne this week.

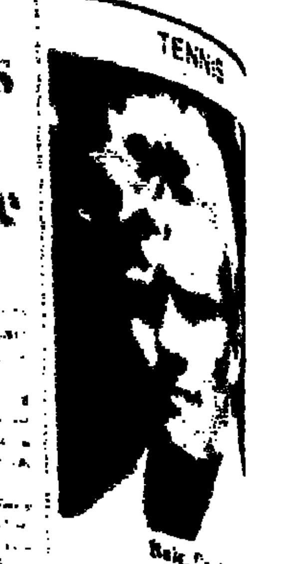
Layfield through

Paul Layfield upset the odds by reaching the men's singles quarter-finals of the Pernod Champion of Champions tournament in Spain with a 6-4, 7-5 win against the second seed, Peter Harding. David Shann, of Radlett, lost 6-3, 3-6, 4-6 to John Paterson of Glasgow.

Authorized Units & Insurance Funds

[illegible]

هكذا من الاصل



FOOTBALL: MINNOWS PREPARE TO MAKE A SPLASH IN MILK CUP AS BIG FISH PUT THEMSELVES AT RISK

Absentees from United's midfield leave room for comeback by Muhren

The seven Milk Cup ties tonight put more first division sides at risk against teams from the lower echelons. But because the second round is played over two legs the chances of small clubs making progress are remote.

Manchester United may have to give Billy Garton, aged 19, his first team debut at home to Burnley if Moran fails to recover from the bruised shin received against Liverpool on Saturday. Moses and Strachan are both doubtful and Olsen is on World Cup duty for Denmark against Norway. That should guarantee Muhren a game. Graham and Davies are also added to their squad.

Tottenham Hotspur do not expect Hazard to play in tonight's game at Halifax, after damaging his thigh in the first half of Saturday's victory at Aston Villa. "He played on and won the match for us but paid the price," the manager Peter Shreeves, said. "But though there have been results which will make my boys sit up and take care, I think we are professional enough to go up there and battle for a result." Halifax keep the squad that gave them their first home win on the season on Friday.

Leicester City face their former manager Frank McLintock, now with Brentford, with injury doubts about Wilson and their forward Alan Smith. Brentford add their new signing Alexander, and Lynch and Finney, who has recovered from an ankle injury, to their squad.

Chelsea will stage a big security operation at Stamford Bridge in an attempt to prevent crowd trouble for the visit of Millwall. But Chelsea's manager, John Neal, is just as worried about what could happen on the pitch against the third division side. "They're always tough battles against the Lions. George Graham has got a good team together. He demands 100 per cent and gets it from them. They'll make life very difficult for us."

Francis is standing by in case the regular goalkeeper, Niedzwiecki fails a fitness test on a shoulder injury. Chelsea will be unchanged for the fifth successive match and Dixon will be hoping for a return to last season's scoring exploits in the competition. He scored six times in Chelsea's first three Milk Cup ties, including a four-goal spree in one match against Gillingham but has managed only one goal in seven outings this season.

Everton visit Sheffield United with the side who drew with Southampton on Saturday. There is no return for Gray who has made only one full appearance this season and is again ruled out with an ankle injury. Sheffield United will be without their midfield player, Cockerill, who sits out the second match of a two-game ban after his sending off at Oldham. The full back Bolton, now available after a one-match suspension after his sending off in the same game, is likely to be recalled.

In the other ties Bradford City travel to Newcastle, who are losing momentum after a fine start to the season, and Rotherham United go to Stoke, who were beaten 4-0 at Arsenal.

● Brighton's goalkeeper, Joe Corrigan, yesterday won a League appeal against a fine imposed on him by his manager Chris Cattlin. The former England goalkeeper had been fined two weeks' wages by Cattlin after criticising him in a national newspaper. But the League appeals tribunal upheld Corrigan's appeal, and afterwards the Professional Footballers' Association secretary, Gordon Taylor, said: "I am pleased for Joe's sake: It was an unreasonable and unnecessary action by the Club."

Corrigan, who has not played in Brighton's first team this season, claimed in the article that Cattlin had blocked his possible transfer



Muhren: chance to reclaim his place

City put an end to Blackpool spree

By Stuart Jones
Football Correspondent

Manchester City	4
Blackpool	2

Manchester City came back in style at Maine Road last night after finding themselves two goals down to their fourth division opponents within nine minutes of their Milk Cup second round, first leg tie.

Blackpool, who were members of the First division half a dozen years ago, now have no option but to cut back on their expenditure. That eases some problems, such as team selection. Since they currently have only 12 available professionals, Sam Ellis merely has to write the appropriate numbers next to the names.

Their economy measures are apparent on the pitch as well. They work on the admirable principle that if they expend energy in reaching the opposing penalty areas, they might as well score while they are there. They illustrated the point in their opening attacks, after just 12 seconds and then again in the ninth minute.

From the kick off a move that was threaded instantly up the middle through Hetzke, Stewart and Britton ended with a simple lob from Windridge. From a subsequent free kick, taken short by Britton, Moore crossed for Greenall to head home and easily. Their start bordered on the sensational.

But all too soon their own defence was shown to be as threadbare and midway through the first half City were level. The origins of both goals were crosses from the flanks, low from the left by Lomax and high from the right by Power. Wilson with an outstretched foot, and Cunningham, with a glancing nod, claimed them.

There might have been more before the interval. Britton's intended back pass was chested inadvertently by the referee into the path of Kinsey, who recovered sufficiently from the surprise to go round O'Rourke and close in on the unguarded net. Walsh cleared his shot from an oblique angle by the foot of a post.

Blackpool were never safe while Wilson was weaving his way past the new and relatively inexperienced owners of the famous old orange shirts but it was Baker, one if his midfield colleagues who was credited with City's thid with yet another header from Phillips' free kick some 20 minutes from the end.

Eight minutes from time Cunningham produced City's fourth telling header of the night to make it 4-2.

MANCHESTER CITY: A Williams, G Lomax, P Power, N Reid, M McCarthy, D Phillips, G Smith, G Baker, A Cunningham, C Wilson, S Kinsey.
BLACKPOOL: W O'Rourke, D Moore, M Walsh, M Conroy, S Hetzke, C Greenall, I Britton, D Windridge, P Stewart, J Deary, A Dyer.
Referee: K Redfern (Whitley Bay).

ICE SKATING

Judges unanimous at Boitano's brillance

By Dennis Bird

Brian Boitano, the American Olympic skater, gave a masterly display of compulsory figure skating on the first day of the international event by St Ivel at Richmond ice rink yesterday. He was unanimously placed first by judges from seven nations, winning all three figures. Vanessa Riley, the British judge, twice awarded him 4.0 for an ivent in which the marks seldom rose above 3.2.

In second place was Grzegorz Filipowski (Poland), a 17-year-old veteran who has competed in world championships since 1980. Joachim Ehmann (West Germany) was third, and Kevin Parker (Canada) narrowly beat Victor Petrenko, the young Russian, for fourth place. Paul Robinson and Stephen Pickavance, of Britain, were sixth and eighth respectively in this part of the three-stage event.

Two of the women skaters competing spent their birthdays on ice yesterday. Tracy Wilson, the Canadian ice-dancer, was 23, and in the singles event, Claudia Villiger, (Switzerland) earned herself a welcome fifteenth birthday present – second place in compulsory figures. Both she and Cornelia Tesch (West Germany), the leader, showed admirable control in the difficult forward loop-change-loop figure.

Kathryn Adams, a petite Californian, was third on the outside rocker, but was overtaken by Cynthia Coull (Canada) whose loops were almost the best of the event. Simone Koch (East Germany), probably the strongest free skater in the competition, had a disastrous morning. Her eighth place in the figures leaves her little hope of victory.

The British girls, Karen Wood and Susan Jackson, had an unexpected opportunity to renew their past rivalry. Miss Jackson wrested the national championship from Miss Wood last season, and was originally the only British singles entrant for the competition, when Agnes Gosselin, the French champion, had to withdraw through injury. Miss Wood was invited to compete instead. She was British champion in 1980 and 1982.

In 1983 she was dropped from Britain's world team, and this week she is seeking to reestablish herself before the national titles are contested again in November. At present she is lying fifth, with four of the seven judges giving her slightly better marks than Miss Jackson.

MEN'S COMPULSORY FIGURES: 1, B Boitano (US) 0.6 pts; 2, G Filipowski (Pol) 1.2; 3, J Ehmann (WG) 1.8; 4, K Parker (Can) 2.4; 5, V Petrenko (USSR) 3.0; 6, P V Robinson (GB) 3.6. Other British placing: 8, S Pickavance 4.8.

WOMEN'S COMPULSORY FIGURES: 1, C Tesch (WG) 0.6; 2, C Villiger (Switz) 1.2; 3, C Coull (Can) 1.8; 4, K Adams (US) 2.4; 5, K L Wood (GB) 3.0; 6, S A Jackson (GB) 3.6.

SHOW JUMPING

Whitaker's first class flight

By Jenny MacArthur

Michael Whitaker, who won a team silver medal at the Olympics, made a bold start to the three-day Everest Double Glazing championships at Northwood in Middlesex, when he rode the 13-year-old Red Flight to victory in the North Face Stakes yesterday. Whitaker's typically fast and well-judged round clipped 3/100ths of a second off the time of the professional rider, Nick Skelton, who had to be content with second place on the sponsors' nine-year-old Everest Radius.

Geoff Billington, who lives near Whitaker in Cheshire, had held the early lead on Brinklow and then beat his own time on his second horse, J R, to finish in third and fourth places. Red Flight, who is owned by the Egyptian Samir Mahmood and leased to Whitaker's sponsor, Next Collectables, has had only a handful of outings since finishing ninth at the World Cup in Sweden in April.

Later in the evening, Steven Smith, who also won an Olympic team silver stole the limelight in the Georgian Stakes on Clear Sound. Less than 4/100th of a second separated him from Gary Gillespie on G-Force and Michael Whitaker on Colour Way, who finished second and third respectively. Smith's older brother Robert, had the fastest time on Sanyo Sweet Music, but knocked down the last fence.

Geoff Glazzard took the opening Eiger Stakes riding the giant 17.3 hands high Penwood Brandon. It was only the third time Glazzard had ridden the six-year-old horse who was bought from Ireland a year ago. There has been a remarkable turn-around in fortunes for Glazzard whose future looked bleak earlier this year after losing the ride on his top horse, Apollo. However, Penwood Fleetline, on whom he won the grand prix in Leige in Belgium a fortnight ago, is proving a worthy substitute, and now Penwood Brandon, described by Glazzard as a "a big baby", suggests himself as a useful second string.

RESULTS: North Face Stakes: 1, Red Flight (M Whitaker) 0 faults in 43.69sec; 2, Everest Radius (N Skelton) 0:43.72; 3, J R (G Billington) 0:44.02.
Georgian Stakes: 1, Clear Sound (S Smith) 0:36.59; 2, G-Force (G Gillespie) 0:36.60; 3, Colour Way (M Whitaker) 0:36.62.
Eiger Stakes: 1, Penwood Brandon (G Glazzard) 0:25.5; 2, Certain Style (A Austin) 0:26.69; 3, Dimpleknowe (J Whitaker) 0:26.84.

SNOOKER

Spencer: not disheartened

Spencer to carry on potting

John Spencer, who has won the world title three times, made an unsuccessful return to professional snooker yesterday after suffering all summer with an eye muscular disorder which threatened to end his career because of double vision.

Although Spencer was beaten 5-2 by Silvino Francisco, of South Africa, in the first round of the Jameson Whiskey international tournament at Newcastle, he was not disheartened. "If anything, the match has given me a tremendous boost. Obviously I am disappointed at losing but I noticed no problems and the match has given me the encouragement I need to carry on playing."

Spencer made a break of 51, the highest of the match in the second frame but could not match Francisco's consistency.

Willie Thorne beat the New Zealand newcomer Dene O'Kane, aged 20, by 5-3.

Thorne had a brak of 104 in the third frame to go 3-0 up, although O'Kane hit back strongly to level 3-3, Thorne compiled breaks of 54 and 61 to win the next two frames and the match.

On Monday night two leading Canadians, Kirk Stevens and Bill Werbeniuk were elimated.

First round: S Francisco (SAF) bt J Spencer (Radcliffe) 5-2. Frames (Francisco first) 59-50, 44-76, 69-17, 51-62, 58-3, 67-11, 82-8. W Thorne (Leicester) bt D O'Kane (NZ) 5-3. Frames (Thorne first) 94-33, 123-5, 110-2, 9-76, 45-71, 38-63, 82-18, 85-27. M Gauvreau (Can) bt K Stevens (Can) 5-1. Frames (Gauvreau first) 69-30, 63-20, 31-62, 77-4, 69-34, 61-39. A Newbury (Wales) bt W Werbeniuk (Can) 5-2. Frames (Newbury first) 78-53, 55-11, 21-89, 87-47, 46-60, 103-14, 53-38.

Americans moot plan for survival

New York (Reuter) – The North American Soccer League (NASL), hit by falling attendances and a shrinking membership, may permit its clubs to play a number of games next season against foreign sides. Jim Henderson, an NASL official, says clubs may also take part in international cup competitions during the 1985 season.

The proposals are widely seen as a last-ditch move to keep the league alive. Mr Henderson discounted reports that the league's demise was imminent, but he said he could not guarantee they would operate again next year; the league was established in 1968.

The average attendance during the past season, with nine clubs as against 12 a year ago, was 10,727, about 2,500 down on the previous year.

Mr Henderson said that it was impossible to predict how many teams would return for the 1985 outdoor season. "We expect to have something definite on that by the middle of October", he said.

The attraction of international matches involving NASL clubs was demonstrated during the past season, he said: "Six of the nine clubs played a total of 21 international games, which drew 330,073 fans, for an average of 15,718."

The proposals to include international games and also in cup tournaments during the regular season were made recently by Clive Toye, chairman of Toronto Blizzard. "We're already considering an application by the Mexican Soccer Federation to enter into a competition with four or five of their teams in a cup event", Mr Henderson said. "Toye and some league officials are meeting Mexican Federation officials in Mexico City to discuss the idea."

Of the nine clubs in the NASL this season, New York Cosmos suffered the sharpest decline in gates. Cosmos, who play in East Rutherford, New Jersey, reached a high point average attendance of 47,856 in 1978, but gates have steadily declined, dropping to 27,242 last year and to a low point of 12,896 this past season. "By contrast; in five international games at home this year, the Cosmos averaged 31,927," Mr Henderson said.

The NASL official also said that the league would not operate an indoor circuit next winter, but that four clubs – New York, Chicago, Minnesota and San Diego – would be permitted to play in the rival Major Soccer League. Mr Henderson said that New York and Minnesota planned to field teams in the NASL next summer, but Chicago and San Diego had not yet decided whether they would take part.

Saunders re-signs Bremner

Birmingham City moved into the transfer market again yesterday by signing Des Bremner from Aston Villa, subject to a medical examination. Ron Saunders, the Birmingham manager, who raised £300,000 by selling the goalkeeper Tony Coton to Watford, agreed a nominal fee with Villa after the Scottish midfield player had turned down an offer from Luton Town the previous day.

Bremner, 32 earlier this month, won League championship and European Cup medals in his five years with Villa, making 174 League appearances. He was signed from Hibernian when Saunders was in charge at Villa Park and now becomes the eighth former Villa player to join Birmingham in two years and a half.

Bobby Gould, the Coventry City manager, revealed yesterday that his bid of £200,000 for the former England centre forward, Peter Withe, was turned down by Villa after negotiations lasting a week.

Chelsea have signed Darren Wood from Middlesbrough to reinforce their squad. The fee will be around £50,000, providing Chelsea's midfield player Tony McAndrew agrees to return to Ayresome Park in a part-exchange deal.

Wood, aged 20, is a former captain of England schoolboys and can play at either right back or in central defence. He has played more than 100 league games from Middlesbrough but was keen to grasp the opportunity of first division football.

McAndrew, a former Chelsea captain, signed from Middlesbrough for £95,000 just over two years ago but a back injury severely restricted his appearances for Chelsea.

Wood: exchange deal

Thistle content to dream on

Meadowbank Thistle, who have emerged as the surprise element in Scotland's League Cup, sponsored by Skol, visit the mighty Rangers at Ibrox tonight still dreaming of a Hampden Park final next month. The part-time club from the lower reaches of the first division face the cup holders in the first leg of the semi-final with a refreshing sense of fun and mischief, despite the huge odds stacked against them.

Meadowbank have proved to be something of an enigma this season. Despite beating Morton and Hibernian, of the premier division, on the way to the last four, they are the only side in Scotland not to have registered a league win.

However their ambitious young manager, Terry Christie, said jokingly "I'm not concerned about our league form – we can think about that after next month's final at Hampden. People want to know what I think we can realistically achieve against Rangers at Ibrox, but who wants to be realistic at a time like this? It is the biggest game in the club's history and we are all floating on air just at the thought of being in the semi-finals. We want to enjoy it and dream a little bit longer."

The Meadowbank forward, Smith, is doubtful with a leg injury but Christie said: "Everyone else is fit and I will be looking for the players to rise to the occasion

Rangers suffered a setback when their new captain, Paterson, and the midfield player, Russell, were injured in training, so there is a quick recall for the deposed captain, McClelland – who yesterday signed a new six-week contract – and the forward, Clark.

In the other semi-final, between two premier division sides, Heart of Midlothian have problems for the match against Dundee United at Tynecastle. Mackay is out and the forward, Robertson, and the player-manager, Macdonald, are doubtful. Robertson picked up a bug in Paris last week, while Macdonald has an ankle injury.

Dundee United contest their sixth successive League Cup semi-final, with Holt likely to make a comeback

Monday night's Milk Cup matches

Liverpool escape deep embarrassment

By Stuart Jones

There was one performance of rare distinction in the goalless Milk Cup second-round, first-leg match at Edgeley Park on Monday night, but that should cause no surprise. One side has a squad of only some 15 professionals, including half a dozen free transfers, assembled at a cost of £40,000 and currently lying eighty-sixth in the League's order of merit.

The other, as well as being the holders of the trophy for the past four years, are the reigning champions of England and Europe. One of their representatives, Gillespie, has so far cost them £150,000 for each of his two appearances since he was signed 15 months ago. The difference in relative values was obvious. Or it should have been.

The night's honours belonged indisputably to Stockport County, who have won only one of their fourth division fixtures this season. As they rose far above expectations, particularly in the first half, Liverpool fell so far below them that for an hour they were hovering close to the edge of the deepest embarrassment.

But for the speed and balance of Walsh and the fire-power of Whelan, Liverpool were as undistinguished a bunch of internationals as can be imagined. Neither the absence of the injured Dalglish and Lawrenson nor their tiring matches recently in Poland and Manchester should excuse a display that was as ragged as it was aimless.

Stockport, responding to an occasion that amounted to a cup final in itself, offered a genuine threat from as early as the first minute. A fierce drive from Williams was caught at the second attempt by Grobbelaar, who was to go on to be by far the more active of the two goalkeepers.

In five meetings Stockport have scored only three goals against Liverpool: Reid in 1939, Herd in 1950 and White in1965 are the members of the elite group and Thorpe, Coyle and Taylor (twice) almost added their names to the list before the interval, while Stockport's energy and ideas were still fresh.

As their enterprise reached its natural conclusion, the holders took over without ever being convincing. Although Whelan did succeed in knocking off a policeman's helmet, their accuracy was otherwise wayward. For Stockport, the game was at least a healthy financial exercise.

Graduate Kerr's double-first

By Peter Ball

Although only their goals bore the hallmark of first division superiority, that was enough to take Aston Villa safely through their second-round, first-leg Milk Cup match at the Show Ground, with a 3–2 margin of victory over their struggling fourth division opposition, Scunthorpe United, on Monday night.

In their present state, depleted by injury, Villa will probably be quite happy with that. There was also some relief for Graham Turner in the cool finishing of the 17-year-old forward, Paul Kerr, who marked his full debut with two well-taken goals.

Scunthorpe could derive some pleasure from their performance. They gave Villa considerable trouble and kept going until the end, their late rally rewarded with a consolation goal for Whitehead. In their current troubled state they will also be thankful for the gate of over 6,000, about four times their usual attendance, small mercy though that is.

The sparseness of the crowd for the visit of a first division side of some reputation again calls into question whether the decision to play second-round matches over two legs to ensure two gates was made on the right premise.

There would surely have been more for a sudden-death tie.

Slowly, Villa came to terms with the requirements after initially looking bewildered and, on occasion, battered. Kerr's first goal – slipping the ball home following a superb pass by Walters – temporarily took the wind out of Scunthorpe's sails.

However, McMahon, the victim of an early scything tackle by Whitehead, stayed in the dressing room at half-time, and Villa's rearrangement gave Scunthorpe the opening to get back into the game as Graham helped on Brolly's corner and Lester applied the decisive touch.

Once again Villa looked as if they would rather be elsewhere as Scunthorpe battered away enthusiastically. But it was Villa who scored, as Gibson, who had moved into midfield, rifled home a 20-yard drive. Four minutes later Kerr scored the third, and that seemed to be that.

To all intents and purposes it probably will be; but Scunthorpe bounced back as Whitehead met another Brolly corner to reduce the deficit.

Yesterday's results

MILK CUP: Second round, first leg: Arsenal 4, Bristol Rovers 0; Birmingham City 4, Plymouth Argyle 1; Blackburn Rovers 1, Oxford United 1; Fulham 2, Carlisle United 0; Gillingham 1, Leeds United 2; Grimsby Town 3, Barnsley 0; Ipswich Town 4, Derby County 2; Manchester City 4, Blackpool 2; Orient 1, Luton Town 4; Portsmouth 1, Nottingham Forest 0; Preston North End 3, Norwich City 3; Sheffield Wednesday 3, Huddersfield Town 0; Shrewsbury Town 2, Bolton Wanderers 2; Southampton 3, Hull City 2; Sunderland 2, Crystal Palace 1; Walsall 1, Coventry City 2; Wigan Athletic 0, West Bromwich Albion 0; York City 2, Queen's Park Rangers 4.

UEFA UNDER-21 CHAMPIONSHIP: Group five: Hungary 2, Austria 0.
FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Crystal Palace 2, Ipswich 5; Millwall 1, Southampton 0; Queen's Park Rangers 3, Watford 0.

RUGBY UNION

CLUB MATCHES: Orrell 59, St Helens 3; Plymouth Albion 21, Devonport Services 6.

Yashin has a leg amputated

Moscow, Reuter – Lev Yashin, the Russian goalkeeper who played in three World Cup finals between 1958 and 1966, has had a leg amputated to save his life. Yashin, aged 55, was flown back to Moscow from a football veterans' gathering in Budapest for emergency treatment for thrombosis.

Officials said Yashin, who suffered a heart attack two years ago, was recovering in a Moscow hospital. Yashin played 78 times for his country and received the Order of Lenin for his services to football. He won a gold medal at the 1956 Olympic Games in Melbourne.

He spent his entire playing career, 21 years, at Dynamo Moscow. Since retirement he has worked for the Soviet Football Federation and is the body's deputy chief.

Yashin, who was an imposing figure in his all black strip, earned the nickname "The Panther". His loyalty to Moscow Dynamo was rewarded in 1971 when he captained the side against a world XI led by Bobby Charlton in front of 100,000 people at Lenin Stadium.

● Fernando Chalana, the Portuguese midfield player who has still not appeared for the French champions Bordeaux since his transfer over two months ago, had a thigh operation yesterday. Chalana will be out for at least another month as he will be in hospital for a week and will not resume training for three weeks after that.

Wolves set up the kill

By Dennis Shaw

Quality finishing that was first division in its origins left its mark on a second-round Milk Cup tie of mixed pedigree and high excitement at Vale Park on Monday night, as Wolverhampton Wanderers took a 2-1 lead over Port Vale in the first leg.

An encouraging opening, when Buckland shot into the side netting and Pearce was forced to save hurriedly from Langley, was all Wolves could offer in the first half. Once Vale had established that the 1984 vintage Wolves are a second-rate version of the famed Old Golds, they blossomed in both aggression and confidence.

Griffiths should have supplied the goal they were beginning to warrant but mis-hit his chance before Brown gave an exhibition of finishing par excellence. Starting 40 yards out, he beat three challenges and buried his shot in the net from 30 yards with the goalkeeper still waiting for it.

Fortunately for Wolves, subsequent events suggested they had been below their peak and Port Vale above theirs. After stepping up a gear, Evans accepted a knock-on by Langley to clip a low drive off the inside of the upright to change it all.

From that point on, Wolves were in charge, the decisive moment arriving eight minutes from time when Crainie's right-wing corner was headed on for Dodd to steam in at the far post.

Monday's results

MILK CUP: Second round, first leg: Port Vale 1, Wolverhampton W 2; Scunthorpe Utd 2, Aston Villa 3; Stockport Co 0, Liverpool 0.

GOLA LEAGUE: Altrincham 1, Worcester 1; Northwich Victoria 1, Nuneaton 0; Kidderminster 3, Yeovil 0.
NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Grantham 1, Stafford Rangers 1; Mossley 1, Goole 3.
SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Bill Dellow Cup: First round: Chelmsford 5, Chatham 1; Fareham Town 2, Andover 0; Leicester United 3, Corby 1; Poole 2 Dorchester 1; Salisbury 2, RS Southampton 1; Waterlooville 0, Gosport 0.
CENTRAL LEAGUE: Division Two: Leicester 1, Rotherham 0.
FA CUP QUALIFYING ROUND: Second replay: Chalfont St Peter 1, Oldbury United 3.
OTHER MATCH: Carshalton 0, British Army 4.

Curb on Linfield visit

Shamrock Rovers are trying to discourage Linfield supporters from travelling south of the border to Dublin for the European Cup second leg game at Milltown next Wednesday.

Rovers have withdrawn an allocation of an estimated total of 15,000 tickets to the Linfield supporters. But the Irish League side's supporters are believed to be going ahead with their plans to travel from Belfast.

The Milltown Residents' Association have put pressure on Rovers to prevent Linfield supporters from travelling after the violence on the terraces and streets when Bohemians played Rangers in the UEFA Cup match at Dalymount Park last Tuesday.

The Rovers director, Louis Kilcoyne, said: "Nobody will get into the ground without a ticket."

● Nottingham Forest have announced an untaxed profit of £402,000 for the last financial year. The annual report shows that Forest's home league gate receipts showed a £100,000 increase to £514,000, but season tickets sales dropped by nearly £47,000 to £402,000.

SCHOOLS FOOTBALL

Malvern's sparkle has Highgate feeling flat

By George Chesterton

Malvern	3
Highgate	0

Dominance in midfield and speed to the ball gave Malvern the edge over a well-organized Highgate team. From the kick-off, Malvern on the attack and within two minutes Roper, in the Highgate goal, did well to intercept a cross from Doerr.

Gilbert, the Malvern captain, was a constant threat, and after 16 minutes seized a half-chance to score from 10 yards. Pougatch all but followed his example a few minutes later as Malvern got into full stride. Lindsay was much in evidence, tackling well and seldom wasting a pass.

Lindstrom the Highgate captain, did much hard work ti steady his side's defence but early in the second half, Gilbert rattled them again by scoring with a hard left-foot drive from the edge of the penalty area.

The third goal came when Collings was put through and produced a hard shot which Roper, who played courageously throughout, could only parry, allowing Pougatch to head home the rebound. Despite this Highgate rallied, with Iehrfreund shooting narrowly wide just before the final whistle.

MALVERN: S Hepworth; R Doerr, S Dowson, J Tandy, G King, L Lindsay, B Rusling, E Gilbert, D Ferguson, C Collings, M Pougatch. Sub: A Lupt.
HIGHGATE: J Roper; D Michael, W Wawn, A Margal, P Lawrence, M Lindstrom, Z Nashoush, Z Nashoush, T Nashoush, S Iehrfreund, J Falk, C Nworocha. Sub: A Simon.
Referee: T King (Worcester).

TODAY'S FIXTURES

7.30 unless stated

FOOTBALL

Cup Winners' Cup
First round, second leg
Hamrun Spartans v Ballymena (5.0)

Milk Cup
Second round, first leg
Chelsea v Millwall
Halifax Town v Tottenham Hotspur
Leicester City v Brentford (7.45)
Manchester United v Burnley
Newcastle United v Bradford City
Sheffield United v Everton
Stoke City v Rotherham United

Scottish League Cup
Semi-finals, first leg
Heart of Midlothian v Dundee United
Rangers v Meadowbank Thistle

GOLA LEAGUE: Kettering v Runcorn; Maidstone v Dagenham; Scarborough v Barrow; Weymouth v Bath
NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Burton v Buxton
SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Bill Dellow Cup: First round: Basingstoke v Addlestone and Weybridge; Cheltenham v Bromsgrove; Dover v Canterbury; King's Lynn v Cambridge City; VS Rugby v Shepshed Charterhouse; Wellingborough v Rushden; Willenhall v Sutton Coldfield.
CENTRAL LEAGUE: First division: Aston Villa v Nottingham Forest (7.0); Second division: Huddersfield v Derby; Bolton v Hull (7.0); Port Vale v Blackpool (7.0); Sunderland v Leeds; Wolves v Middlesbrough (7.0); York v Doncaster (7.0).
FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Norwich v Bristol Rovers; Reading v Brighton.
IRISH LEAGUE: Gold Cup: Semi-final: Glenavon v Glentoran (at Windsor Park, 7.45).
ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: Second division south: Ruislip Manor v Chertsey; Molesey v Dorking.

RUGBY UNION

CLUB MATCHES: Llanelli v Gloucester (7.0); London Welsh v Metropolitan Police (6.45); Maesteg v Tredegar (7.0); Mossley v Rugby; Newbridge v Neath (7.15); Pontypridd v Cardiff (7.0).
COUNTY MATCHES: Hampshire v Sussex (at Havant RFC, 5.30); Hertfordshire v Eastern Counties (at Hertford RFC, 6.30).
OTHER MATCHES: Abbey v Old Albanians; London Hospital v Guy's Hospital; Salisbury v Bath United; Saltash v HMS Defiance.

RUGBY LEAGUE

LANCASHIRE CUP: Quarter-finals: Barrow v St Helens; Rochdale v Leigh (7.45); Swinton v Wigan.
YORKSHIRE CUP: Quarter-finals: Bradford Northern v Leeds; Featherstone Rovers v Bramley; Hull Kingston Rovers v Huddersfield; York v Hull (5.30).

OTHER SPORT

LACROSSE: Women's tour match: England reserves v United States (at Crystal Palace, 7.0).

IN BRIEF

Australia pull out of B international

The B international between England and Australia due to take place at Newcastle, on December 5, has bn cancelled because Australia will be abroad at the time. The Australians are planning a short tour in which they will play a number of top clubs, but the international date agreed between the countries apparently falls outside their itinerary and an alternative date cannot be arranged.

RUGBY UNION: Only three of the players who began France's tour of Japan with a 60–22 victory last Sunday have been retained for the second match here today. The French, who overran a Japanese selection in their first game can expect a sterner test from the club champions, Shin Nittetsu Kamaishi.

CYCLING: Alekei Grewal, aged 22, of the United States, the Olympic road race gold medal winner at Los Angeles last month, has signed a two-year contract with the Dutch professional team Panasonic.

SPORTS AID FOUNDATION: Paul Zetter is to resign as the chairman of the Sports Aid Foundation. He will be replaced on April 1 next year by the Tesco chairman, Sir Leslie Porter. Zetter will continue as a governor. In the nine years of its existence, the SAF has raised more than £2m, under the guidance of Zetter, to help British sports men and women compete.

GOLF: Craig Royston High School won the Golf Foundation Schools qualifying round at New Battle, Midlothian, yesterday.

FOR THE RECORD

FOOTBALL

CZECHOSLOVAKIAN LEAGUE: ZTA Petrzalka 0, Slavia Prague 5; Bohemians Prague 4, Dukla [illegible]

ALBANIAN LEAGUE: [illegible]

AFRICAN CHAMPIONS CUP: [illegible]

BASEBALL

AMERICAN LEAGUE: [illegible]

NATIONAL LEAGUE: [illegible]

AMERICAN FOOTBALL

NATIONAL LEAGUE: [illegible]

SNOOKER

UK CHAMPIONSHIP: [illegible]

GOLF

US PGA EARNINGS: [illegible]

AER LINGUS SCHOOLS CHAMPIONSHIP: [illegible]

LPGA EARNINGS: [illegible]

TENNIS

WTA EARNINGS (US unless stated): 1, M Navratilova $2,080,758 (£1,653,897); 2, C Evert [illegible]

TABLE TENNIS

[illegible]

Shanghai applies

Kobe, Japan (AFP) – Shanghai, China's biggest city, hopes to stage the fifteenth World University Games in 1989, the president of the International Federation of University Sports (FISU), Primo Nebiolo, said here yesterday. Mr Nebiolo said that Indianapolis had already applied to host the Games that year.

Criquielion offer

Roubaix (AFP) – Claude Criquielion, the Belgian cyclist who won the world road race title in Barcelona earlier this month, is considering an offer to join the French La Redoute team. Criquielion, aged 27 is with Splendor, of Belgium. Stephen Roche, of Ireland, is to remain as leader of La Redoute.

RACING: NEWMARKET TRAINER'S APPEAL AGAINST CONTROVERSIAL DISQUALIFICATION OF PETRIZZO IN DONCASTER CUP IS OVERRULED BY STEWARDS

Sandown mile to bring out the best in Middlesex

By Mandarin

Little has gone right for Steve Cauthen this month, but the talented young American has bright prospects of a double at Sandown Park this afternoon with **Middlesex** (nap) in the Teddington Nursery and Manimstar in the Albert Handicap.

Middlesex was beaten 10 lengths by Local Suitor on his debut at York last month, but shaped well and confirmed that promise when winning a division of the maiden race at Chester nine days later from Danyiyar and Bolling Knight. The form of both those races was franked at the end of last week when Daniyar and Bollin Knight won easily in good company and Local Suitor beat a high-class field in the Mill Reef Stakes.

On his latest run at Doncaster a fortnight ago, Middlesex was hampered at a crucial stage of the race but once he saw daylight ran on well to be beaten threequarters of a length and the same by Assemblyman and Grayfoot. His manner of racing that day suggested he would be suited by a mile and he gets his chance over that trip this afternoon.

Dawn's Delight is likely to head the market for the Albert Handicap after his Portland Cup win, but he is clearly held by **Manimstar** on early season form. Manimstar finished three lengths behind Ken Ivory's gelding at Salisbury in April and two and a half lengths behind him at Lingfield Park in May. With Dawn's Delight penalized 8lb for his Doncaster success, Manimstar is now 18lb better off campared to their Salisbury run and 13lb better off on Lingfield running.

Both those races were over six furlongs and this afternoon's race, over the minimum trip, is far more likely to suit my selection as the nine victories of Dawn's Delight have all been over six furlongs.

With an eye to the future, the most informative race of the day is likely to be the Granby Stakes in which Kalkour and Hidden Heights, highly-rated by Michael Stoute and Luca Cumani, their respective trainers, attempt to maintain their unbeaten records.

Kalkour had the subsequent York winner, Mac's Reef, back in fourth place when winning at Sandown, but I prefer the form of the Yarmouth race won by **Hidden Heights**. Pacific Gold, the runner-up, went on to split Local Suitor and Middlesex at York, while Downing Street, third at Yarmouth, won a good race at Doncaster and was not disgraced when seventh in the Mill Reef on Saturday.

Tom Boat, Solo Native and Numchuek all have good form to their credit, but Hidden Heights could be one out of the top drawer

However Numchuek fares in the Granb Stakes, I expect John Dunlop, his trainer, to be on the mark with **Nebanna** in the Autumn Handicap and **Celtic Assembly** in the Mitre Maiden Fillies' Stakes. I Particularly like the chance of Celtic Assembly, whose second to Miss Beaulieu in the Lupe Stakes at Goodwood in May reads better than anything achieved by her opponents.

Double Schwartz is at last starting to fulfil the promise he showed as a two-year-old and should not be extended to gain his second win in a week in the Raffingora Sprint Stakes at Beverley.

Henry Cecil, Gaius's trainer, should end the day on a winning note with **Coolaroo** in the second division of the Willerby Maiden Stakes. Coolaroo finished fifth to Dame Nellie in a good Salisbury maiden race two weeks ago and **English Spring**, fourth in the same race, can underline the value of the form by winning the first division an hour earlier.

Jockey Club fail to back Brittain

Clive Brittain, the Newmarket trainer, has lost his appeal against the controversial disqualification of his Petrizzo in the Doncaster Cup earlier this month.

A disappointed Brittain emerged from the 90-minute Jockey Club inquiry in London yesterday and said: "The stewards agreed it was a marginal decision. I consider Petrizzo was unlucky to lose the race in the first place. I came here for a second opinion and it went against me, but I refuse to claim I was robbed – the stewards did what they felt was right."

Brittain has studied the video replay of the race time and time again at home. He said: "It is a case of the eyes telling you what you want to see."

Petrizzo, the 33-1 outsider, ridden by John Lowe, finished first, one and a half lengths ahead of Wagoner, ridden by Tony Ives, who successfully lodged an objection aginst the winner for "taking my ground."

The video film shows Wagoner was the meat in the sandwich, squeezed between the challenging Petrizzo and the weakening odds-on favourite, Gildoran, a quarter of a mile from home in the group three race worth £18,747 to the winner.

The Jockey Club's disciplinary committee heard evidence from Brittain, Lowe, Ives, and Gildoran's jockey, Steve Cauthen, before ordering the appeal.

Pebbles, seen here winning the 1,000 Guineas, has delighted Clive Brittain in her recent home gallops and is a definite runner in the Champion Stakes

Britain was not downhearted for too long, however, and there was a smile on his face when he was asked about plans for his classic winning filly, Pebbles. "She worked over one and a quarter miles with Paul Bradwell up this morning, and was very impressive. She will definitely go for the Champion Stakes," Brittain said.

● Keeneland Association have received full payment of $8,250,000 for the Northern Dancer-Ballade colt which was sold at the July selected yearling sale, James E. Bassett III, the president of Keeneland, has announced.

Shortly after the sale, a minor problem was discovered in the colt's left front foot which led to discussions between the consignor, Windfields Farm, and the purchasers, Robert Sangster and Partners.

"The colt is still in Kentucky and is responding extremely well", Charles Taylor, the president of Windfields, says. "To indicate our confidence in the colt, Windfields has repurchased a 50 per cent interest."

It is expected that the colt will be sent to Ireland later this year, to be trained by Vincent O'Brien and to race for the partnership in the colours of Robert Sangster.

O'Brien colt among Longchamp acceptors

Despite the fact that Pat Eddery has been booked to ride Rainbow Quest, Vincent O'Brien has left in Sadler's Wells at the first forfeit stage for the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe, sponsored by Trusthouse Forte (Desmond Stoneham writes). A total of 45 horses remain in the race, which will be run over 12 furlongs at Longchamp on October 7.

News from France is that last year's Arc heroine, All Along, is due back from New York this morning and she could well line up for a second attempt to win Europe's richest race with her stablemate, Sagace.

Alain de Royer-Dupré will work the Aga Khan's Darshaan on Thursday and will probably make a decision as to the colt's presence in the Arc after the gallop. François Boutin reports that Northern Trick made a splendid recovery after beating Circus Plume in the Prix Vermeille and this filly can now be considered a definite runner.

ARC ACCEPTORS: Carlingford Castle, Jaber, Tarik, Tolomeo, Lovely Dancer, Ivory, Mill Plantation, Teenoso, Arctic Lord, Sagre du Nord, Sailor's Dance, Strawberry Road, Jupiter Island, Garde Royale, Castle Guard, Sagace, Mare de Litz, Time Charter, Fly Me, Stanerra, Margello, Estrapade, Luth Enchantee, Sun Princess, All Along, Alphabatim, Bozzoni, Rainbow Quest, Abdab, Darshaan, Commanche Run, Balkan Prince, Long Mick, Seattle Song, Sadler's Wells, Welnor, Cariellor, Eulya, Marble Run, Desirable, Daily Busy, Princess Pati, Northern Trick, Une Folie, Media Luna, Treizieme.

● The Horserace Betting Levy Board is to appoint a financial controller, as recommended in the recent Peat Marwick report.

SANDOWN PARK

GOING: good (straight course); good to soft (round)
Tote Double: 3.35, 4.40. Treble: 3.0, 4.5, 5.10
Draw: 5f-low numbers best; and 1m-high

2.30 OXSHOTT APPRENTICE NURSERY HANDICAP (2-y-o: £2,099: 5f) (8 runners)

101 21001 MIRMIRAN (Aga Khan) M Stoute 9-8 (8 ex) ... K Bradshaw 7
102 131402 ALBANY LAD (CD) (Mrs L Davies) R Hannon 9-7 ... L Jones 3 5
103 024223 CHASE PAPERCHASE (J Bray) R Armstrong 8-13 ... P Struthers 3 8
104 211000 FREMONT BOY (D) (Miss S Prewitt) C James 8-10 ... C Rutter 3 2
106 020044 EDWIN'S PRINCESS (D) (V Randell) K Ivory 8-2 ... G Mash 7 3
108 021000 DUCK FLIGHT (D) (R Dundson) J Douglas-Home 7-10 ... S Whitworth 6
113 0044 SABA SABA (Mrs C Dibble) D Thom 7-7 ... T Williams 4

3.0 AUTUMN HANDICAP STAKES (£3,375: 1m 6f) (10)

216 430210 MADAM FLUTTERBYE (G Tuck) N Vigors 4-8-5 ... S Dawson 5 3
218 230030 MANDOWN LAD (P Rourke) K Brassey 3-8-1 ... R Hills 6
219 414120 SUPER EXPRESS (BF) (Mrs P Yong) M Jarvis 3-8-0 ... M L Thomas 1
220 090000 TURKOMAN (B) (F Sasse) D Sasse 5-7-13 ... D Mackay 2

1983: Naaspour 3-9-7 C McCarron (9-2) M Stoute 8 ran.

11-4 Vital Boy, 4 Super Express, 5 Madam Flutterbye, 6 Nebanna, 7 Karablake, Inlander, 10 Moon Mariner, 14 others.

FORM: KARABLAKE, (9-10) 19½l 6th to Special Vintage (9-10) at Sandown in July. Previously (8-8) 2l 3rd of 8 to Prince Of Peace (9-2) at Newmarket (2m, £4650, good to firm, May 3). MOON MARINER, (8-11) 3l 4th to Kayudee (8-9) at Royal Ascot (2m 4f, £8870, good to firm, June 19, 15 ran). NEBANNA, (10-11) 24l 4th to Ace of Spies (11-0) in amateurs' race. Earlier (8-11) 3l winner from Miss Tanarave (8-11) at Wolverhampton (1m 4f, £887, good, July 28, 12 ran). VITAL BOY, (9-7) 4l 2nd to Rostova (9-4) over course and distance, with MADAM FLUTTERBYE, (8-9) a further 3l away 6th of 19 (1m 6f, £2226, good to firm, Sept 1). INLANDER, (8-11) 6l 5th to Luminate (8-11) at Lingfield (1m 4f, £2509, good, Sept 18, 14 ran).
Selection: MADAM FLUTTERBYE.

Sandown selections

By Mandarin
2.30 Chase Paperchase. 3.0 Nebanna. 3.35 Hidden Heights. 4.5 MIDDLESEX (nap). 4.40 Manimstar. 5.10 Celtic Assembly.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.30 Chase Paperchase. 3.0 Super Express. 3.35 Hidden Heights. 4.5 Kampglow. 4.40 Quaver. 5.10 Relkisha.

By Michael Seely
3.35 Kalkour. 4.5 Addenbrooke. 5.10 NO DESIGNS (nap).

3.35 GRANBY STAKES (2-y-o: £3,649: 7f) (15)

301 1 KALKOUR (CD) (Aga Khan) M Stoute 9-4 ... W R Swinburn 7
302 210 NUMCHUEK (D) (N Hunt) J Dunlop 9-4 ... Pat Eddery 8
303 1220 SOLO NATIVE (K Abdulla) G Harwood 9-4 ... G Starkey 1
304 123 TOM BOAT (BF) (Mrs J Bryce) R Armstrong 9-4 ... L Piggott 3
305 1 HIDDEN HEIGHTS (D) (Shaikh Mohammed) L Cumani 9-1 ... D McHargue 11
307 00 ALL IS REVEALED (Mrs I Norman) D Thom 8-11 ... J Reid 12
308 0 BRIGARD BAY (Mrs O Collis) H Candy 8-11 ... A Bond 10

4.5 TEDDINGTON NURSERY HANDICAP STAKES (2-y-o: £4,090: 1m) (9)

4.40 ALBERT HANDICAP STAKES (£3,316: 5f) (17)

5.10 MITRE MAIDEN FILLIES STAKES (3-y-o: £1,990: 1m 2f) (12)

BEVERLEY

GOING: yielding
Draw: 5f high numbers best

2.15 BURTON AGNES MAIDEN STAKES (Div 1: £688: 1m 2f) (19 runners)

2 4-000 AROUND TOWN Mrs L Peacock 9-0 ... K Hodgson 5
3 0040 BLUECHER C Brittain 9-0 ... P Robinson 1
5 0330 BRONSKI (B) S Norton 9-0 ... J Lowe 19
7 044 DUNDY P Walwyn 9-0 ... J Mercer 9
13 0 JUST ACQUITTED J Spearing 9-0 ... A Clark 17
14 43-00 KARAMOUN M Stoute 9-0 ... A Kimberley 6
15 0020 LOG CABIN J Etherington 9-0 ... M Wood 2
19 22 MALDOROR (BF) H Cecil 9-0 ... Paul Eddery 13
22 0 MOUNT WARA C Tinkler 9-0 ... M Birch 18
39 33-00 BLUE BROCADE J Hindley 8-11
46 HUMBER MYSTERY K Morgan 8-11
48 -0000 LACEWOOD A Ingham 8-11
50 0000 LITTLE NEWINGTON (B) N Bycroft 8-11
53 0-000 MISS GOLDINGAY M W Easterby 8-11
54 2242 MPSEEPEE (B) G Pritchard-Gordon 8-11
58 RELIKON W Pearce 8-11
60 SHIP TO SHORE D Arbuthnot 8-11
62 STATE AFFAIR M Jarvis 8-11

1983: Fusilla 8-11 J Reid (8-1) G Wragg 13 ran.

7-4 Maldoror, 7-2 Dundy, 9-2 Ship To Shore, 7 ... Lacewood, Karamoun, 16 Mpseepee, 25 others.

Beverley selections

By Mandarin
2.15 Maldoror. 2.45 Fearless Pat. 3.15 Double Schwartz. 3.45 Fire Bay. 4.15 Top O' Th' Lane. 4.45 English Spring. 5.15 Fleuriste. 5.45 Coolaroo.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.15 Maldoror. 3.15 Gaius. 3.45 The Reedcutter. 4.15 Minus Man. 4.45 Ashboking. 5.10 Blue Waters. 5.35 Coolaroo.

2.45 LEVEN NURSERY SELLING HANDICAP STAKES (2-y-o: £970: 1m) (5)

2 01000 FEARLESS PAT M McCormack 9-7 ... P Bl...
6 440 SIRAM QUEST K Stone 9-2
7 003 SKERNE BEGGUM M Camacho 8-10 ... N C...
8 0024 GLENDERRY Hbt Jones 8-8
9 0020 IKIXEM B Morgan 8-8 ... P ...

1983: La Pepper 9-3 J Seagrave (14-1) J Etherington ...
2 Fearless Pat, 11-4 Ikixem, 100-30 Glenderry, 9-2 Ske... Siram Quest.

3.15 RAFFINGORA SPRINT STAKES (£2,603: 5f) (8)

3.45 LILLIAN TODD RETIREMENT HANDICAP (£1,665: 1m4f) (16)

15 0203- CUBIC ZIRCONIA (D) M H Easterby 4-8-8
16 404-0 GASOOF (B) D Ringer 4-8-8
17 0040 MARTON MAID (B) S Wiles 4-8-7
18 -8343 PEROVSKIA (D) J Fitzgerald 4-8-6
21 3040 PORTER E Carter 5-8-1
22 00-0B HASTY THIEF D J Smith 3-8-1
23 0210 LADY EVER-SO-SURE (CD) (B) J Etherington
24 0-000 RHEIN COURT D H Jones 4-7-11
25 0004 SWEETHEART W Haigh 4-7-10

1983: Zorn 3-9-3 W Carson (6-1) J Dunlop 11 ran.

7-2 The Reedcutter, 4 Fire Bay, 5 Tinoco, 13-2 Lady Ever-So-Sure, 8 Sweetheart, 10 Apple Wine, 12 others.

4.15 WEEL HANDICAP STAKES (£1,637: 1m) (19)

2 0040 ON EDGE (D) J Spearing 5-9-11 ... B Raymond 7
3 4124 ROCABAY BLUE (CD) (BF) M Camacho 5-9-11 ... G Sexton 1 1
4 0034 NAGARRO W Musson 4-9-11 ... J Matthias 11
5 0000 EASTFORM (CD) D Chapman 4-9-11 ... D Nicholls 13
10 0-001 MAKING HAY K Brassey 3-9-8 ... M Hills 3
11 0302 TOP O' TH' LANE N Bycroft 7-9-6 ... S Perks 10
14 23-01 TAPOUSCHA (B) W Haigh 3-9-2 ... N Connorton 6
15 1430 EXPLETIVE (D) (B) D Haydn Jones 4-9-1 ... NON-RUNNER 18
16 3240 FILLE DE BOURBON D Laing 3-8-12 ... Paul Eddery 2
17 0103 ROYABER (D) D Haydn Jones 8-8-12 ... NON-RUNNER 15
18 0200 LATE HOUR R Hollinshead 5-8-11 ... W Ryan 3 16
20 0022 LEMELASOR D Haydn Jones 4-8-10 ... NON-RUNNER 15
23 0030 MANADINA C Brittain 3-8-9 ... P Robinson 12
24 0413 BIT OF A STATE (CD) (B) S Wiles 4-8-9 ... G Duffield 8

4.45 WILLERBY MAIDEN FILLIES' STAKES (Div I: 2-y-o: £933) (19)

5.10 BURTON AGNES MAIDEN STAKES (Div II: 3-y-o: £688) (19)

5.35 WILLERBY MAIDEN FILLIES' STAKES (Div II: 2-y-o: £928) (19)

Valley Mills finds quick compensation

Valley Mills, who was balloted out of the Ayr Gold Cup last week, threaded his way through a big field in the last quarter of a mile to carry 9st 9lb to victory in the Apollo Handicap at Leicester yesterday. Richard Quinn crossed the line on the 13-2 shot with a length and a half to spare over Emergency Plumber.

David Barron, who trains Valley Mills at Maunby, near Thirsk, for a neighbour, Donald Moore, was at Hamilton Park, but his wife, Christine, said: "This win has made up in some way for the Ayr disappointment."

Doug Marks, the Lambourne trainer, had a welcome change of fortune when, Nobody's Perfect won the Loughborough Handicap. Although Marks had two successes in the Isle of Man last season, this was his first winner here for two years.

● Pirate Lass gave the 5,000 members of the British Thoroughbred Racing and Breeding Company their first winner in Scotland when landing the Strathclyde Maiden Stakes at Hamilton.

Sedgefield

2.15 (2m 4f hdle) 1, Kindred (Jayne Thompson, 7-4 fav); 2, Hardstone (9-4); 3, Gun (3-1). 1½l, ½l. 5 ran. R Thompson. TOTE: £2.40; £1.40, £1.90. DF: £3.00. CSF: £5.89.

2.45 (2m 4f hdle) 1, Numerate (M Meagher, 7-2); 2, Mossy Cones (5-1); 3, Lex (10-1). Belle Isle Walk 8-13 fav. NR: Wimsey. R Fisher. 1½l, 20l. 6 ran. TOTE: £5.80; £2.10, £1.80. DF: £17.00. CSF: £20.23.

3.15 (3m chase) 1, Greenhill Hall (C ...

Leicester results

Hamilton Park

3.45 (6f) 1, PIRATE LASS (J Johnson, 7-2 fav); 2, Mrs Savage (S Dawson, 14-1); 3, Russell Creek (W R Swinburn, 5-1). ALSO RAN: 9-2 Petit Bot (5th), Xylophone (6th), 9 Jazzy Lady, 10 Southern Sparkle, 12 Sangelin, 20 Dreamy Desire, Queens Wood, 33 Brunt Bay, Dame Decoy, Delta Wind (4th), Red House Lady, Super Saga, Warthill Lady. 16 ran. 2l, 1½l, ½l, 1½l, 2½l. C Nelson at Upper Lambourn. TOTE: £2.90; £1.10, £5.20, £6.90. DF: £30.80. CSF: £50.13.

4.15 (6f) 1, MAJOR FORUM (W R Swinburn, 4-1); 2, Its My Turn (P Hill, 14-1); 3, Miney Gill (D Oldham, 3-1 fav); 4, Duffie's Dancer (J Bleasdale, 10-1). ALSO RAN: 4 Riverside Writer, 10 Abtasure (6th), 14 Eloisey, Benk Boy, Hunt For Treasure, 16 Antica, Domtony, 20 Star's Delight (5th), Boldcott Tiger, 25 Patchburg, 33 Pretty Face, Hideedeeboo. 16 ran. 2l, nk, 1½l, nk, 2l. M Stoute at Newmarket. TOTE: £7.40; £3.20, £4.30, £2.30, £1.90. DF: £87.80. CSF: £62.15. Tricast: £188.05.

4.45 (1m 5f) 1, PACIFICUS (USA) (N Howe, 9-1); 2, Hazel Bush (G Duffield, 4-1 jt fav); 3, Vomarco (W R Swinburn, 6-1). ALSO RAN: 4 jt fav Majuba Hill (4th), 6 Manor Farm Toots (pulled up), 9 Star Burst, 10 Stay Sharp, 12 Stone Jug (6th), 14 ABC Superstar, 20 Masked Ball (5th). 10 ran. 1l, sh hd, nk, 1½l, hd. P Walwyn at Lambourn. TOTE: £7.80; £4.40, £2.00, £2.00. DF: £19.60. CSF: £42.60. Tricast: £215.72.
Placepot: £21.85.

Blinkered first time

SANDOWN: None.
BEVERLEY: 2.15 Little Newington. 3.45 ...

FONTWELL PARK

GOING: good to firm

2.0 BILLINGSHURST NOVICES' HURDLE (Div I: £548: 2m 2f) (13 runners)

1 31 SPANISH POINT D Sasse 5-11-3 ... C Brown
2 322-1 QUITE A NIGHT (C,D) D Oughton 4-11-1 ... P Double
3 JUPITER SUN A Moore 5-10-12 ... C Warren 7
4 00p-3 MOUNTVILLE R Hoad 5-10-12 ... M Hoad 7
5 /30-f NO HACK A Moore 5-10-12 ... G Moore
7 ffppp- WHISPERING PINE G Gracey 7-10-12 ... P Croucher 4
8 WORDEL Mrs R Murdoch 6-10-12 ... J Akehurst
9 000-0 PRINCE HENRY J Ffitch-Heyes 4-10-10 ... Penny Ffitch-Heyes 7
10 000- SOLAR LIGHT Mrs N Smith 4-10-10 ... R Rowe
11 000-p MADAM BUTTERFLY J Gifford 6-10-7 ... Peter Hobbs

2.30 BOSHAM SELLING CHASE (£795: 3m 2f 110yds) (7)

3.0 RANK CHALLENGE CUP HANDICAP HURDLE (£2,057: 2m 6f) (12)

3.30 ISLE OF WIGHT HANDICAP CHASE (£2,019 2m 2f 110yd) (7)

1 0421- BASH STREET KID (C,D) D Oughton 9-12-1 ... P Double
2 0240- CARDINAL'S OUTBURST J Edwards 9-11-8 ... P Barton
3 034-4 KEENGADDY (C,D) T Clay 11-11-8 ... Mr T Clay
5 04/4-p FAMOUS FOOTSTEPS Miss A Sinclair 9-11-6 ... R Dunwoody
6 2110 GRANNIE'S PET (C,D) D Gandolfo 9-11-2 ... R Earnshaw
8 0410- CROWNING MOMENT (B) I Wardle 9-10-6 ... R Rowe
12 -3222 JOHNNY TARQUIN (C) R Ledger 11-10-0 ... Mrs N Ledger

1983: Bash Street Kid 8-9-12 P Double (13-2) D Oughton 10 ran

2 Grannie's Pet, 3 Keengaddy, 4 Bash Street Kid, 5 Cardinal's Outburst, 7 Crowning Moment, 10 Johnnie Tarquin, 14 Famous Footsteps.

Fontwell Selections

By Mandarin
2.0 Quite A Night. 2.30 Pompous Prince. 3.0 Master Pitt. 3.30 Grannie's Pet. 4.0 Welsh Oak. 4.30 Tower Win.

4.0 FONTWELL HANDICAP HURDLE (£1,657. 2m 2f) (8)

REGENCY TAM (B) N Callaghan 11-7 ... J Suthern
JACK RAMSEY M McCormack 11-3 ... P Barton
WATERHEAD D Oughton 10-11 ... P Double
WELSH OAK (B) D Gandolfo 10-9 (6 ex) ... R Earnshaw
FLORI WONDER J Davies 10-0 ... A Webb
OUR WHITE HART N Vigors 10-0 ... R Chapman 4
SUNDIATA S Woodman 10-0 ... R Dunwoody
COOMBE SPIRIT J Baker 10-0 ... C Brown

1983: No corresponding race.

4.30 BILLINGSHURST NOVICES' HURDLE (Div II: £548 2m 2f) (13)

DEVON & EXETER

GOING: good to firm (hurdles course); firm (chase)

2.0 BALFOUR 3-Y-O NOVICES' HURDLE (£456: 2m 1f) (11 runners)

3 1131 LECTOR (CD) D Elsworth 11-6 ... R Arnott 7
4 231 COME ON GRACIE (CD) M Pipe 10-12 ... P Leach
7 DERINGA W G M Turner 10-10 ... A Sharpe
8 0 DEVON MINSTREL Miss P Neal 10-10 ... NON-RUNNER
9 04 FORGE CLOSE J Baker 10-10 ... H Davies
14 24 MORE TENDER I Wardle 10-10 ... K Mooney
16 003 ORVILLE'S SONG A Leighton 10-10 ... C Smith
18 00 TOBY'S LUCK (B) P Bailey 10-10 ... S Morshead
21 4 CHASE THE CLOUDS W R Williams 10-5 ... P Scudamore
23 ROISTER DEN N Kernick 10-5 ... M Yeoman 7

1983: Magic Mink 10-10 P Richards (6-4 fav) R Holder 10 ran.
11-4 Lector, 3 In A Nutshell, 9-2 Come On Gracie, 6 Orville's Song, 8 Forge Close, 10 More Tender, 12 Toby's Luck, 14 others.

Devon selections

By Mandarin
2.0 In A Nutshell. 2.30 Filletts Farm. 3.0 Bill Sanders. 3.30 First Award. 4.0 Beni. 4.30 Double Step.

2.30 VISCOUNTESS PETERSHAM TROPHY HANDICAP CHASE (£1,288: 2m 6f) (5)

1 04U1- WINTERLAND J Thorne 8-11-10 ... P Dever 4
2 32-11 FILLETTS FARM (C) T Forster 10-10-9 ... H Davies
7 800-2 TOM SCOLEY J Old 11-10-0 ... S Smith Eccles
9 P-21F SAN BENITO (C) W R Williams 7-10-0 ... P Scudamore
11 P324 BARGELLO SON (C) N Kernick 7-10-0 ... George Knight

1983: (2m 1f) Grey Dolphin 8-10-0 G Davies (14-1) J Bradley 8 ran.
4-5 Filletts Farm, 7-2 Tom Scoley, 5 Winterland, 8 San Benito, 12 Bargello Son.

3.0 PETERS NOVICES' SELLING HURDLE (£399: 2m 1f) (8)

3.30 BBC RADIO DEVON NOVICES' CHASE (£1,284 3m 1f) (12)

14 3104 DINNER DATE ...
15 F28P- BREAC BAN R ...
16 083F BRIANKA W R ...
18 3043 FIRM CONVICTION ...
19 -422F FIRST AWARD ...
20 0P-F0 SWANEE GIRL ...

1983: Prescoens Wood 9-10-13 P Warner (7-2) P Tylor 9 ran
3 Breac Ban, 4 First Award, 5 Gay Fish, 6 Dinner Date, 8 Arctic Beau, 8 Tango Shandy, 10 Firm Conviction, 12 others.

4.0 DEVON CONDITIONAL JOCKEYS HANDICAP HURDLE (£728. 2m 5f) (11)

1 1204- ATATAHO S Pattemore 8-12-2 ... C Cox
2 113-1 BENI M Pipe 8-12-2 ... P A Farrell
4 2000 WEE WILLIAM B Hicks 7-11-2 ... C Evans
6 23-01 KEITHSON Mrs M Rimell 11-10-6 ... L Hicks
8 3100/ PLACE CONCORDE D Williams 6-10-2 ... D Wonnacott
10 004P/ FUTAN R Dunn 8-10-0 ... S Earle
11 01-10 RUGBY EXCAVATION W G Turner 6-10-0 ... Jessica Turner
12 0223 HOPEFUL COURAGE (BF) T Hallett 9-10-0 ... Samantha Dunster
13 P-002 SUCH BLISS M Castell 9-10-0 ... K Traylor
14 PP-24 LUKE ALIVE K Bailey 9-10-0 ... S Edwards
17 0240 LOST VALLEY T Keenor 7-10-0 ... M M Mulligan

1983: (2m 1f) Akram 5-11-1 C Cox (5-2) S Pattemore 8 ran
5-2 Beni, 3 Keithson, 4 Luke Alive, 6 Hopeful Courage, 8 Atataho 10 Such Bliss, 12 others

4.30 BBC RADIO CORNWALL HANDICAP CHASE (£1,351. 2m 1f) (9)

3 00-00 WATER ROCK J Thorne 9-11-11 ... P Dever 4
MINER'S SONG (CD) S Pattemore 8-11-5 ... C Cox 7
LEADING ARTIST N Gaselee 9-11-1 ... D Browne
LINPAC NORTH (CD) E Retter 9-10-1 ... –
CROWN LAND (CD) (BF) J Jenkins 9-10-1 ... J Francome
DOUBLE STEP (B) D Gandolfo 7-10-1 ... M Harrington
AUTOWAY L Cottrell 11-10-0 ... George Knight
THE GUINEA MAN (CD) K Bailey 7-10-0 ... P Carvill
HARRY SIPPERS L Kennard 7-10-0 ... B Powell 4

1983: No corresponding race
... Leading Artist, 4 Double Step, 5 Autoway, The Guinea Man, 7 ... 8 Harry Sippers 10 Linpac North, 14 others.

PERTH

GOING: good

2.15 SCONE NOVICES' HURDLE (£520: 2m) (11 runners)

2.45 TAMEROSIA CHALLENGE CUP HANDICAP CHASE (£1,150: 2m) (6)

3.15 TAY HANDICAP HURDLE (£818: 2m) (8)

3.45 FAIR MAIDS HANDICAP CHASE (£1,140: 2m 4f) (4)

4.15 LUNCARTY NOVICES' CHASE (£723: 3m) (8)

GOLD CAMP (C) Ld Kilmany 8-12-4 ... J J O'Neill
BLACK PEARL C H Bell 6-11-11 ... S Keightley
FINE STEEL B McLean 6-11-11 ... C Grant
GLORY SNATCHER G Richards 8-11-11 ... Mr K Darby
HOLD OFF (B) Miss H Hamilton 7-11-11 ... T G Dunn
LARRY HILL Mrs J Goodfellow 9-11-11 ... Mr P Craggs
BLENCATHRA T Dun 9-11-6 ... Mr P Dun 4
LILLIES BRIG C Alexander 6-11-6 ... Mr A Dudgeon

1983: Strike Again 5-11-0 J J O'Neill (7-4) F Watson 5 ran
... Gold Camp, 5-2 Glory Snatcher, 4 Black Pearl, 6 Hold Off, 10 Fine Steel, ... others.

Perth selections

By Mandarin
2.15 Always Hopeful. 2.45 Birsby. 3.15 Flying Squad. 3.45 Percipient. 4.15 Gold Camp. 4.45 Viking Raider.

4.45 MANSFIELD NOVICES' HURDLE (3-y-o: £583: 2m) (13)

FRENCH NEPHEW (D) (BF) Miss S Hall 11-0 ... J J O'Neill
CARRIE'S FELLA C H Bell 10-7 ... P Tuck
CONSINGH (B) C H Bell 10-7 ... –
GAMESMANSHIP (B) R Allan 10-7 ... N Doughty
MISTER KILO A W Jones 10-7 ... J D Davies
NEWMARKET SAUSAGE Mrs M Nesbitt 10-7 ... D Dutton
RICHARDS BAY R Allan 10-7 ... S Keightley
SINGING SABRE Ld Kilmany 10-7 ... C Pimlott
SURFING ERA G Richards 10-7 ... J K Kinane
VIDEO BOOM V Thompson 10-7 ... Mr M Thompson 7
VIKING RAIDER Denys Smith 10-7 ... C Grant
LITTLE MISS HORNER J Jefferson 10-2 ... S Charlton
RECORD SUPREME M Lambert 10-2 ... P A Charlton

1983: Halyard 10-7 J J O'Neill (5-2) Denys Smith 5 ran.
... Nephew, 7-2 Record Supreme, 4 Viking Raider, 6 Video Boom, ... 10 Newmarket Sausage, 14 others.

Course specialists

SANDOWN PARK
TRAINERS: W Hern, 23 winners from 72 runners, 31.9%, M Stoute 28 from 137, 19.0%, G Harwood, 28 from 140, 18.6%.
JOCKEYS: L Piggott, 59 winners from 231 rides, 25.5%; W Carson, 69 from 238, 22.9%, Pat Eddery, 43 from 270, 15.9%.

BEVERLEY
TRAINERS: H Cecil, 12 from 18, 66.6%, M Stoute, 20 from 56, 35.7%, C Thornton, 15 from 60, 25.0%.
JOCKEYS: S Perks, 15 from 125, 12.0%, M Birch, 36 from 315, 11.4%, J Lowe, 23 from 223, 10.3%.

ATHLETICS

Marathon backed by Prime Minister

The future of the London Marathon, the biggest one-day sporting spectacle in Britain, has been given encouragement by the Government despite the plans to dissolve the Greater London Council in 1986.

In a letter to Chris Brasher, the race organizer, Mrs Thatcher said that the Government will do what it can to help ensure that satisfactory arrangements can be made for the finish of the race. She said she thought it was a splendid race and was confident that its future did not depend in any way on the future of the Greater London Council.

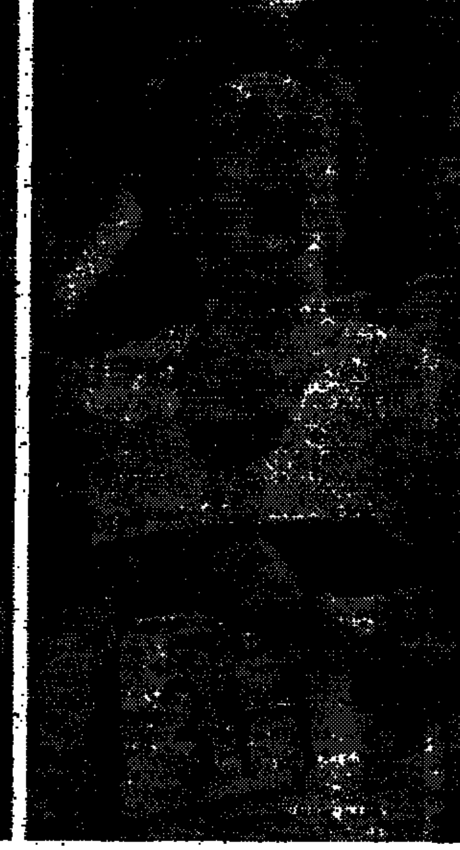
The race next year, again sponsored by Mars and now open to 22,000, increasing its size as the world's biggest by 2,000, takes place on April 21. It will have the full backing of the GLC, who have supplied the enormous staff and facilities involved, although they provide no financial assistance.

More than 40,000 have applied to run next year with the figure expected to surpass 60,000 by Saturday, when the entries close. "We have been inundated on the subject about what happens to the race after next year", Brasher said, "and it is of some comfort to us to know that Mrs Thatcher will try and help us to continue, even if the future of County Hall is not known at this moment."

The 1986 race is scheduled for April 20, three weeks after the planned closure of the GLC. This year's race, which had an income of £500,000 with £275,000 from entry fees and donations and the rest from sponsors, produced a final profit of £50,000, which will be distributed to the London Recreation Scheme.

Robbins's choice

Graham Robbins, the Coventry No 8, who had to withdraw from the England squad because he had not recovered from a close-season knee operation has declared his availability for Warwickshire this season.




Missing, presumed over-trained: Weber, Wülbeck and Wessinghage, three of 16 Germans absent from Los Angeles through injury

Germans run into Olympic row

Bonn (Reuter) – Recriminations are beginning in West Germany over the injury problems which resulted in 17 out of the country's 61 athletes withdrawing from their events at the Los Angeles Olympics. A number of leading medical and sporting authorities have suggested that it was not merely bad luck which led to the number of injuries.

The chief doctor of the Olympic team, Professor Hartmut Krahl, says the problem was much more serious than generally realised. He had to treat 44 of the athletes several times during the Games and said that 80 per cent of them arrived in Los Angeles already carrying injuries.

Professor Armin Kluemper, who treats most of the country's leading sportsmen and is widely regarded as the country's leading specialist on sports medicine, blames both the medical system and the athletes themselves. "Many athletes and coaches ignored my warnings of the enormous burden imposed by a third successive year of major competition," he said. "The high number of withdrawals is also related to ... inadequate (medical) care. Medical people must work together and solve the problems. Otherwise only a handful of fit athletes will reach the 1986 European championships in Stuttgart."

There has been widespread criticism in athletics circles that too few doctors are geared to the demands of modern sports medicine and that there is too little cooperation between them.

West Germany is setting up two centres specializing in sports medicine, in Frankfurt and Essen. But Helmut Meyer, director of the national committee for high-level sports, believes this is only part of the answer.

Meyer said there must be an improved system for examining athletes and better medical care for sportsmen during training. "I want to be clear on one point," he said. "Never again must we have 17 athletes withdrawing from an Olympic team." West Germany picked up just 11 athletics medals in Los Angeles, a paltry total considering the absence of the powerful Soviet block nations.

Among those who pulled out with injury were a number with high expectations of a medal, including the European 400 metres champion, Hartmut Weber, and the women runners Brigitte Kraus, Gaby Bussmann and Margrit Klinger.

Even before the Games started, both West Germany's world champions, the 800 metres runner, Willi Wülbeck and the 3,000-metres steeplechaser, Patriz Ilg, withdrew because of injury. So, too, did the European 5,000 metres champion, Thomas Wessinghage.

Wessinghage, an orthopaedic surgeon, believes the strain of reaching a peak for the third year in a row, after the 1982 European championships and the 1983 world championships, told on many athletes: "By the time the Olympics came around, a lot of athletes were burned out or got into injury problems".

Wessinghage is convinced that the spate of injuries indicates that the future of West German athletics is far from healthy. "The national federation has rested too long on a few big names", he said.

"One reason is a lack of international experience. Many Germans train too much and don't race enough. When I go to international meetings I meet the high jumpers (and the 400 metres hurdler) Harald Schmid but not many other Germans".

Wessinghage suggested one positive solution. He said that the federation should spend more on sending athletes to competitions rather than training camps and try to eliminate friction between national trainers and athletes' personal coaches.

Two Scots feed off each other

By John Hennessy

Scotland dominated the second day of the Sands International women's professional golf tournament, sponsored by Brend Hotels, at Saunton, Devon, yesterday. Muriel Thomson, lying joint second on Monday, stole into the lead with a second round of 75 and a total of 156, followed by Jane Connachan, her compatriot, on 157 (74 yesterday). Corrine Dibnah, an exciting newcomer from Australia, holds third place with another round of 79.

The wind rating on the Beaufort scale mercifully fell, and with it the general level of scoring. The women's par of 74 was now realistic, though it is a measure of the severity of the course that, for all the illustrious competitions that have been played on the famous links, Miss Connachan is only the second woman to match par. The other is Mickey Walker, in the same tournament last year.

The two Scots were playing together yesterday along with Miss Walker as it happened, and seemed to feed off each other. Their scoring was so competitive, one with the other, that not until the 18th, coming home, did they share a hole. Miss Connachan leapt away from the 10th with two birdies. Miss Thomson responded with a four at the long 12th, thrashing a four wood just short of the green, her opponent was galvanized into hitting an eight-iron to 12 feet at the 416 yards 14th for an eagle three.

Miss Connachan had a chance to draw level at the short 17th (174 yards) where Miss Thomson, unhinged by a bad lie, left the green and took five, but Miss Connachan, for her part, was short with a five wood and could not get up and down.

LEADING SCORES: 156: M Thomson, 81, 75; 157: J Connachan, 83, 74; 158: C Dibnah (Aus), 79, 97; 161: K Ehrnlund (Swe), 84, 78; B Lunsford (US), 84, 77; 162: D Reid, 86, 76; J Statham, 82, 81; R Wright (Aus), 87, 76; D Dowling, 84, 79; B Lewis, 86, 76; 164: A Nicholas, 82, 82; S Moon (US), 83, 81; V Marvin, 84, 80; J Smurthwaite, 84, 40; 166: J Lee Smith, 86, 79; C Flom (US), 85, 80; 166: J Smith, 86, 80; S Allison, 81, 85; M Walker, 89, 77; B Huke, 87, 79; E Glass (Zim), 87, 79.

GOLF

Torrance starts to put it all together

By Mitchell Platts

The transformation of Sam Torrance from journeyman professional to, potentially, Europe's leading money-maker this season has not been a smooth one.

When the Scot, brought up on the windswept Ayrshire coast, won twice within a period of five weeks in 1976, he appeared to have elevated himself from golf's supporting cast. What checked his progress was a failure to understand that while life could be treated as a game, this game was his life.

So the warnings at that time from more experienced professionals like Tommy Horton, who stressed the importance of channelling his energies in the right direction went largely ignored. In truth the beer tents and the betting offices placed too much of a burden on the youngster. Even after his breakthrough in 1976 it was another four years before he began fully to capitalize on his talents.

Now, as he prepares to represent Britain along with Nick Faldo and Howard Clark in the world match-play championship, sponsored by Suntory, starting at Wentworth tomorrow the maturing process has been virtually completed.

Evidence for that is provided by his three victories this season, in the Tunisian Open, the Benson and Hedges International and, last Sunday, the Sanyo Open. It is no longer the case of hit, win and retire to more comfortable pastures. Now Torrance, with the confidence such successes bring, has learned to motivate himself for each new tournament.

Torrance: transformation

There has never been any doubt about his artistry. Hours spent honing his game under the skilful direction of his professional father, Bob, has assured that. But it is only now that he truly understands himself.

He says: "It's only now, after 13 years as a professional, that my head is strong enough to cope with all the pressure and the excitement which is inevitable when there is the chance to win."

Torrance now has the capacity not only to conquer the course but also to outsmart the opponent. That combination will be examined first at Wentworth by the Japanese golfer, Toru Nakamura, and there is a growing belief that Torrance could become Britain's first winner since the championship began in 1964.

RUGBY UNION

Harlequins call up Butcher

Chris Butcher, the England No 8 in the two internationals in South Africa last June, make his first appearance of the season for Harlequins against London Welsh at the Stoop ground on Saturday (12.0). Butcher returned from South Africa a week ago. Rose, who has scored 50 points in three games for his new club, is ommitted to give Dudman a game at full back.

● Nigel Melville, the Wasps scrum half, continues his comeback from a knee injury with another appearance in the second team against Bedford's second string at Sudbury on Saturday.

● Guy Leleu, son of the former Welsh international Capt John Leleu, follows in his father's footsteps when he makes his senior London Welsh debut against Metropolitan Police at Old Deer Park tonight. Leleu, whose father won four caps and captained London Welsh in the late 1950s, comes in at centre for Rees. It is one of two changes from the side which drew 7-7 with London Scottish on Saturdy, Williams replacing Yeandle on the wing.

● Eleven players from Blackheath are in the Kent side for their game against the Anglo-Scots at Lloyds Bank ground at Beckenham today.

Team (Blackheath unless stated): G Walters; G Tooms (Betteshanger), L Cockell, R Bodenham (Capt), T Exeter; N Colyer, G Williams; P Essenhigh, R Howe, R Pascall (Gloucester), P McRay (Askeans), D Hursly, (Charlton Park), M Wilden, M Skinner, S Hill.

DIVING

Where east and west will compete

The United States and the Soviet Union meet in diving competition for the first time since the Olympic boycott when they compete in the Godwin international at Crystal Palace from October 19-21. They are included in a 10-strong line-up which also includes China, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Australia, Austria, Norway, Holland and Britain.

The Chinese team will be headed by Jihong Xin, the winner of the women's highboard gold medal in Los Angeles, and her chief opposition is likely to be provided by Michelle Mitchell, of the United States, who won the silver medal at the games. But the US will be without Greg Louganis, the double olympic champion.

Now that Chris Snode has retired, the British team faces a daunting task. Jeffrey Arbon of Dagenham, at 16 the youngest member of the team, and Bob Morgan, of Wales compete in the springboard while the highboard representatives are Andy Budd and Ricky Dear, of the Highgale Club.

In the women's events Carolyn Roscie from Luton and Rachel Spinks, of Sidmouth, compete at highboard, and Alison Childs from Leigh-on-Sea and Sandra Yeates, of Evesham, complete the line-up on the springboard.

BOXING

Wells to face Canadians

Bobby Wells, the Kingston super-heavyweight who won a bronze medal in Los Angeles, is one of six members of the British Olympic team to meet Canada at Milton Keynes on October 31.

It is the first match between the countries who produced the two most successful teams in 1982 Commonwealth Games at Brisbane. Canada will be without their two Olympic silver medal winners, Willie De Wit and Shaun O'Sullivan.

TEAM: Light flyweight: D Porter (Hitchin); Fly: S Nolan (Fisher, London); Bantam: S Murphy (St Albans); Feather: K Taylor (Middleton and Rochdale); Light: B Roche (Bacup); Light-welter: D Jennings (Birkenhead); Welter: M Hughes (St Pancras); Light-middle: R Douglas (St George's, London); Middle: B Schumacher (Royal Navy); Light-heavy: T Wilson (Wolverhampton); Heavy: H Miles (Army); Super-heavy B Wells (Kingston).

SKIING

Bormio may favour Austrians

Bormio (AP) – Four months before the 1985 Alpine Skiing world championships begin here, hotel accommodation is almost sold out. In this northern resort and at nearby Santa Caterina Valfurva, brand-new tracks for the men's and women's downhill races and for salmon events have been extended into the centre of the two villages to make the finishing lines more accessible to the media and to visitors.

Press facilities, spectator stands and other services are still under way, and the organizers said that they have no doubts that everything will be ready for the opening ceremony on January 30.

The 11-day competition will incorporate competitions for eight men's and women's world titles in three disciplines – downhill, special slalom and giant slalom – plus the overall title for the combined standings.

The 3,680-meter long Stelvio track for the men's downhill which drops 1,000 metrs, has been described by Joseph Messner, the technical director of the Italian men's team's as "the best track downhill specialists cold have sought."

Messner said that the track, whose last section was constructed through existing woods, requiring the cutting of about 3,000 trees, will suit the Italian skier Michael Mair, who has resumed training recently after an operation to his shoulder. Messner also cited the Austrian team and the Olympic Champion Bill Johnson, of the United States, as favourites on the thogh, bumpy creatre downhill track.

Irees were also cut down in Santa Caterina to the 2,400-meter course for the women's downhill and giant slalom. Conservationist groups prevented the cutting of about 7,000 pines for the women's slalom course, in Santa Caterina, and race has been compulsorily swiched to Bormino.

Bormio will also host the men's giantand special slaloms, in which Ingemar Stenmark, of Sweden, is the overwhelming favourites – particularly since his American arch rivals, the twin brothers Steven and Phil Mahre, will not be competing next season as both decided to retire after winning World Cup and Olympic titles.

The organizers of the event do not hide the fact that communications will be a major problem of the championships. Roads connecting Milan with Bormio and Santa Caterina are narrow and twisting.

The championship tracks will be inaugurated and their quality tested, by two World Cup races on December 13 and 22. The Organization of the world championship will cost 23 billion lire (£1.52m), local officials say.

DATES: January 31: Santa Caterina – women's downhill for the combined event; February 1: Bormio – men's downhill for the combined; 2: Santa Caterina – women's downhill; 3: Bormio – men's downhill; 4: Bormio – women's slalom for the combined; 5: Bormio – men's slalom for the combined; 6: Santa Caterina – women's giant slalom; 7: Bormio – men's giant slalom; 9: Bormio – women's special slalom; 10: Bormio – men's special slalom.



Johnson: Olympic champion

La crème de la crème



La crème de la crème

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required for busy department within an international interior design company. Must be articulate, experienced in shorthand and audio, and capable of working on their own initiative. Commencing salary negotiable, circa £8,000

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Perform a total personnel function for this established City manufacturers. You should have 5 years personnel experience, a flair for administration and aged 35-50.

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Salary scale £6,712-£8,448 per annum inclusive.

Starting point dependent on qualifications and experience.

Please forward C.V. or write for an application form and job description to the Personnel Department, St Bartholomew's Hospital, West Smithfield, EC1A 7BE, 01-600 9000 ext 3188 quoting ref MM/180.

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City Office

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Private Mayfair company needs a well presented, very efficient, mature, Secretary (25-35), able to work on own. Sound knowledge of French, meticulous attention to detail and good working experience required. The job entails usual PA duties, audio typing and general office administration. Salary £8,000 pa, free lunch.

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Top City Financial Consultant requires an experienced secretary to provide full secretarial assistance and to administer the day to day running of the office itself. Excellent sh and audio typing & administrative experience. Phone Dani Dilloghan at Masterlock Recruitment on 01-938 1846/1718

SALES & MARKETING EXECUTIVE c.£15,000

For International computer consultancy. LONDON BASED WITH CONSIDERABLE TRAVEL OUTSIDE THE UK. Only applicants possessing an outstanding sales record and ability to negotiate at Director level will be considered. A dynamic personality and well groomed appearance are mandatory.

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International Consultancy for Banks. Versatility and ability with people required. Promotion prospects.

Telephone 01-248 2256

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Rare opportunity has arisen for a competent person to join this International company's Personnel Dept. Full involvement including interviewing will guarantee early prospects & our perks include sub rent & 4 wks hols. WP an asst. Ring 283 5914 for immediate appointment. Keystone Emp Agy.

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required for chairman of small office handling all personal and general matters. Experience of telex helpful. Salary and hours negotiable. Please send CV to:

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21-22 Grosvenor Street
London W1X 9FE
giving daytime phone number

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Required for interesting post in small expanding ship chartering company: must be highly presentable, efficient and well spoken. Previous shipping experience preferred but not essential. Salary negotiable.

Reply in writing to C. H. Thompson, Glover Brothers Chartering Ltd, 44 Russell Square, WC1B 4JP.

General Appointments

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An established London consultancy is looking for intelligent and ambitious men and women aged 22 + with drive, initiative and good communicative skills, to join them as trainee sales executives. Basic £7,000 (negotiable). On target first years earnings £12,000. Phone for details

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Tel: 636 4385/6/7

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A CITY WINE SHIPPERS need trainee 18-22. Telephone 01-407 0288.

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SUNSHINE SALES
We sell high quality Property throughout Portugal and seek a trained mobile negotiator to work from our West End Office. Please Ring: 01-637 7026 George Knight – Overseas.

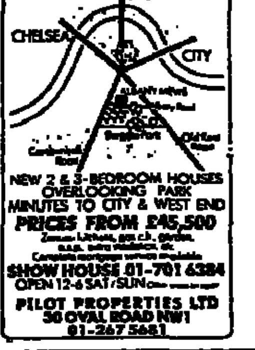
South of the Thames

WIMBLEDON

Southfields. Large attractive Edwardian terrace house in popular residential area, close to local shops & transport. 3 recps, kit, cellar, 5 beds, 2 baths, gas CH. 60ft south facing gdn. £80,000.

Southfields Grid. In popular area; Edwardian terrace house, presented in good order. 2 receps, kit, utility rm, 3 beds, bath, south facing gdn, gas CH, new roof. £51,500.

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EALING W5

Unusual opportunity to acquire 5 roomed, 2 bath, converted ground floor flat in detached corner Edwardian house situated in prime residential site. Large gardens, good condition throughout. Newly fitted cpts, etc. 94 yr lse. Outgoings approx £60 pa.

£72,500 ono
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Pied-à-Terre

Blackheath listed Vict. Cott. Heart of village. Completely modernised & in excellent order with reserved parking. C.H. 2 bedrm, lge S. facing living rm 20x14 with bow window & original Vict. fire. New kit, lge bathrm gdn, £62,000. Tel: 01-852 6220.

ALLEYN PARK, SE21.

Quite exceptional detached family house in excellent condition & having been well maintained throughout. 6 beds. 2 baths (1 en suite), large drawing rm, large dining rm, kit/b'fast rm, TV rm, large playrm/study, 2 sep wc's, shower rm/wc, utility & boiler rm, boot rm, dry cellar, wine cellar, dble gge, full gch. There is a large garden at the rear which extends to Alleyn Road, part of the garden at the rear has the benefit of outline planning permission for a single detached house. Offers invited for the Freehold in excess of £285,000. Further details upon request. Sole Agents.

ALLEYN ROAD, SE21.

Detached family house which has been extended to provide 4 beds, 2 baths, newly fitted kit, large drawing rm, dining rm, sitting rm, cloak/wc, utility rm, integral gge, gch, large gdn at rear, gdn at the front with drive. F/h. £179,000. Sole Agents.

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IN HEART OF CONSERVATION AREA

Adjacent to the 11th century church, four architect designed detached 4 bedroom houses now being released – 1 under offer. Prices from £119,950. Details & specification apply to Sole agents:

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01-542 1193/4

SHEEN/BARNES

Immaculate semi-det residence, presently fitted with lift, in quiet backwater, superbly appointed accom. 2 receps, kit/b'fast rm, cloaks, basement, utility area, 4 good bedrms, 2 bathrms, garage & lovely west facing gdn.

£165,000
CONTACT:
OLIVER JOHN
01-878 4172/3714

SHEEN (PARKSIDE)

Major portion of detached character house with 35ft x 23ft living room oak fit kit, diner, 3 beds, 1½ baths, gas c.h. gge. 80ft West gdn. £120,000.

Recently built detached house with 4 beds, 2 baths, 4 recep rms, kit, clk rm, gas c.h. dble gge. £148,000.

Edwardian family residence with 4 bedrms 2 bath rms, 31ft living rm, 28ft kit, family rm, clkrm, gas c.h. 80ft gdn. £130,000.

White walled family house nr. Park gate with 5 bedrms, 2½ bathrms, 3 recep rms, fit kit, gas c.h. gge. & gdn £160,000.

Sole Agents
TAYLOR DIXON PORTER
01 876 0115

TOOTING BEC COMMON

final phase
New quality built
1 bed luxury flats
from £34,750
1000 yr leases: low outgoings
BURTON & LODER
01-769 7755

Kennington. – Oval, Methley St. Very chic house designed with flair and elegance. 3 beds, through lounge, fit kitchen, 1½ bathrooms, garden, gas CH. £90,000. Sole Agents.
New House. – 2 floors, large garden, 2 beds, lounge, fit kitchen, alarms, fully furnished. £44,500.
Oval. – Most impressive, double fronted period house, excellent condition. 10 rooms, 2 baths, WC, lounge 27' x 15' 10", master bedroom 28' 7" x 18' 9", garden 65', garage. £155,00. Sole Agents.
Fentiman Road. – 3 bed spacious maisonette, gas CH, ½ Freehold. £52,500.
COOPER RENDERS LTD
01-735 8111/2

EAST PUTNEY. Tube 10 mins' walk. Large 3 storey Victorian house, 5 beds, 3 receps, kitchen, bathroom and cellar. The house has lots of character and retains many original features but requiring renovation. Well stocked enthusiast plant man's 75ft garden. £89,950 F/H. Tel. Monday-Friday 8.30-4.30 870 8043.

BLACKHEATH VILLAGE. 2 bedrm p/b flat, fitted kitchen, fit wardrobes, raised bed, gas ch, fully carpeted, good mod decorative order, lift and porterage. £41,000. Tel. 01-318 4799.

AMERICANS

looking to buy a quality London home should first call.

SAUNDERS OF KENSINGTON
581 3623

CLAPHAM COMMON, Sunnyside. Interesting updated P/B maisonette with roof terrace, large kitchen/diner, reception, 2 beds, gas CH. £49,000. Tel: 249 6741 (w/ends/eves) 402 1828 (work).

DULWICH, ALLEYN RD. Elegant unspoilt semi detached Victorian house, 3 receptions, 6 beds, 2 baths, conservatory, garage. Set in ¼ acre. £170,000 ono. Ring 01-670 1240.

CLAPHAM/WANDSWORTH CMN. Pleasant flat in smart area. Living rm, 2 dble beds, kit, bath, sep wc, 92-yr lse. £39,950 for quick sale. Tel. 251 2191 or 228 9617.

BARNES VILLAGE. Spacious 2nd fl p/b flat close common and river. Fully fitted kit. Elegant recep, 1 dble bed. Partial ch, chw, serviced. £39,000. 01-493 0077.

HAMPTON. Charming 1 bed flat in historic house. 22ft lounge overlooking river, 5 acres landscaped grounds, ample car parking. Long lease. £49,000. Tel. 01-979 2972.

CLAPHAM. The Chase, sunny p/built 2 bed flat, plus garage. G.C.H. double glazing, fitted kitchen, carpets, lge. com garden, £47,950. Tel: 01-720 6538.

DULWICH. – Very attractive ground floor flat. Bedroom, lounge, large kitchen/diner. CH, paved patio and garden, rear access. £29,500. Full details 693 8203.

WIMBLEDON – Edwardian 4 bedrm semi-detached house. 2 reception rooms large kitchen and utility rooms. Gas ch. garden. £76,000. 01-946 2872. 01-727 5722.

ON WANDS COMM. "Toastrack." Very attractive fully mod large light 5 (6/7) bed hse. £165,000 beds. 0732 77572/01-222 3573 (o).

BATTERSEA. A large 4 bed family house maintained to a high standard. 2 receps, kit/b'fastrm, mod bath. 38ft gdn. Gas CH. Viewing recommended. £79,950. Edwin Evans & Sons 228 0081.

BATTERSEA. Interior designed 2 bed house, charming quiet street, close to West End. Very attractive at £72,000. Ridley. 01-584 6391.

HERNE HILL. Spacious Victorian hse. 4 beds, 2 receps, dining rm, gas ch. excellent cond 65ft gdn. £75,000. 01-274 6726.

BATTERSEA. light, spacious, split-level flat, 1 bed, large recep, kit, bath, GCH, close all amenities, £36,000. 228 8764 (H) 439 7144 x442 (O).

HERNE HILL, SE24

Attractive maisonette in restored Georgian terrace, close to Brockwell Park & B.R. 2 beds, 2 receps, fit kit, G.C.H. Excellent decor, small well stocked gdn. £57,000.

Tel. 01-737 1541 eves.

RIVERSIDE TOWN HOUSE

with private mooring. In impeccable order throughout & overlooking marina basin. Clkrm, study, 3/4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 reception, kitchen, utility room, gge, roof gdn, sun deck, swimming pool, tennis court. £160,000.
MARQUIS & CO: 01-891 02221

BATTERSEA PARK, SW11

Attractive, spacious, 4th floor mansion flat. 4 rms + fit kit & bath. Full mod, gas ch, qual fit carpets. Entryphone. 87 yr lse. £46,500. Offers invited to: Charles Sinclair & Co, 622 1180 (24-hr ans phone).

PUTNEY, close river. Arch terr hse, tastefully mod. 26ft recep, dining rm, mod kit, 2 d/beds, study, gch, SW gdn. 01-785 9689.

CLAPHAM COMMON. Stunning penthouse flat in period hse overlooking common, full gas CH, amazing 23ft recep with vaulted ceiling, charming kit/diner, dble bed rm + mezzanine bedrm area, bathrm, 2 roof terr. Immac condition. £63,950 L/H Sole Agents. Richard Barclay & Co. 228 6568.

BATTERSEA. Prince of Wales Drive. Sunny, peaceful, top floor flat, large bed 1, en suite shower rm, 2 further beds, lux bath, fit kit/bkfast rm, reception, dining/hall: £78,000. Particulars or viewing (01) 720 4348 evns and wk-end, (01) 606 8888 x-217 (office hrs).

WANDSWORTH COMMON. Most appealing fully modernised terr. Vic hse. Full gas CH, hall, cellar, 27ft dble recep, 20ft kit/b'fast rm, utility, 3 bedrms, bathrm, sep wc, secluded gdn. £72,950. F/H. Sole agents Richard Barclay & Co. 228 6568.

BATTERSEA. Immaculate 3 bed family house ready to move into. 2 lge receps, superbly fitted kit/b'fastrm, luxury bath. 40ft west facing gdn. £75,000. Edwin Evans & Sons 228 0081.

CLAPHAM SOUTH. Immac 3 bed Victorian house with gdn. Superbly mod and designer decorated. Through recep, large kit/diner. £75,000. 673 1000 (home). 673 0191 (office).

Overseas Property

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Superb range of new and resale villas and apartments to suit all personal requirements in all locations. Consult Dominic Shapeero, Canning House, 117 Derby Rd, Nottingham. 0602 423693.

ITALIAN RIVIERA easy reach Genoa, Pisa, Florence. Ideal for all seasons. Mild winter zone, new luxury flat, viewing arranged. Air fare from UK refunded if purchase made. Tel 688 5306 (eves).

SPAIN – ALOHA MARBELLA, 2 bedrm, 2 bathrm, 2nd floor apartment, fully furnished, adjacent Aloha & Los Brisas Golf Courses. £32,000. Tel: 0235 33231 (day) 404904 (eves).

SOUTH OF FRANCE. Small house in old town of Antibes, fully restored. 4 rooms, bath & shower rooms & roof terrace. Total area approx 100 sq m. 850,000 FF. Further details, tel. owners on 010-3393 340083.

SPAIN. Country riverside villa. Furnished, 3 beds, 3 baths, 2 receptions, fitted kitchen. English type garden, 15 mins to Puerto Banus/Estepona. Offers around £78,000. (02756) 2635.

DORDOGNE. Fine semi-restored 17th cent house. Secluded position overlooking wooded valley. Large barn, 1 acre. £19,000. B Smit 24320 Verteillac. Tel. 010 3353 916896.

FREE FURNISHINGS that will transform your new property into a home. This generous offer applies to all major developments from Fuengirola to Estepona. Prices range from £16,000 to £160,000. Phone today for brochure. Marbella Homemaker, 021-525 9851 (anytime).

FRENCH RIVIERA 280 superior mobile homes for sale. Shower, wc, 4 star site all amenities. Management and letting service if required. Ideal for investment or private use. Trade enquiries welcome. £3,750 each. Tel 0422 883279 anytime.

INSURE YOUR HOME ABROAD with Lloyd's. For quote contact G. N. Bishop (Insurance Brokers) Limited. Holden House, High Halden, Ashford, Kent, TN26 3BT. Members of B.I.B.A. Telephone: 0233-86541 Telex: 966579.

ALGARVE. We can build a 2 bed villa close to golf courses, from £29,950 inc land. Also a wide selection of ready built property from £34,000 to £300,000. Inspection flights. RMS. 01-288 2999/723 8248 (eves/w'ends).

SWISS CHALETS at reasonable prices. New 3 bedroom chalets for £80,000. Consult the specialists for both chalets and apartments in 20 resorts. Pelhams Overseas, Mint House, Threegates Lane, Haslemere, Surrey. Tel: 0428 4532.

Crans-Montana Valais Suisse FOR SALE

New Chalet Apartments of 2½ to 4½ rooms from 52 sq/m to 125 sq/m with balconies. Sw Fr 200,000 to 570,000. Authorised for sale to foreigners.

T & D CORDONIER
Le Rawyl
CH-3962 Montana–Crans
Tel: 01041 27-41 42 82 or 84

MARBELLA NUEVA ANALUCIA

Beautiful lge 2 bed garden apt. Furn as new, 2 baths, communual pool, gdns, utility/storage rm, patio. £58,000

01-368 0707/5868
or eves 01-950 6333

ALLOHA GOLF COURSE, Marbella. Front line house plot, 1,000 sq m. Outstanding investment opportunity. Tel: 0837 20674.

MAJORCA. Porto Pollensa, cott, 100 yds beach: 3 beds, 2 baths: £35,000. Fully furn. View Oct, Nov, Dec. Tel 0703 484159; 010-34-71-532856.

BENALMADENA. Det villa valued at over £35,000. Bargain at £28,000. Tel: (0782) 43608 or Malaga 444026.

MAGALUF MAJORCA £5,000 buys a permanent timeshare in an apartment complete with furniture. 0446 34181.

MARBELLA. A new 3 bedroom pueblo villa. 010 3452 77 8204 day. 01-856 6918 eves.

SPAIN & FLORIDA. Spain Mallorca, Costa Blanca, the Costa del Sol, Mojacar and fincas and village houses for renovation at Torrox, nr Malaga. Florida homes & businesses. State area required Babet Sales Ltd, 14 High Street, Godalming, Surrey. Tel: (04868) 28525.

NICE/CIMIEZ sell lovely flat, completely furnished, 1 bedroom, lounge/dining. Separate kitchen, bathroom, large terrace, C.h. parking facilities, quiet beautiful view over mountains & sea. £60,000 for more information telephone Esher (78) 67948.

MALLORCA CALA SAN VICENTE in beautiful hillside situation seven minutes from sandy beach new house for sale as 2 self contained apartments separately or together each with lounge, 2 double bedrooms, kitchen bathroom and terrace. Telephone: 06 22-38726.

also on page 28

North of the Thames



Marsh & Parsons

LONSDALE ROAD, W11
Excellent ground and garden maisonette within walking distance of Portobello Market. S-facing recep, dining rm, 2 dble beds, baths, gas CH, 20ft patio garden. 86 yrs. £69,500.

HORBURY CRESCENT, W11
Superb new conversion of ground and garden maisonette in established street near Notting Hill Gate. Dble recep, kit/b'fast rm, utility rm, 3 beds, 2 baths, gas CH. Patio. 23ft w-facing gdn. 126 yrs. £139,500.

SUTHERLAND PLACE, W2
Particularly light and spacious 2nd and 3rd flr maisonette, extensively renovated within the last year. Recep, dining rm, kit, 2 beds, 2 baths, 2 balconies. Gas CH, fitted carpets. 148 yrs. £94,000.

COLVILLE TERRACE, W11
Skilful architect-designed, split-level, 1st and 2nd flr maisonette in elegant terrace close to Portobello Market. Studio/recep 20'x19', kit, 3 beds, 2 baths, gas CH, roof terrace and balcony. 99 yrs. £99,500.

Notting Hill Office, 01-727 9811

LANSDOWNE ROAD, W11
Restored in every detail and meticulously decorated with ragged and marbled décor. A magnificent house with 36' dble recep, dining rm, 5/6 beds, lge kit/b'fast rm, utility rm, 3 baths, clkrm and flourishing garden opening to 2 acres of comm gdn. F/H £365,000.

Holland Park Office, 01-603 9275

BRONDESBURY PARK, NW6
Magnificent detached palatial residence situated in the most sought after road in the area. Superb decorative condition, 6 beds, 4 receps, fully fitted kit, 3 baths (2 ensuite), cloaks, gas ch, dble gge, carriage drive, large gdn, burglar alarm. Price to include entire contents. Early viewing recommended. F/H £525,000

W2
Magnificent period family house with part professional use. Superb condition, gas CH, 1 min station, lge private gdn, 7 beds, 2 receps, 2 baths, 5 sep wc's, 2 staff rms, sun lounge. F/H £425,000.

DUTCH & DUTCH 01 624 7788

HIGHGATE VILLAGE
Listed early Victorian flat fronted period house on 5 floors set back from main road, large front and rear gardens. 2 receps, 5 beds, bath, shower rm, utility rm. Needs modernisation. Off-street parking. Part gas C.H.
£157,000 F/H. Offers invited.
PRICKETT & ELLIS
01-340 7000

79 Chiltern St, W1
FREEHOLD
Superb restored period house adjacent Baker Street, close Tube, 4/5 bedrooms, 1 en suite, further bath and shower rooms, 2 receps, dining room, fully fitted kitchen, secluded patio/barbeque area, centrally heated, carpets and curtains, throughout, ready for immediate occupation.
£189,995
Collins & Co
01-470 5297

W8
Off Kensington Church St
Immaculate 2 bed flat with patio, large spacious lounge, fitted kitchen, gas CH. Excellent security. £88,000, view today.
01-221 1009

CLOSE KENSINGTON GARDENS
Well modernised townhouse on 4 floors, 3/4 bedrooms, 2/3 receptions, 2 bathrooms, large kitchen, CH, balconies, patio & greenhouse. £187,500 or offers for quick sale. Telephone
01-727 7183
AND VIEW TODAY

HYDE PARK, W.2
Unusual Spanish style town house, 3 beds, patio, garage, Harrods designed kitchen.
£98,000
Tel: 0788 832613

HOLLAND ST W8
1850s house for sale, privately. Dble Recp, dining, 2 dbls, 1 single bed, bath, 2 wc's, kitchen. Needs modernisation. Roof terrace. CH. Ideal communications. F/H
£190,500
Tel: 937 8499

Churchills
WINNINGTON ROAD
Magnif. ambassadorial det. F/H hse. Space, taste & elegance – ideal for entertaining on a grand scale. 6/7 beds, 3 baths, dress rm, CH, dble gge. Super gdns. Price on application.
258 1977

HAMPSTEAD
2 newly converted luxury flats in the heart of Hampstead, both with excellent fitted kitchens. 2 bedrm flat at £134,500. 3 bedrm flat at £139,500. To view please call:
MARK TAYLOR
Tel: 01-353 3819

CHELSEA
PENTHOUSE, BRAMHAM GARDENS
2 bedrooms, 1 large Reception, K & B. PATIO. Lease 120 years. £79,950
RANELAGH HOUSE, ELYSTAN PLACE
2 bedrooms, large Reception, kitchen, bathroom & clk. Lease 82 years. £105,000
SWAN COURT, FLOOD STREET
1 bedroom, 1 sitting room, K & B. Lease 34 years. £37,500.
CADOGAN GARDENS
2 bedrooms, very large reception, K & B. Lease 66 years £140,000.
REDCLIFFE SQUARE
Large reception room, 2 bedrooms, bathroom and shower room. Long lease. £90,000
PROPRIUM AGENCY
TEL: 589 6298

LEGS
Are needed to help you find a house or flat to buy. We will provide the legs and work round the clock on your behalf to find you the right property in London.
Please tel: Sally-Ann Abel on
01-937 2853

MUSWELL HILL most sought after Road, a magestic 3 storey Victorian mock-Tudor style family home, backing on to Queens Wood, exquisite features abound, 6 beds, 2 receps, ftd. kit., 2 lux. baths, 3 wc's, utility, huge 7ft high dry cellar, conservatory, panaromic views, south facing garden. £134,000 f/hold. Phone: Nicholas Shepherd. 883 1041.

OVERSEAS PROPERTY
also on page 27

Clardedon Rd, W11
Freehold 4 flr base & shop, 3 studio flats, good return. FF £127,000.
W11. Freehold
4 flrs, 4 s/c flats, use comm gdns, full vacc poss. Good repair & dec. Excellent return. FF £140,000 ono.
402 7848

FINBOROUGH RD SW10
A light & spacious lower ground floor flat in this period building with the advantage of a light rear garden. Bedroom, reception rm, kitchen, bathroom, separate W.C. Independant Gas CH/CHW. Garden
Lease 88 yrs £47,500
MARLER & MARLER
235 9641

TABOR RD. W6. Lovely 4 bed, 2 baths, & sep shower, 3 storey Edwardian terrace house, double recept, french doors to sunny garden, luxury oak fitted kitchen. In heart of Brackenbury village. Interior featured in magazines & books. Gas CH, damp & woodworm guarantees, new roof, rewired. Freehold. £96,500. 748 8257. Mrs Pringle. 243 8601 weekdays.

SWISS COTTAGE. Superb penthouse flat, magnificent views from 50ft terrace, 2 dble beds, 2 baths, rec with patio windows, immaculate, newly equipped kit, guest clkrm, carpets, curtains, chandeliers. Ready to walk into. CH, CHW, lifts, porterage: 120 yr lse. £94,950. 01-722 0708.

KENSINGTON W8 bright attractive 3rd floor flat (No lift) in purpose built block in quiet road off Kensington Church St. Large drawing room, 2 good sized bedrooms, K & B, GCH, v low outgoings. 37 year lease. offers over £45,000. 01-937 6891.

NOTTING HILL GATE
Modernised and much extended Victorian house with 3 west facing terraces, 2-3 beds, 2 baths, 3-4 receps, lge & sunny breakfast/kit, utility area. Gas CH & fitted cpts. F, hold. Offers in the region of
£187,500
To view today tel:
741 2173
KITSON & KING
878 4942

CITY OF LONDON, EC4. Mod riverside development. Choice of 1 & 2 bed flats from £44,500. Lifts, res ptr, Ind CH & HW. 93-yr lse. Frank Harris & Co, 387 0077. Open today 10 am-1.30 pm.

RIVERSIDE VIEWS. Lge 2 bed, 2 bath flat o/looking Thames in mod blk facing city. Lifts, ptrs, CH, CHW, parking. £130,000. Frank Harris & Co, 387 0077. Open today 10 am-1.30 pm.

KENSINGTON. Convenient luxury residential block, 2/3 beds, recep, 2 bathrooms, new luxury fitted kitchen with all appliances. Fully carpeted, south facing balcony, long lease. £91,950. Tel: 01-603 8829.

FULHAM, BISCAY RD, W6. – First floor flat in quiet cul-de-sac. Recep rm, 2 beds, bath and kit. 98 yr lease. Low outgoings. £43,000. Tel: Kissane, 01-256 6616 or 01-748 6067.

DIVINE luxury ground floor gdn flat, complete with carpets & curtains. New kit + kit accessories. 2 baths, dining, lounge. £85,000 ono. 581 0780, 385 6038

W HAMPSTEAD. Corner Priory Rd. Spacious sunny 3 bed flat, pine kit, generous storage. Gas ch. Long lse & share freehold. £58,000. Tel 01-624 3327 Eve w/ends.

CORNWALL GDNS, S.W.7. Convenient quiet flat, overlooking comm gdns. 2 bed, rec, kit, bath, C.H. 3rd floor, 76 yrs. £80,900. Tel. 01-481 2231 (work) 0883 48957 (evening).

ST JOHN'S WOOD. 5th floor studio flat in well maintained p/b block near tube. Hall, panelled studio room, kitchen, bathroom. Entryphone, porter, lift, HW, gdns. 86 yrs lse. Furniture avail too. £28,500. Tel 098 122 664.

CHELSEA SW3 grd floor sunny mod studio flat open fire-place, lux bath & kitchen o'looks gdns. Lease 46 yrs £34,500. 373 9960.

HARCOURT TERRACE, SW7. 2nd flr mais, delightful CPK conversion. 2 bed, lge living rm, roof terrace. £85,000, L/H. Office 01-588 1049, eves 01-602 8787.

NORTHOLT. Chalet bungalow, 4 beds, 2 lge receps; garden, s/pool, GCH, large fit kit. £75,000 inc carpets. Tel: 01-845 4984.

KENSINGTON W8. Excellent freehold family house in good condition, 2 receps, 4 beds, 2 bath, large kit, study, garden. £190,000. Chesterfield & Co., 01-581 5234.

CHISWICK. Superbly renovated 6 bedroom house. Open sunny garden. £183,500. Tel: 01-998 7298.

HYDE PARK GARDENS. 4th & 5th floor maisonette overlooking Park, 6 rooms, 2 bathrms, kitchen, CH, CHW, lift, porter. 65 yr lse. £270,000. Tel owner: 01-589 8220.

STUDIO FLAT WC1 Exc block, ch, c.h.w, needs dec. lease £22,000. Phone 387 6512.

SW3. Second floor flat, small block, lift, porter, 2 beds, 2 recep, k & b. Lease 93 years. £106,000. Tel: 01-589 2906.

ACTON W3. Substantial semi-detached double fronted property in quiet tree lined road. Very good decor. Gas CH. Rewired. New windows. Entryphone. Grd flr. 2 large receps, fld kit/diner, bathrm wc. 1st flr. 4 beds, bath, wc. Attractive rear gdn. £84,950. F/h. E&T Estates, 992 7861.

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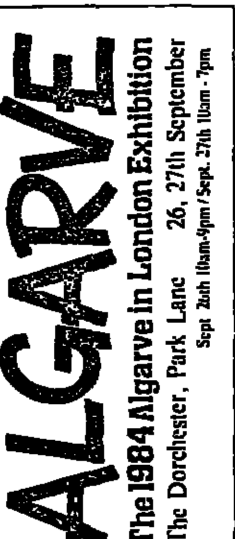
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RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY

London apartments quite apart from the usual

By Christopher Warman
Property correspondent

The search for an apartment in central, or near central, London, has sent many potential buyers screaming back into suburbia, but there are developments under way which give the chance of a reward for the patient purchaser.

There are many new blocks of flats and many of them are attractive, but potential buyers can choose from an equally interesting range of flats converted from historic buildings, town houses of a past age or churches, or new apartments concealed behind refurbished facades.

St Simon's church, Maida Vale, London W9, a redundant church, could have been demolished. Instead, it was sold for about £130,000 to City Centre Estates Ltd, who with Saydale Ltd have converted it to 22 flats and maisonettes.

Unlike one or two recent developments of churches, this conversion, called Simon Court, has carefully retained the fabric of the church, whose foundation stone was laid in 1898, as fully as possible.

Seydale, who have two further developments in redundant churches to carry out – in Tower Haralets and Stamford Brook – insist on keeping what they can of the former building. The units at Simon Court are therefore somewhat unusual. Many of the original features of the building have been retained and incorporated, some have arches and stained glass windows and most have bare stone and brickwork.

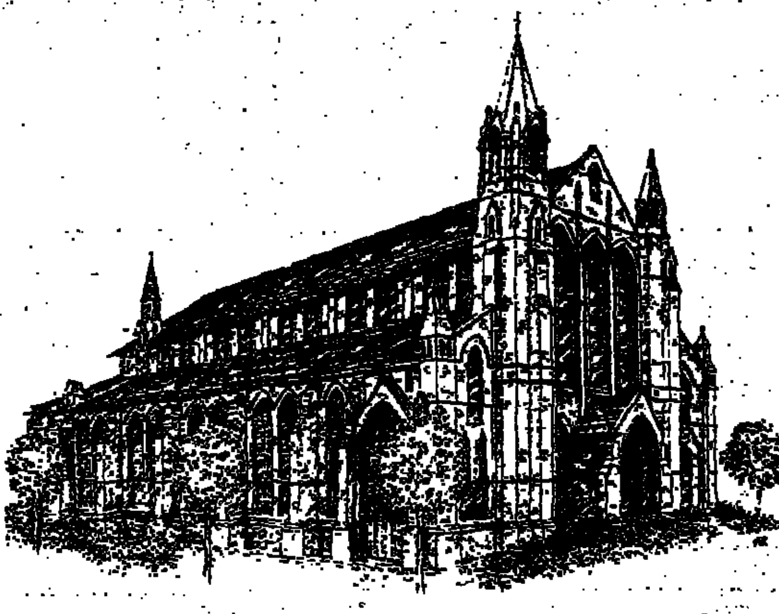
A typical living room has stained glass windows to floor level while a bedroom on the upper floor is likely to have a Victorian gothic arch holding up the ceiling. There was a bell in the church, but that has been taken away since the bell room formed part of a flat and might otherwise have been a bit noisy.

The units attract professional people

The 22 units, some of which have already been reserved, range in price from £37,000 to £52,000 for one and two-bedroom flats, and are on sale through Chestertons' Maida Vale office, John England and Partners and Ellis and Co., and the building, in Saltram Crescent, will be open on Sunday from 11am to 3pm.

The developers regard the units as starter homes, but they are attracting professional people who want a London flat as well as those who need somewhere to live as the main home.

A development of a different kind is at 100, Piccadilly, the former home of the Dukes of Beaufort, where Lassmans are selling 10 apartments built behind the original facade by London and Leeds Investments Ltd.


Not so much of a church, more a block of flats, converted from the Church of St Simon, Maida Vale, with one and two bedroom apartments selling from £38,500 to £49,000

Where a garden existed before, a tropical atrium, with trees and plants from Florida, now forms the entrance hall behind wrought iron gates. The 10 apartments, part of a mixed development with offices, are reached by lifts and there are four show apartments fully furnished by David Hicks.

The luxurious apartments incorporate Bulthaup kitchens, tiled bathrooms with twin basins set in marble tops, and seperate dressing areas in some of the units. The prices, at a somewhat different level from St Simon's Church, range from £255,000 for the smallest furnished show apartment, up to £490,000 for the largest apartment – a three bedroom, three bathroom, first-floor unit with a west-facing patio.

This is the first new apartment development on Piccadilly, according to Anthony Lassman, principal of Lassmans, of Old Bond Street for about 25 years, and is likely to attract individuals or companies who need a pied a terre close to the centre of London.

Onslow Gardens, built in 1846 by C J Freake and named after the Earl of Onslow who owned the land, has recently been yielding up some of its houses for sale and development.

Number 82, which has the only intact Edwardian panelled room on the estate, has retained its architectural integrity more than most, and has a number of the original Victorian, ad later Edwardian, features.

Fremantle Properties acquired the house from Smith's Charity Estate nine months ago, and have converted the property into seven flats, employing more than 20 craftsmen in the restoration of the building, under the supervision of Richard Collins.

The demand for such conversions is apparent, since all but two of the flats, ranging in price from £39,500 to £287,500, have been sold or reserved. The two remaining are two two-bedroom flats which are both priced at £138,500. One is a show flat, containing curtains and furniture which may be purchased, and both overlook the communal gardens. The architects were Peter Wood and Partners and the terraces have been landscaped by Landscape International. The flats are on sale through W. A. Ellis and Savills.

Nearly half the flats under offer

Demand for flats converted from period buildings is emphasized by the example of Sutherland House, Bolton Gardens, London SW5, where nearly half the 15 flats were under offer within 10 days of the development coming on to the market.

Sutherland House, at 34/35, Bolton Gardens, has been the result of cooperation between the developers – I L Shearer Developments Ltd and Sturgis and Son, joint letting agents with W A Ellis. Sturgis helped with advice on what buyers want and the five one-bedroom and 10 two-bedroom flats are the result.

They have good-sized reception rooms, original features preserved, plenty of storage space and well-kept communal parts, the apartments range from £52,500 to £67,500 for the one-bedroom flats and from £70,000 to £100,000 for the two-bedroom flats.

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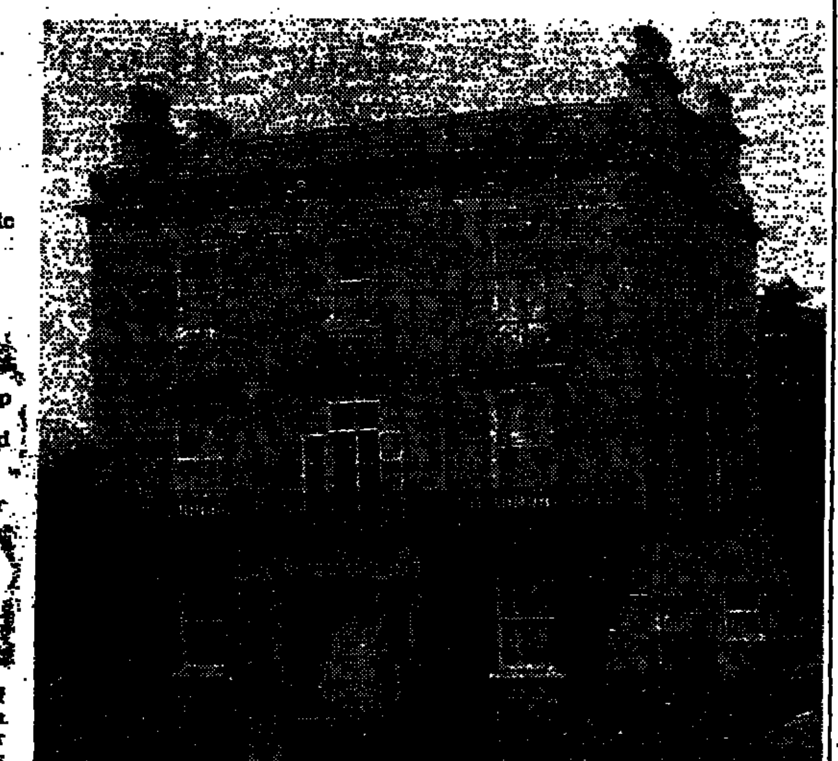
RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY

A piece of Tennysonia: cost – £170,000

Alfred Lord Tennyson's favourite ale house at Grayswood, near Haslemere, Surrey, now a private residence, is to be sold through Jackson-Stops and Staff's Haslemere office, which is asking around £170,000. When spending his summers at Aldworth, just outside Haslemere, he regularly walked the two miles through the woods to the pub until his death in the 1880s to sup his ale alone by the fireplace. The seventeenth-century building reverted to a private house after the First World War, changing its name from the Wheatsheaf to Hawk's Stoop after a fierce local falcon.

The modernized house has four bedrooms and a drawing room made out of the old tap room and kitchen, with outbuildings and a swimming pool in the garden.

The house reputed to be the model for Soames Forsyte's London home in John Galsworthy' *Forsyte Saga* is for sale through Allsop and Co's Knightsbridge office, which is asking £465,000 for the five bedroom, five reception room house. The house is in Montpelier Square, an attractive location both in Galsworthy's day and now.



Lomond House, a fine Regency house in Bath, whose garden contains one of the oldest Judas trees in the country and, equally unusual, an extensive 7¼in gauge railway track, is for sale by auction unless previously sold by Crisp Cowley of Bath, who are suggesting a guide price of £150,000. The house, on Bathwick Hill, was built around 1829 of Bath stone with a wrought iron balcony above the entrance portico, and is set within walled grounds of over half an acre about one mile from the city centre. The Grade II listed building has four reception rooms and nine bedrooms, with a possible single building plot in the grounds, and is to be auctioned on October 31.

Oxfordshire castle

The tower and west wing of Hanwell Castle, near Banbury, Oxfordshire, which dates from the fifteenth century, is for sale at £120,000 through the Banbury office of Colliers Bigwood and Bewlay. The castle was built by William Cope, cofferer to Henry VII, whose family remained there for some 300 years, and one of whose descendants, Sir Anthony Cope, entertained James I. Subsequently, all the Stuart kings stayed at the castle.

There was further building at the end of the eighteenth century and at the beginning of this century a wing was added. The castle has been in split ownership since 1977, and the tower and west wing include three reception rooms, five bedrooms and about four acres of grounds.

What a gas

A house with its own gas and electricity supply may be of inestimable value during a power failure. Hope Cottage, Telegraph Hill, near Bramshaw, Hampshire, an eighteenth century cottage in the New Forest is in that happy, independent position with Calor gas providing their central heating and cooking, and electricity supplied by a recently installed diesel generator. The modernized and extended cottage stands in three-quarters of an acre and the accommodation includes three/four bedrooms and two/three reception rooms, and Jackson and Jackson of Lymington are asking £110,000 for the freehold.

Small is beautiful

Wherever new houses are built in cities, in London as elseewhere, there is always the difficulty of making the best use of mostly small sites without cramming the houses so closely together that they create a claustrophobic effect.

Both the developers and the local planning authority have the responsibility to balance housing need with environmental advantage, and such a balance can be seen at a new development in south east London, at Ryefield Road, Beulah Hill.

Bellway Homes, which bought the site – a strip of land adjoining wooded convent grounds – pride themeselves on building houses rather bigger than their competitors. Croydon Borough Council, however, laid down strict conditions which limited the floor area for each dwelling and limited the development to 26 houses.

Bellway (South-East) therefore had to adjust their normal standards, and instead of separate lounge and dining room have incorporated the two in one to save space. "We have had no adverse comments about the lounge-/diner," Mr Trevor Sawyer, sales director, commented. "They are back in fashion."

The fine open location for these houses, with long gardens overlooking the convent woods and facing open parkland on another side, deserved sensitive treatment, and Bellway have done their best to achieve it with the use of quality materials, with solid wood garage and front doors and special bathroom fittings. One of the house types has Tudor "timber" cladding, a popular style, but that, it must be said, is made of glass fibre.

Bellway have recently incorporated a security system into their houses and flats, and this development is the first in the South-East with the full system of chains, locks, alarm and panic buttons.

The four and five bedroom detached houses cost from £83,500 to £89,950, and £91,500 for the mock Tudor house. Along Ryefield Road, the houses face 1930s link-detached three-bedroom houses. They sell at just under £80,000, so Mr Sawyer believes they have got the pricing right. The first four houses have already been reserved.

Another new development coming on to the market is of 11 mews-style houses close to Chiswick High Road, the first residential scheme to be completed by Townsend Thoresen Properties Ltd. The prices range from £90,000 to £92,000. They are being sold through Hampton and Sons and the Chiswick office of Sturgis.

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هكذا من الاصل

Today's television and radio programmes

Summaries by Peter Dear and Peter Davalle

BBC 1

6.00 Ceefax AM.

6.30 Breakfast Time with Frank Bough and Selina Scott. News from Fern Britton at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours; sport at 6.40 and 7.40; regional news, weather and traffic at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; programme choice at 6.55; a review of the morning newspapers at 7.18 and 8.18; horoscopes at 8.33. The programme also includes the new Top Twenty, presented by Mike Smith.

9.00 Gharber. A magazine programme for Asian women, including items on sewing and cooking plus a pop song. 9.25 Ceefax. 10.30 Play School, presented by Chloe Ashcroft (r). 10.50 Ceefax.

12.30 News After Noon. 12.57 Regional news (London and SE only: Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles).

1.00 Pebble Mill at One with guests Mark McCormack and Paul McCartney's brother, Mike, who leafs through an early family photograph album. Plus more Chinese cookery hints from Lisa Kinsman 1.45 King Rollo. A See-Saw programme for the very young (r) 1.50 Bric-a-Brac presented by Brian Cant (r).

2.00 Writers' Houses. Kingsley Amis at Batemans, the Sussex home of Rudyard Kipling (r).

2.15 Film: Fighting Father Dunne* (1948) starring Pat O'Brien as the priest who establishes a home, in 1905, for underprivileged newsboys of St Louis. Directed by Ted Tetzlaff 3.48 Regional news (not London).

3.50 Play School, presented by Stuart McGugan 4.10 Mighty Mouse (r).

4.15 Jackanory. The Prince of Wales reads his own story, The Old Man of Lochnager 4.30 SuperStore Superstars 1984. The acts from some of the finals of the talent contest at 4.55 John Craven's Newsround.

5.05 Think of a Number. Johnny Ball with the first in a new series that explores science and number in a lighthearted fashion.

5.30 The Good Life. The Residents' Association is mobilized when Margo discovers that her next door neighbours intend to keep pigs (r) 5.58 Weather.

6.00 News with Sue Lawley and Nicholas Witchell.

6.30 London Plus.

6.55 Points of View. Barry Took with another selection of viewers' letters panning or praising BBC Television programmes.

7.10 Hotline. Another edition of the live 'phone-in show presented by Chris Tarrant and Mary Parkinson.

8.00 No Place Like Home. Domestic comedy series with, this week, Arthur being sent into a slough of despond when he learns that he may be made redundant. But others are keen to advise him on the best way to utilise his 'golden handshake'.

8.30 Cold Warrior. Episode three of the spy series starring Michael Denison (Ceefax titles).

9.00 News with John Humphrys.

9.25 The Black Adder. The arrival from Scotland of Lord Dougal McAngus provides the evil Black Adder with another opportunity to steal the crown of Richard IV (r).

10.00 Sportsnight introduced by Harry Carpenter. There are highlights from one of tonight's Milk Cup matches; the opening matches in the quarterfinals of the Unipart Professional Darts Championship; last night's boxing bill featuring Frank Bruno; and an interview with John and Chrissie Lloyd.

11.40 News headlines and weather.

TV-am

6.25 Good Morning Britain, presented by Anne Diamond and Nick Owen. News with Jayne Irving at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; sport at 6.39 and 7.37; the Greene's dream home and 6.42; guest, Irene Handl from 6.45; exercises at 6.48 and 9.20; Eve Pollard's gossip column at 8.34; Reg Varney remembers at 8.43 Roddy Llewellyn's gardening hints at 9.08.

ITV/LONDON

9.25 Thames news headlines 9.30 For Schools: Computer graphics. 9.47 Blindness. 10.04 Chemistry. 10.21 Friedrich, by Hans Peter Richter – an introduction to modern literature. 10.48 Los Angeles and Manchester – a comparision. 11.10 A day in the life of an ambulance crew. 11.22 Part two of Swallows and Amazons. 11.39 Drunkeness and temperance – How We Used to Live.

12.00 Rod, Jane and Freddy with a musical story, Picturebookland (r) 12.10 Our Backyard . . . Making cars from egg boxes. 12.30 The Sullivans.

1.00 News at One. 1.20 Thames news. 1.30 A Country Practice. 2.30 Farmhouse Kitchen. Grace Mulligan, with assistance from Margaret Heywood, illustrates how, with the cooker at the same temperature for ninety minutes, it is possible to produce a meal to be eaten today, a cold main course for another day and a cake.

3.00 Take the High Road. Drama series set on a Scottish highland estate 3.25 Thames news headlines. 3.30 Sons and Daughters.

4.00 Rod, Jane and Freddy. A repeat of the programme shown at noon. 4.15 Towser. 4.20 Sam's Luck. A new six-part series from Australia about four children separated from their parents. 4.50 Hold Tight! presented by Bob Carolgees and Sue Robbie. 5.15 Blockbusters.

5.45 News 6.00 Thames news.

6.25 Help! Viv Taylor Gee explains how pensioners can qualify for council grants for home improvements.

6.35 Crossroads. Iris Scott is having trouble finding somewhere to live while Dr Wilcox is also troubled by Miranda's refusal to marry him.

7.00 Where There's Life presented by Miriam Stoppard. Derek Humphry reveals what he did when asked by a dying person whom he loved to put an end to the misery (Oracle titles page 170) (see Choice).

7.30 Coronation Street. It's tears and confetti as Mavis walks down the aisle with Derek Wilton (Oracle titles page 170).

8.00 Benny Hill. Comedy sketches and songs from the man of many parts (r).

8.30 Fresh Fields. Domestic comedy series with, this week, Hester deciding to use the facts of a steamy affair in the neighbourhood as the basis for a pot-boiler (Oracle titles page 170).

9.00 Minder: The Second Time Around. Terry is hired to look after a bibulous writer of romantic novels. (Oracle titles page 170).

10.00 News at Ten.

10.30 Midweek Sport Special introduced by Brian Moore. Action from the St Ivel Ice International at Richmond Ice Rink; the National Gymnastics Championships; plus news of tonight's Milk Cup football matches.

11.50 The Electric Theatre Show presented by John Doran. The first of a two-part profile of composer Vangelis.

12.20 Night Thoughts from the Rev Dr John Newton.



Lillian Gish: star of The Wind (Channel 4, 9.00pm)

CHOICE

● THE WIND (Channel 4, 9.00pm) is Victor Seastrom's 1928 silent movie, re-assembled by Kevin Brownlow and David Gill, and sporting a new musical score by Carl Davis. The print we see tonight is as sharp and clean as a new pin. In fact, everyone concerned in the re-presentation of this minor classic deserves a hearty pat on the back. And there is more to come: King Vidor's 1928 *Show People*, D. W. Griffith's 1919 *Broken Blossoms*, and Clarence Brown's 1928 *A Woman of Affairs*, with Garbo and John Gilbert. "Wind, sand; sand, wind: yesterday, today, and tomorrow" says a redundant title in Seastrom's elemental movie which, right from the start, has established itself as the dustiest and most wind-battered film ever made. "The wind makes folks grow crazy – especially women", the smooth-tongued villain (Montagu Love) warns the virginal heroine (Lillian Gish) as their train rattles across the prairie in the teeth of a cyclone. And, sure enough, for the rest of the film, Miss Gish does become increasingly distraught. But, in spite of Mr Love's warning, it is he and not Miss Gish who becomes the principal victim of the high velocity passions let loose on the Texan plains. Miss Gish, now well into her eighties, introduces *The Wind* tonight. Judge for yourself, she tells us, whether the film has passed the test of time. My most emphatic verdict it that neither she nor her film, have gone with the wind.

● For a short, sharp debate on voluntary euthanasia, tonight's edition of WHERE THERE'S LIFE . . . (ITV, 7.00pm) is remarkably successful in defining the main moral issues involved. Its starting-off point is highly dramatic and was much publicized at the time: journalist Derek Humphry's termination of the life of his cancer-stricken wife with a lethal dose of drugs. It was, he says tonight, an act of love, and there is praise from some of the studio audience for the courage it took to perform it. We learn from one woman that she did the same for her dying husband, and hear about the three sisters who have entered into a death pact. There is, of course, the other side of the argument: those who do not see the disposal of life as something they can decide, but as a matter for divine dispensation. They, too, speak up tonight.

Peter Davalle

BBC 2

6.05 Open University: Montgeoffroy: Life in a Chateau. 6.30 Three Families: Jerusalem. 6.55 Heat Exchanger 2. 7.20 Early Music Hall. 7.45 The Planet Mars. Ends at 8.10. 9.00 Ceefax.

9.10 Daytime on Two: Cutting tool materials. 9.38 Bread. 10.00 You and me. For the very young. 10.15 Maths: decimals. 10.38 Maths: Trigonometry: 2. 11.00 A musical story. 11.17 African rhythms. 11.39 Censorship of the arts. 12.05 The Russian alphabet. 12.30 Young people who have used their initiative. 12.55 The Youth Training Scheme in action. 1.21 The French town of Poitiers 1.38 Safety. 2.00 Captain Cook in Tahiti. 2.18 Contrasting the wealthy and poor quarters of the Brazilian city of Sao Paulo. 2.40 The world of Islam (Ceefax titles). 3.00 Ceefax.

5.00 Can You Count on Confidence? An Open University production that examines how theoretical maths at school is adapted to the harsh world of commerce.

5.25 News summary with subtitles.

5.30 Championship Darts. Highlights of the matches played last night in the Unipart British Professional Championship.

6.00 I Can Jump Puddles. Episode four of the nine-part drama adapted from the autobiographical novels of Australian Alan Marshall, who was crippled by polio when young (r).

6.50 Harold Lloyd. Excerpts from two of the comedian's films – the 1926-made Why Worry? in which he plays a tourist in a revolutionary-torn country who mistakes the local jail for a hotel; and That's One Fun Party in which he plays a gate-crasher (r).

7.15 The Rise and Fall of King Cotton. Part four of Anthony Burton's series on the history of cotton examines the technological developments in the industry.

7.45 My Music. Frank Muir, John Amis, Denis Norden and Ian Wallace in a lighthearted test of musical knowledge (r).

8.10 Chronicle Over Greece: The Ashes of Atlantis. A documentary about the legend of the mysterious island of Atlantis (r).

9.00 Dear Ladies. The first of a new series of tales from the village of Stackton Tressel. Starring Hinge and Bracket, alias Patrick Fyffe and George Logan.

9.30 The Sea of Faith. Part three of Don Cupitt's series exploring the ideas that have led to the present crisis of faith (Ceefax titles).

10.20 Arnhem – Return to the Cauldron. A documentary in which Welsh veterans of the battle recall the events of the heroic action.

10.50 Newsnight.

11.35 Open University. Decision Tree Analysis. 12.00 Brazil: Facing the Eighties. Ends at 12.30.

CHANNEL 4

5.00 Alice. Comedy from the Phoenix, Arizona, cafe where the widowed Alice scrapes a living and a laugh while bringing-up her teenaged child.

5.30 The Mary Tyler Moore Show. Mary is puzzled when her invitations to dinner are constantly turned down by her boss, Lou. All is revealed when she receives a telephone call from Lou's wife.

6.00 Silents Please. The first of a new series tracing the development of 20th century film-making from its infancy to the arrival of sound. Today's edition features a condensed version of the 1920 film, Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde, starring John Barrymore and directed by John S Robertson.

6.30 The Living Body. This second programme in the 26-part series is the first of two on the body's senses and it examines what goes on beneath the skin on any particular day. The complex world beneath the skin is re-created with realistic models complete with hair that stands on end, nerve ends that light up and a working sweat gland.

7.00 Channel Four News with Peter Sissons. The programme includes a report from Trevor McDonald on the meeting between Andrei Gromyko and George Schultz.

7.50 Comment from unemployed Armagh teacher, Michael O'Neill.

8.00 Scotland's Story. Part five: Knox and the Reformation. The period from 1513 when the very young James V came to the Scottish throne to 1560 when it looked as if Roman Catholicism would be banished forever from the country is covered. The narrator is Isobel Black and among those who appear in this evening's programme are the Duke of Norfolk, the Rev Mark Dilworth, keeper of the Scottish Roman Catholic archives and the Rev Duncan Shaw, minister of the Kirk of Scotland.

8.30 Diverse Reports. In tonight's edition of the weekly current affairs programme, Heroin Myths, drug users and medical experts are given the opportunity to challenge accepted beliefs about the drug. They admit that the drug is dangerous but no more so than tobacco or alcohol and they believe it should be available legally to make it unnecessary for the user to live the life of a criminal.

9.00 Silent Film Classics: The Wind* (1928) starring Lillian Gish as the genteel lady from Virginia forced by circumstances to live a life of hardship in the Texan plains. Directed by Victor Seastrom (see Choice).

10.30 Edinburgh Inside Out. A profile of the city during the Festival three weeks plus a number of the performances from the Festival itself and the Fringe.

12.30 Closedown.

Radio 4

On long wave. †denotes stereo on VHF.

6.00 News Briefing: Weather.
6.10 Farming Today. 6.25 Shipping Forecast.
6.30 Today, including 6.30, 7.03, 8.30 News Summary 6.45 Prayer 6.55, 7.55 Weather. 7.00, 8.00 Sport. 7.45 Thought for the Day.
8.43 Bellman and True by Desmond Lowden, abridged in ten parts (8). Read by Norman James. 8.57 Weather; Travel.
9.00 News.
9.05 Midweek: Anna Ford and studio guests, includig the designer, Zandra Rhodes.
10.00 News; Gardeners' Question Time from Lancashire. Local people put questions to Geoffrey Smith, Bill Sowerbutts, and Dr Stefan Buczacki. In the chair Les Cottington.
10.30 Morning Story: "The Visitation" by J A Glynn. Read by Anthony Finigan.
10.45 Daily Service: (NEM, page 9)†
11.00 News: Travel: The Boy Prime Minister. Richard Mullen traces the career of William Pitt, who was only 24 when appointed to office (r).
11.48 God and I. A six-part series in which former preacher, Harry Soan, traces his complex relationship with God (5).
12.00 News: You and Yours. Consumer affairs.
12.27 Death May Surprise Us by Ted Willis (5) †(r). 12.55 Weather.
1.00 The World at One: News.
1.40 The Archers 1.55 Shipping forecast.
2.00 News: Woman's Hour. Includes an interview with Baroness Ewart-Biggs. And Sian Thomas reads the first of nine episodes from Maggie Brooks's Loose Connections.
3.00 Afternoon Theatre: Jennifer, by Paul Abbott. With Judith Barker, Andrew Hay, Lesley Nicol and Belinda Chapman. A mother's row with her sixteen-year-old daughter develops into a full-blown family clash. She eventually ends up in hospital.
3.47 Time for Verse. All's Well That Ends Well. Presented by Colin Davis, the readers are Rosalind Shanks, Manning Wilson and Geoffrey Collins.
4.00 News: File on 4. The question examined is: Does Britain deserve a second chance in the North Sea oil war?
4.40 Story Time: 'Stepping Westward' by Malcolm Bradbury (3). Read by Robert Powell.
5.00 PM: News 5.50 Shipping forecast 5.55 Weather: Travel.
6.00 The Six O'Clock News: Financial Report.
6.30 Top of the Form. A general knowledge contest between schools in Great Britain. First round (3): Midlands. Alderman Newton's School, Leicester v Aldridge School, near Walsall.
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Irene Handl's Books. The actress and writer talks to Monty Haltrecht about her own books, and those she reads for pleasure.
7.45 Kipling Round the World (new series) Marghanita Laski follows Kipling's travels and explores the world which he brought to life in his writings 1: Europe. The readers are Joss Ackland, Garard Green, Henry Stamper, Mark Rolston, John Samson and Helena Breck.
8.15 Antony Hopkins Talking About Music.†
8.45 Analysis (new series). The Pensions Lottery With Mary Goldring.
9.30 Phone-in: 01-580 4411 (lines open from 8.0 pm). The subject is old age pensions.
10.15 A Book at Bedtime: "Stars and Bars" by William Boyd (8). Read by Kerry Shale. 10.29 Weather.
10.30 The World Tonight, incl. 11.00 News Headlines.
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 The Roads to Ruin. As the British road network is pounded to bits, Tom Maddock finds out why highways constructed only a few years ago are already cracking up (r).
12.30 News. 12.10 Weather. 12.15 Close. Shipping Forecast.
VHF (available in England and S Wales only). Radio 4 VHF is as above except: 6.25-6.30 Weather: Travel. 11.00-12.00 For Schools: 11.05 Singing Together: 2. 11.20 Junior Drama Workshop. 11.40 Contact. 11.55 Songs from Something to Think About. 1.55-3.00 pm For Schools: 1.55 Listening Corner. 2.05 Something to Think About. 2.15 Quest. 2.35 Pictures in Your Mind (Poetry). 2.45 Nature. 5.50-5.55 pm (continued). 11.00-11.30 Study on 4: Enjoying Opera. 12.30-1.10 am Schools Night-Time Broadcasting: Radio Geography: Home or Away.

Radio 3

Medium wave and VHF.

6.55 News. 7.00 Weather.
7.05 Your Midweek Choice: part one. Faure's Theme and Variations Op 73 (Jean-Philippe Collard, piano); Strauss's Horn Concerto No 1 (Brain/Philharmonia); Arensky's Variations on a theme of Tchaikovsky (LSO, under Barbirolli).†
8.00 News.
8.05 Your Midweek Choice: part two. Joplin's ballet Elite Syncopations; Lalo's Piano Concerto in F minor (Dosse/Stuttgart Philharmonic Orchestra); Haydn's Symphony No 21.†
9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composers: Szmanowski and Panufnik. The latter's Sinfonia di sfere, 1975; and the former's String Quartet No 2 (Varsovia String Quartet).†
10.00 Piano Recital: Julie Adam plays Beethoven's Sonata in E flat Op 31 No 3; Liszt's Au bord d'une source; Bartok's Fifteen Hungarian Peasant Songs.†
10.40 BBC SO (Seaman conducting). Mendelssohn's Symphony No 3 (Scottish).†
11.25 David Wilson-Johnson. The baritone sings Poulenc's Le travail du peintre; And Trevor Hold's Voices from the Orchard. With David Owen Norris (piano).†
12.15 Concert Hall: Fairfield Quartet play Haydn's Quartet Op 103 (unfinished), and Janacek's Quartet No 2 (Intimate Letters)†. 1.00 News.
1.05 Jazz: Records of the late 1950s by the Jazz Couriers and the Tubby Hayes Quartet.
1.30 Matinee Musicale: Ulster Orchestra (Handford conducting) with Ewan Easton (tuba). Rossini's overture Italian Girl in Algiers: Philip B Catelinet's Suite in miniature for tuba duet: Eric Wetherell's Airs and Graces: Barber's Adagio for Strings; Edward Gregson's Tuba Concerto.†
2.30 Clementi and Brahms: Janos Solyom (piano) plays Clementi's Sonata in B minor Op 4 No 2; and Brahms's Sonata in F sharp minor Op 2.†
3.15 Orchestral Music: Prague Symphony Orchestra under Belohlavek play Otakar Ostrcil's Symphony in A.†
4.00 Choral Evensong: from Winchester Cathedral – live. 4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure: another of Jeremy Siepmann's selections of music.†
6.30 Historic Recordings: Piano works played by Marguerite Long. Including Faure's Impromptu No 5 in F sharp minor Op 102; last movement of Beethoven's Piano Concerto No 3; and last movement of Ravel's Piano Concerto in G. Mono.
7.00 Documentary: A Magnificent Catastrophe. Stephen Games on the architecture of New York.
7.50 Capricorn Tenth Anniversary Concert: part one. Mozart's Flute Quartet in D major K 285; Zsolt Durko's Winter Music (first performance) with Jonathan Williams, solo horn; and Janacek's Concertino.†
8.40 Six Continents: Foreign radio broadcasts, monitored by the BBC. Presented by Angus McDermid.
9.00 Capricorn (part two): Mozart's Quintet for piano and wind in E flat, K 452.†
9.40 Penge Papers: Brian Wright reads the third part of his confessions of an unwaged metropolitan househusband.
9.55 BBC Symphony Orchestra (Cleobury conducting). Maw's Concert Music (The Rising of The Moon); Holst's Egdon Heath; Rainier's Aequora Lunae.†
11.00 Night-Cap: attrib Bach: Sonata in G minor for oboe and harpsichord. BWV 1020, with Sarah Francis (oboe) and Trevor Pinnock (harpsichord).†
11.15 News. Until 11.18.

Radio 2

On medium wave.† denotes also VHF stereo.

4.00am Martin Kelner.† 5.30 RayMoore.† 7.30 Terry Wogan.† including 8.31 Racing. 10.00 Jimmy Young.† 12.00pm Steve Jones.† including 1.05 Sports Desk. 2.00 Gloria Hunniford.† including 2.02; 3.02 Sports Desk. 3.30 Music All The Way.† 4.00 David Hamilton.† including 4.02; 5.05 Sports Desk. 6.00 John Dunn.† including 6.02 Sports Desk. 6.45 Sport and Classified Results (MF only). 8.00 The Doomed Oasis. Arabian adventure by Hammond Innes, adapted in six parts (6). 8.30 BBC Radio Orchestra.† 9.15 Listen to the Bank. Charlie Chester introduces the best of brass and military music.† 9.55 Sports Desk. 10.00 The Golden Years The ballads of yesterday, with Alan Keith. 10.30 Hubert Gregg says Thanks for the Memory. 11.00 Brian Matthew presents Midnight (stereo from midnight). 1.00am Charles Nove presents Nightride.† 3.00 Broadway Babes. Sheridan Morley on Dolores Gray (r). 3.30-4.00 David Francis and Gordon Langford.†

Radio 1

On medium wave.† denotes also VHF stereo.

News on the half hour from 6.30am until 9.30pm and at 12 midnight.

6.00am Adrian John. 7.00 Mike Read 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.30 Andy Peebles including 12.30 Newsbeat. 2.00 Steve Wright. Among the songs featured are Laura's First Love – the story of a Woman's Indecision.† 4.30 Bruno Brookes including 5.30 Newbeat 7.00 Janice Long. 10.00-12.00am John Peel.† VHF Radios 1 & 2 4.00am With Radio 2. 10.00pm With Radio 1 12.00-4.00am With Radio 2

WORLD SERVICE

6.00 Newsdesk. 6.30 Omnibus 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours 7.30 That's Trad. 7.45 Report on Religion 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Classical Record Review. 8.30 Frank Muir Goes Into 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press 9.15 The World Today 9.30 Financial News 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 These Musical Islands 10.15 Guitar Workshop. 11.00 World News 11.09 News About Britain 11.15 World Service Short Story. 11.30 Meridian 12.00 Radio Newsreel 12.15 Nature Notebook 12.25 The Farming World. 12.45 Sports Roundup. 1.00 World News 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 1.30 In The Meantime. 1.45 Traveller's Tales. 2.15 Report on Religion. 2.30 Middlemarch 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary 4.15 Counterpoint 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours 8.30 New Thought From the Right 9.00 Network UK. 9.15 World Service Short Story 9.30 Jazz For The Asking. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Book Choice. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary 11.15 Letter from Johannesburg. 11.30 Top Twenty 12.00 World News. 12.09 News About Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 Waveguide. 12.40 Book Choice. 12.45 Frank Muir Goes Into. 1.15 Outlook 1.45 Monitor 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Network UK. 2.30 New Thought From The Right. 3.00 World News 3.09 News About Britain 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 These Musical Islands. 4.45 Financial News. 4.55 Reflections. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Twenty-Four Hours 5.45 The World Today.

All times in GMT

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1: 1053kHz/285m; 1089kHz/275m; Radio 2: 693kHz/433m; 909kHz/330m; Radio 3: 1215kHz/247m: VHF -90-92.5; Radio 4: 200kHz 1500m: VHF -92-95; LBC 1152kHz/261m; VHF 97.3; Capital: 1548kHz/194m: VHF 95.8; BBC Radio London 1458kHz/206m: VHF 94.9; World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

BBC1 WALES: 12.57pm-1.00 News of Wales Headlines. 3.48-3.50 News of Wales Headlines. 5.30-5.35 Interval. 5.35-5.58 Wales Today. 6.30-6.55 Sportfolio. 11.40-11.45 News and weather. SCOTLAND: 12.55pm-1.00 The Scottish News. 6.30-6.55 Reporting Scotland. 10.00-11.40 Sportscene: Football highlights. 11.40-11.45 News and weather. NORTHERN IRELAND: 12.57pm-1.00 Northern Ireland News. 3.48-3.50 Northern Ireland News. 5.30-5.58 Channel One. 6.30-6.55 Inside Ulster. 11.40-11.45 News and weather. ENGLAND: 6.30pm-6.55 Regional news magazines.

S4C Starts 2.00pm Gwrando A Gwneud 2.20 Ffalabalam 2.35 Hyn O Fyd 2.55 Interval 3.05 David Watson, a Tribute. Looking back on the life of an evangelist. 3.35 4 What it's Worth 4.00 What a Picture! 4.30 Cartoon Carvival 4.55 Garan – Gwerchodwr Y Gofod 5.35 Dangerman 6.00 Brookside 6.30 Love, Sidney 7.00 Newyddion Saith 7.30 Troi'r Dail 8.00 Y Saith Canhwyllbren Aur 8.30 Y Byd ar Bedwar 9.00 Film: In This House of Brede: Diana Rigg plays a business woman who becomes a nun. 10.55 Diverse Reports 11.25 Echo and the Bunnymen 12.25am Closedown.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

SCOTTISH As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Electric Theatre Show 1.20 News 1.30-2.30 We'll meet again 3.00 Vintage quiz 3.30-4.00 Blockbusters 5.10 Action line 5.20-5.45 Crossroads 6.00 Scotland today 6.30-7.00 World worth keeping 11.50 Late call 11.55 Portrait of a Legend: Olivia Newton John 12.25am Closedown

GRAMPIAN As London except: 12.30-1.00pm Animals in Action 1.20 News 1.30-2.30 We'll Meet Again 6.00-6.35 North Tonight 11.50 Paramount Short 12.20am News, closedown.

GRANADA As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 Granada Reports 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors 6.00 This is your right 6.05 Crossroads 6.30-7.00 Granada Reports 11.50 Short Story Theatre 12.20am Closedown

BORDER As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News 3.00 That's Hollywood 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors 6.00-6.35 Lookaround 11.50 News, Closedown

ULSTER As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 Lunchtime 3.30-4.00 Once upon a time . . . man 6.00-6.35 Good Evening Ulster 11.50 Nine to Five 12.15am News, closedown.

CENTRAL As London except: 12.30-100pm Electric Theatre Show 1.20 News 1.30-2.30 Hotel 6.00 Crossroads 6.25-7.00 News 11.50 Closedown.

TYNE TEES As London except: 1.20pm News 1.25-1.30 Where the jobs are 6.00 News 6.02 Crossroads 6.25-7.00 Northern Life 11.50 Meeting Jesus, Closedown.

YORKSHIRE As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Calendar At Your Service. 1.20 News. 1.30-2.30 Falcon Crest. 6.00-6.35 Calendar and Weather. 11.50 Barney Miller. 12.20am Closedown.

ANGLIA As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Electric Theatre Show. 1.20-1.30 News. 6.00-6.35 About Anglia. 11.50 Preview. 12.20 Norfolk Stones. Closedown.

TSW As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Three Little Words 1.20-1.30 News 5.15 Gus Honeybun 5.20-5-45 Crossroads 6.00 Today South West 6.30-7-00 Diff'rent Strokes 11.50 Portrait of a Legend: Bee Gees 12.15am Postscript, Closedown

CHANNEL As London except: 12.30-1.00 Three Little Words. 1.20-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Pruitts of Southampton. 6.00-6.35 Channel Report. 11.50-12.15 Closedown.

HTV As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Electric Theatre Show. 1.20 News. 1.30 Protectors. 2.00-2.30 That's My Dog. 6.00-6.35 News. 11.50 Comedy Tonight. 12.20 Closedown.

HTV WALES As HTV except: 6.00pm-6.35 Wales at Six.

TVS: As London except: 1.20pm News. 1.32 That's My Dog. 2.02-2.30 Afternoon Club. 3.00 Club. 3.27-4.00 Take the High Road. 6.00-6.35 Coast to Coast. 11.50 That's Hollywood. 12.20 Company. Closedown.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN
† Stereo. ★ Black and white. (r) Repeat

Ploughing a rugged furrow across the German plain

From Rodney Cowton
Defence Correspondent
Hildesheim

"I see they are doing the ploughing by tank this year", an onlooker commented yesterday as 300 British, American and West German tanks charged across farmland to the north of Hildesheim.

This was one of the big set-piece battles of Exercise Lionheart, arising from a carefully contrived situation which allowed American Abrams and West German Leopard tanks to attack the British 4 Armoured Division in the flank.

The ploughing done by the tanks as their tracks threw clods of earth 7ft or 8ft into the air may not have been entirely to the satisfaction of the farmers, for they tend to chew up the ground rather than reduce it to neat, straight furrows.

On the other hand the locals did not seem particularly disturbed either. Their land is used only by arrangement, and compensation is paid for damage caused.

At the start of the exercise it was estimated that that might amount to £8m, though in the early stages damage was lighter than had been feared.

Through.out the area of yesterday's tank battle they and their associated armoured personnel carriers seemed to outnumber civilian vehicles.

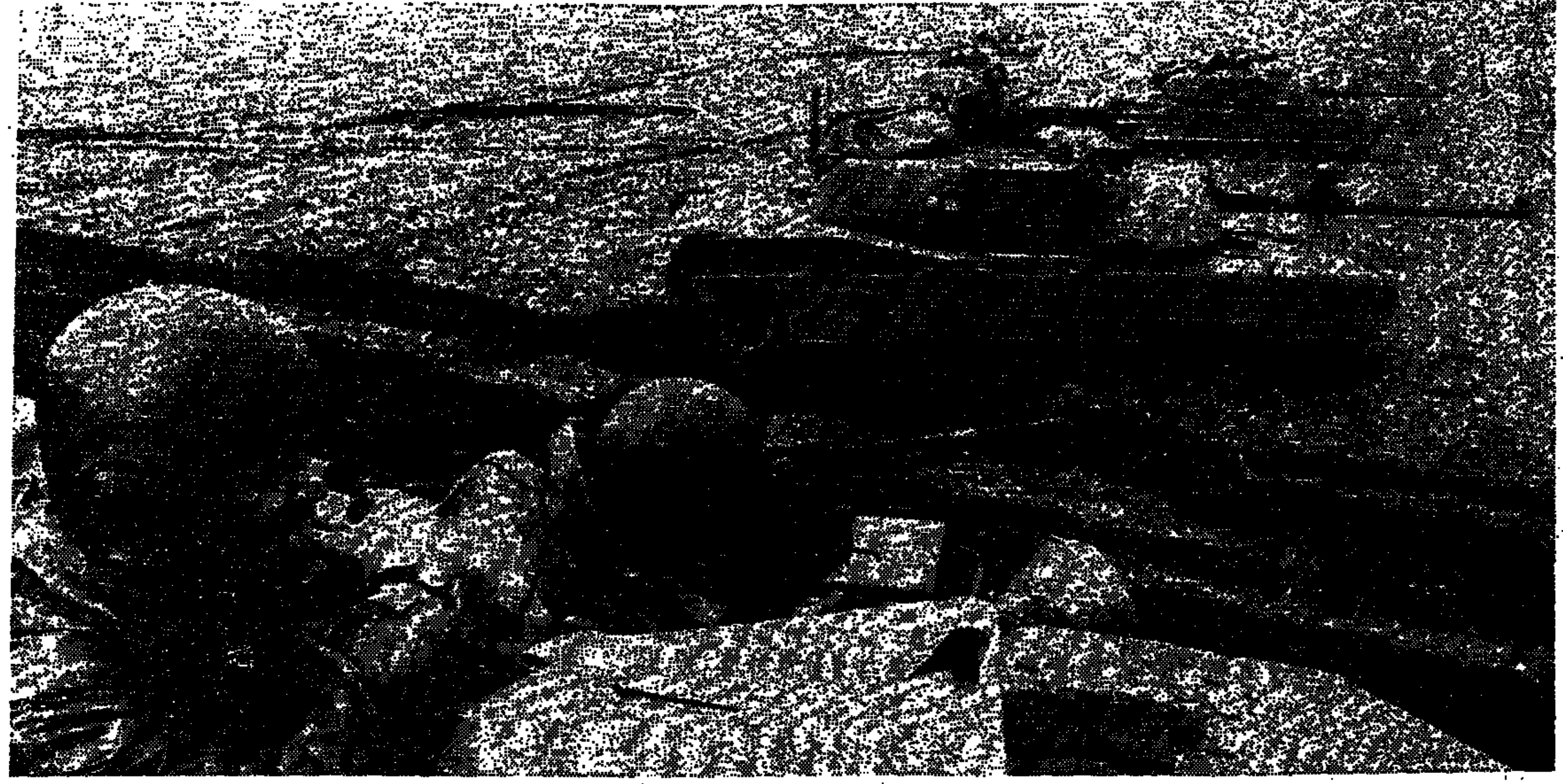
In many villages 55-ton tanks were neatly parked at the roadside among family cars. Housewives out shopping picked their way between tanks or stepped carefully over infantry men lying prone in at street corners.

As one American tank in a village fired very noisy blanks at British vehicles which had intruded into its street an old man walked by pushing a wheelbarrow full of freshly gathered carrots.

One difference between an exercise and real war is that in an exercise casualties are usually simply withdrawn from play for a token period of an hour or two.

Yesterday, members of the 3rd Battalion, The Royal Anglian Regiment were taking advantage of a brief "death" to shave, wash and make a brew-up among farm buildings at Rantenberg.

It did not seem to matter greatly but the umpires decided that the American flank attack had failed, and by early afternoon they were withdrawing.



Line of battle: American Abrams tank crews surveying the field during their flank attack on British armoured units yesterday





They also serve: A British infantry soldier sits and waits, while a colleague rushes into action (Photographs: Brian Harris)

Letter from La Paz

Spending pesos by the planeful

Forty of Bolivia's largest-value banknotes are needed to pay for a restaurant meal in La Paz these days. About a hundred will buy a pair of shoes, or a sweater, while a hotel room requires 60.

Although inflation has not yet reached the level of the Weimar Republic, when wheelbarrow were used to cart round the huge amount of cash needed for just a day's transactions, here one needs at least a large carrier bag. Such is the annual rate of inflation, now at least 1,000 per cent, that the wise visitor changes only enough dollars to last one day, or six hours if possibe, as the daily rate can sometimes fluctuate by up to six per cent.

Changing money is no problem. Just down from the city's main square, hundreds of money-changers block the pavements. Most of them are very pretty girls, who whisper the magic word "dollars" in your ear as you pass, as they would a sexual proposition. When you choose the one for your deal, out comes a calculator, and a feet-high pile of cash.

The current rate for one dollar is 15 of the largest, 10,000 peso banknotes made in England by Thomas de la Rue, who send them out to Bolivia by the planeload.

People walk around with a huge bundle of notes, often wrapped in old newspapers, but La Paz, still being as peaceful a city as its name suggests, ther is no trouble. such is the discrepancy between the official and the black market rate, that it is possible to stay at the city's most luxurious hotel, the Sheraton, for $15. But to get on it, you have to queue for half a day, and may well have to give another $15 to the clerk to be sure of your seat.

Apart from the madness brought about by hyper-inflation, life goes on normally in the city. The Indian markets, which climb up the side of the bowl in which La Paz is built, have not changed in decades.

Indian women squat beside meticulously arranged piles of potatoes, tomatoes, and exotic herbs, laid out in the way they have been since Inca times.

The dress in several layers of colourful, voluminous skirts, which protect them from the freezing cold of the La Paz night. They turn their faces to the wall, or throw a stone, or curse you, if you try to take a photograph.

Most have a baby nestling in a shawl tied to their backs. Indian porters bent double under the weight of a piece of furniture or several crates of beer, stagger up and down the steep hills; hooting buses push through the throng, packed to the roof.

Little paraffin stoves roar, heating impromptu meals ladled out to customers as they pass along the streets. They usually contain a chunk of indeterminate meat, probably llama, maize, and the inva riable frozen potatoes, a grey, unappetizing affair, which takes a considerable time to get a taste for.

It is the women who run the markets in this very segregated society. The men hang around waiting fo the day in the week when they must drive their lorries back to their villages. They sit around drinking at a pace, and with a persistence unequalled in Latin America.

With democracy, life has come back to La Paz's political cafés, and the best-known of them, complete with 1930s decor and service, is always packed. These days the leftists occupy the best tables, near the entrance, surveying all who come in. The fascists, who occupied the prime spot until two years ago, have been relegated to the darkest corner, and the two groups exchange glares and insults.

Because of the chaotic situation, strikes and stoppages occur all the time. The newspapers have special columns for listing them. One day, all the chemists are closed, and last week meter-readers, market tax collectors, some bank employees, tin-mine supervisers, lottery ticket sellers and teachers were all out. Next week, there is to be a transport strike, and La Paz will come to a standstill.

Patrick Knight

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

Princess Anne is installed as Master of the Worshipful Company of Farriers at the Skinners' Hall, 3; and later attends the Worshipful Company of Farriers annual service at St Michael Paternoster Royal, EC4; at 7, accompanied by Captain Mark Phillips, she attends the Court dinner at Skinners' Hall.

The Duchess of Kent attends the annual dinner of the British Orthopaedic Association at Mansion House, 7.20.

Exhibitions in progress

Room for Thought: eight works by Hilary Lane; The Cooper Gallery, Church St, Barnsley; Tues 1 to 5.30, Wed to Sun 10 to 5.30; (ends Oct 21).

Matisse: illustrations to the love poems of Pierre De Ronsard; Sudley Art Gallery and Museum, Mossley Hill Rd, Liverpool; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5; (ends Oct 7).

New Generation in Scotland: work by newly qualified college students; Mercury Gallery, 2-3 North Bank St, The Mound, Edinburgh: Mon to Fri 10 to 5.30, Sat 10 to 1; (ends Oct 13).

Last chance to see

Pastimes in Past Times: Haggs Castle Museum, 100 St Andrews Drive, Glasgow; 10 to 5.

Paintings by James, Elspeth and Calire Harrigan: Maclaurin Art Gallery, Rozelle Park, Ayr; 11 to 5.

Talks, lectures

French Rococo painting by Stephanie Brown; Laing Art Gallery, Higham Place, Newcastle upon Tyne, 12.30.

Music

Organ recital by Peter Goodman; St Edmunds Church, Southwold, Suffolk, 8.15.

Organ recital by Carlo Curley; Parr Hall, Palmyra Sq, Warrington, 7.45.

Mozart's 200th anniversary: concert with Douglas Smith, the Cheltenham Sunday Players and Denis Matthews; Pittville Pump Room, Cheltenham, 7.30.

Hexham Abbey Festival: organ recital by Gillian Weir; Hexham Abbey, 7.30.

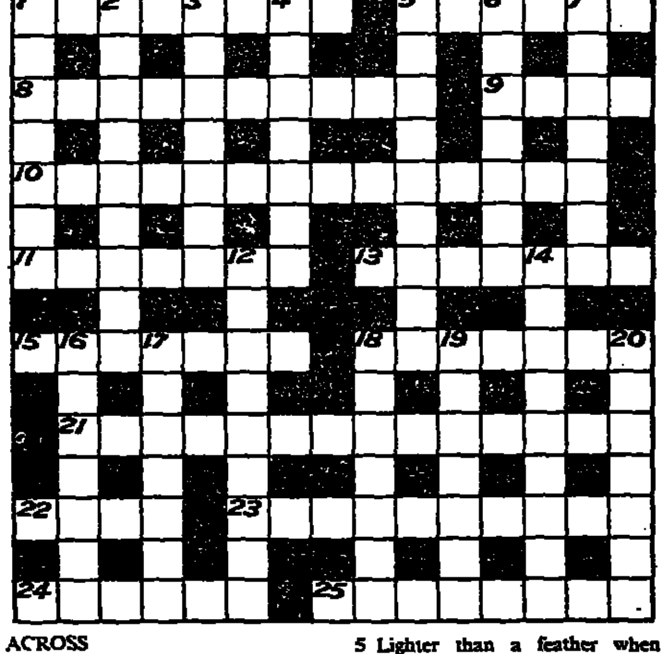
Flute recital by Tracey Stewart and Bridget Frost; Museum and Art Gallery, Chequer Rd, Doncaster, 1.

General

Book Market; Fisher Hall, Cambridge, 10 to 5.

Bournemouth Transport Museum open day; Mallard Road Depot, off Castle Lane, Bournemouth, 10.30 to 3.30.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,545



ACROSS

1 Young bird's broken home (8).
5 Plump one married to a Bluebeard (6).
8 Slowly trudge to the Dell, missing the end of Mr Winkle (10).
9 Thin pair of arms (4).
10 Pure profit from a principal source (6,8).
11 The children are after mother for some fruit (7).
13 Base for weaving Gobelin (7).
15 Italian scientist in the tube (7).
18 Stick to the point, and perhaps press it (7).
21 Auditor at Epsom, perhaps? He is certainly a bookman (4,10).
22 Chronicler of Clovis has a drink, we hear (4).
23 An order for rare hotpot (10).
24 Second pair of trousers covers the surface (6).
25 Drop straight in the swamp and cause alarm (8).

DOWN

1 Deprived of shelter, sounded cross and puzzled (7).
2 Not the horsy chap's servant, though he may hold the ring (9).
3 Spanish gent's concealed gaol break (7).
4 Pulses pound – listen out (7).
5 Lighter than a feather when ringed (9).
6 Trooped out, being expelled from tube (7).
7 Between husband and wife, if it turned warlike (7).
12 They tell stories when climbing island peaks (9).
14 Thrace bus re-routed to this capital (9).
16 Passage from outdated pamphlet (7).
17 The wood where this lives is called holy (7).
18 Someone else still to be selected (7).
19 Fixture for which the cavalry make a charge (4-3).
20 How to keep soldiers on the rails? (7).

Solution of Puzzle No 16,544

CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 8

Local bus services

The Department of Transport issued a leaflet yesterday, explaining the Government's plans for changing local bus services as proposed in its White Paper last July. The leaflet summarizes the Government's arguments for the necessity of such changes, and stresses the possibility of new small-scale services in rural areas where present routes are uneconomic. Questions about concessionary fares, through-tickets and publicity for the new routes are also answered. Details from: Department of Transport, 2 Marsham St, London SW1P 3EB; tel: 01-212 3434 (Public Enquiry Unit).

New books – hardback

The Literary Editor's selection of interesting books published this week:
Ancient Fiction, The Novel in the Graeco-Roman World, by Graham Anderson (Croom Helm, £8.95)
Modern English Painters, By John Rothenstein (Macdonald, three volumes, £14.95 each)
Our Vanishing Heritage, by Marcus Binney (Arlington Books, £12.95)
Sartre and his predecessors, The Self and the Other, by William Ralph Schroeder (Routledge & Kegan Paul, £23)
Selected Poems, by Tony Harrison (Viking, £9.95)
Tirant Lo Blanc, first translation of the Catalan romance, by David Rosenthal (Macmillan, £9.95)
The Drawings of Henri Matisse, by John Elderfield (Thames & Hudson, £15)
The Spencers of Althorp, by Georgina Battiscombe (Constable, £12.95)
To the Frontier, by Geoffrey Moorhouse (Hodder & Stoughton, £9.95)
Victorian Villainies, selected by Graham Greene and Hugh Greene (Viking, £10.95)
PH

Roads

Midlands: M6: Lane closures between junctions 6 (Birmingham Central) and 7 (Walsall); no entry from Salford Circus; junction 7 southbound entry closed between 7-10am weekdays; junction 4 northbound entry closed, 7.30-9am. M5: Various lane closures in both directions between junctions 3 (Kidderminster) and 4 (Bromsgrove); junction 4 northbound entry slip road closed from Sept 17 for 2 weeks. A38: Contraflow in operation on Burton on Trent by-pass.

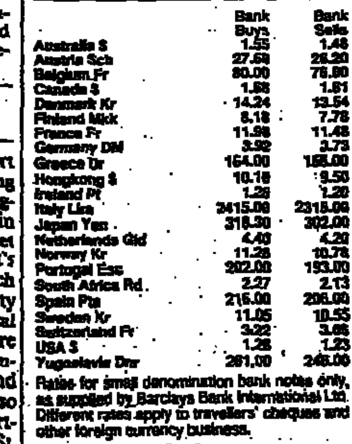
Wales and West: M5: Contraflow between junctions 15 (Bristol/S Wales) and 17 (Bristol W/Severn Beach/Clifton) southbound; southbound entry closed at junction 16; northbound entry slip road restrictions. A55: Contraflow on Llandulais by-pass between Chester and Colwyn Bay.

The North: M6: Roadworks on southbound carriageway between junction 32 (Preston) and 33 (Lancaster); contraflow on northbound.

Scotland: A84: Roadworks N of Strathyre; single lane traffic. A9: Blasting operations; periodic halting of traffic at Killiecrankie. A92: Single lane traffic 2 miles N of Stonehaven.

Information supplied by the AA

The pound



	Bank Buys	Bank Sells
Australia $	1.55	1.48
Austria Sch	27.60	26.20
Belgium Fr	80.00	76.80
Canada $	1.68	1.61
Denmark Kr	14.24	13.54
Finland Mkk	8.18	7.78
France Fr	11.98	11.48
Germany DM	3.92	3.73
Greece Dr	164.00	156.00
Hongkong $	10.16	9.50
Ireland Pt	1.26	1.20
Italy Lira	2415.00	2315.00
Japan Yen	318.30	302.00
Netherlands Gld	4.40	4.20
Norway Kr	11.28	10.78
Portugal Esc	202.00	193.00
South Africa Rd	2.27	2.13
Spain Pta	215.00	206.00
Sweden Kr	11.05	10.55
Switzerland Fr	3.22	3.08
USA $	1.28	1.23
Yugoslavia Dnr	261.00	246.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

Retail Price Index: 354.8.

London: The FT Index closed up 5.6 at 870.0.

Anniversaries

Births: T. S. Eliot, St Louis, Missouri, 1888; Giovanni Montini, (Pope Paul VI 1963-78), Concesio, Italy, 1897.

Deaths: Thomas Clarkson, anti-slavery agitator, Playford, Hall, Ipswich, 1846; James Keir Hardie, Labour Party Leader, Glasgow, 1915; William Henry Davies, poet, Nailsworth, Gloucestershire, 1940; Béla Bartók, New York, 1945; Solomon West Ridgeway Bandaranaike, prime minister of Ceylon 1956-59, Colombo, 1959.

Domesday Book

The two volumes of the Domesday Book, William the Conqueror's survey of his new kingdom and the oldest surviving public record (1086), will be soon be withdrawn from display at the Public Record Office's museum in Chancery Lane, London, for rebinding, and for the productin of a full colour photographic copy. The repairs will be complete by the spring of 1986, when the Domesday Book will be 900 years old.

Portfolio

Portfolio – how to play
Monday–Saturday record your daily Portfolio total.

Add these together to determine your weekly Portfolio total.

If your total matches the published weekly dividend figure you have won outright or a share of the prize money stated for that week, and must claim your prize as instructed below.

How to claim
Telephone The Times Portfolio claims line 0254-53272 between 10.00 am and 3.30 pm, on the day your overall total matches The Times Portfolio Dividend. No claims can be accepted outside these hours.

You must have your card with you when you telephone.

If you are unable to telephone someone else can claim on your behalf but they must have your card and call The Times Portfolio claims line between the stipulated times.

No responsibility can be accepted for failure to contact the claims office for any reason within the stated hours.

The above instructions are applicable to both daily and weekly dividend claims.

● Some Times Portfolio cards include minor misprints in the instructions on the reverse side. These cards are not invalidated.

Weather

The N winds over E areas will weaken and pressure will become fairly uniform over the British Isles.

London, SE, central N England, E, W Midlands, Channel Islands: Dry, sunny periods; wind W or NW light; max temp 17C (63F).

E England, East Anglia: Scattered showers, sunny intervals; wind W or NW moderate; max temp 17C (63F).

SW NW England, S, N Wales: Dry, sunny periods after early mist and fog patches. Wind variable light; max temp 18C (63F).

Lake District, Isle of Man, SW Scotland, Glasgow, Argyll, Northern Ireland: Dry, sunny intervals; some mist and fog patches at first; wind variable light; max temp 16C (61F).

NE England, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee: A few showers dying out; sunny intervals; wind NW moderate; max temp 15C (59F).

Aberdeen, Central Highlands, Moray Firth, NE, NW Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Rather cloudy at first with occasional rain and drizzle in places; wind N light or moderate; max temp 14C (57F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Friday: unsettled with rain spreading from the SW across all areas; near normal temperatures.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, Straits of Dover: Wind W or NW moderate of fresh; mainly fair; visibility good; sea moderate becoming slight. English Channel (E), St George's Channel: Wind variable becoming S light or moderate; occasional rain; visibility moderate or good; sea smooth becoming slight. Irish Sea: Wind variable becoming SE light or moderate; some rain or drizzle; visibility moderate or good; sea smooth becoming slight.

Sun rises: 6.53 am Sun sets: 6.50 pm
Moon rises: 8.25 am Moon sets: 7.41 pm
First Quarter: October 1.

Lighting-up time

London 7.20 pm to 6.25 am
Bristol 7.29 pm to 6.35 am
Edinburgh 7.31 pm to 6.38 am
Manchester 7.28 pm to 6.34 am
Penzance 7.41 pm to 6.46 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	f	12	54	Guernsey	f	14	57
Birmingham	c	14	57	Inverness	c	11	52
Blackpool	f	14	57	Jersey	c	14	57
Bristol	c	14	57	London	c	15	59
Cardiff	c	13	55	Manchester	c	13	55
Edinburgh	c	12	54	Newcastle	c	12	54
Glasgow	c	13	55	Ronaldsway	c	13	55

London

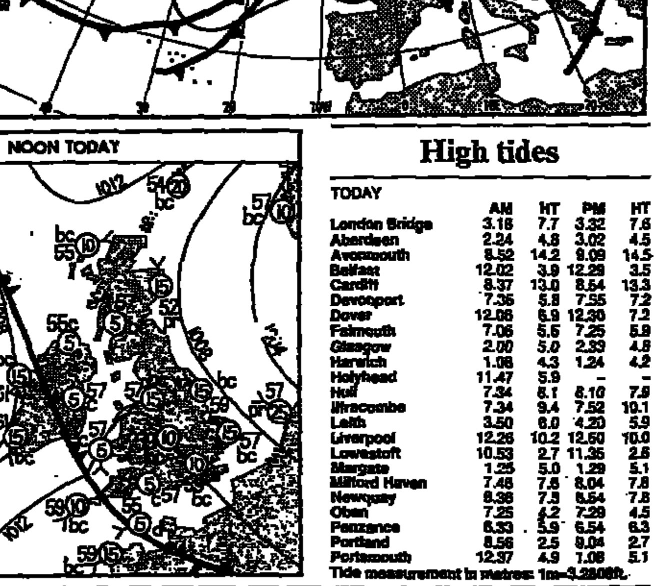
Yesterday: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 15C (59F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 8C (46F). Humidity: 6 pm, 65 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6 pm, trace. Sun: 24hr to 6 pm, 2.2 hr. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1012.0 millibars, steady.
1,000 millibars = 29.53 in.

Highest and lowest

Yesterday: Highest day temp: Newquay 18C (64F) lowest day max: Aviemore 10C (50F) highest rainfall: Jersey 0.24in. highest sunshine: Guernsey 8.9hr.

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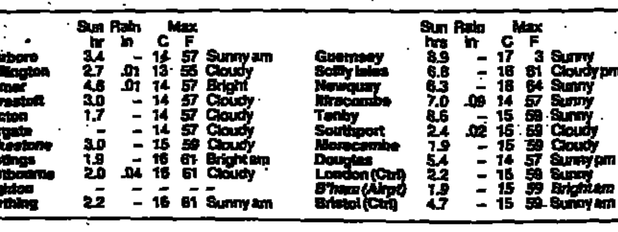
High tides

TODAY

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	3.16	7.7	3.32	7.6
Aberdeen	2.24	4.8	3.02	4.5
Avonmouth	8.52	14.2	9.09	14.5
Belfast	12.02	3.9	12.29	3.5
Cardiff	8.37	13.0	8.54	13.3
Devonport	7.35	5.8	7.55	7.2
Dover	12.06	6.9	12.30	7.2
Falmouth	7.06	5.6	7.25	5.9
Glasgow	2.00	5.0	2.39	4.8
Harwich	1.08	4.3	1.24	4.2
Holyhead	11.47	5.9	–	–
Hull	7.34	8.1	8.10	7.9
Ilfracombe	7.34	9.4	7.52	10.1
Leith	3.50	6.0	4.20	5.9
Liverpool	12.26	10.2	12.50	10.0
Lowestoft	10.53	2.7	11.35	2.6
Margate	1.25	5.0	1.29	5.1
Milford Haven	7.48	7.6	8.04	7.8
Newquay	6.36	7.5	6.54	7.8
Oban	7.25	4.2	7.29	4.5
Penzance	6.33	5.9	6.54	6.3
Portland	8.56	2.5	9.04	2.7
Portsmouth	12.37	4.9	1.08	5.1

Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

Around Britain



	Sun hr	Rain in	Max C	Max F			Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
Scarboro	3.4	–	14	57	Sunny am	Guernsey	8.9	–	17	3	Sunny
Bridlington	2.7	.01	13	55	Cloudy	Scilly Isles	6.8	–	16	61	Cloudy pm
Cromer	4.6	.01	14	57	Bright	Newquay	6.3	–	18	64	Sunny
Lowestoft	3.0	–	14	57	Cloudy	Ilfracombe	7.0	.09	14	57	Sunny
Clacton	1.7	–	14	57	Cloudy	Tenby	8.6	–	15	59	Sunny
Margate	–	–	14	57	Cloudy	Southport	2.4	.02	15	59	Cloudy
Folkestone	3.0	–	15	59	Cloudy	Morecambe	7.9	–	15	59	Cloudy
Hastings	1.9	–	16	61	Bright am	Douglas	5.4	–	14	57	Sunny pm
Eastbourne	2.0	.04	16	61	Cloudy	London (Ctrl)	2.2	–	15	59	Sunny
Brighton	–	–	–	–	–	B'ham (Airpt)	1.9	–	15	59	Bright am
Worthing	2.2	–	16	61	Sunny am	Bristol (Ctrl)	4.7	–	15	59	Sunny am

Abroad



MIDDAY: c, cloudy; d, drizzle; f, fair; fg, fog; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow; th, thunder.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	f	19	66	Cologne	c	12	54	Majorca	f	21	70	Rome	f	20	68
Akrotiri	s	29	84	Copenhgn*	f	16	61	Malaga	s	27	81	Salzburg	r	8	46
Alexandria	s	32	90	Corfu	s	26	79	Malta	s	25	77	Sao Paulo*	c	18	65
Algiers	s	25	77	Dublin	c	13	55	Melbourne*	f	15	59	S Francisco*	s	21	70
Amsterdam	r	12	54	Dubrovnik	f	20	68	Mexico C*	f	20	68	Santiago*	s	16	61
Athens	s	28	82	Faro	s	23	73	Miami*	s	29	84	Seoul	s	22	72
Bahrain	s	34	93	Florence*	f	20	68	Milan	s	19	66	Singapore	f	27	81
Barbados*	c	28	82	Frankfurt	f	13	55	Montreal*	s	21	70	Stockholm	c	12	54
Barcelona	s	23	73	Funchal	f	24	75	Moscow	f	18	64	Strasbourg	c	13	55
Beirut	s	28	82	Geneva	f	11	52	Munich	f	11	52	Sydney*	s	21	70
Belgrade	c	16	61	Gibraltar	s	26	79	Nairobi				Tangier	s	24	75
Berlin	c	13	55	Helsinki	th	12	54	Naples	f	20	68	Tel Aviv			
Bermuda*	f	26	79	Hongkong	c	29	84	New Delhi	s	32	90	Tenerife*	s	27	81
Biarritz	c	17	63	Innsbruck*	c	13	55	New York*	c	27	81	Tokyo	s	26	79
Boulogne	c	13	55	Istanbul	s	27	81	Nice	f	21	70	Toronto			
Bordeaux	f	16	61	Jiddah	s	35	95	Oslo	r	10	50	Tunis	f	24	75
Brussels	c	11	52	Jo'burg				Paris	c	14	57	Valencia	[illegible]	23	73
Budapest	f	10	50	Karachi	s	30	86	Peking	s	21	70	Vancouver*	f	12	54
Buen Aires*	c	11	52	Las Palmas*	f	25	77	Perth	s	19	66	Venice	f	16	61
Cairo	s	34	93	Lisbon	s	21	70	Prague	f	13	55	Vienna	c	12	54
Cape Tn	th	17	63	Locarno	f	18	64	Reykjavik	dr	8	46	Warsaw	f	15	59
C'blanca	s	24	75	L Angeles*	c	22	72	Rhodes	s	29	84	Washington*	s	31	88
Chicago				Luxembg	c	9	48	Riyadh	s	38	100	Wellington*	s	13	55
Ch'church	s	17	63	Madrid	s	22	72	Rio de Jan	s	23	73	Zurich	c	9	48

* denotes Monday's figures are latest available

